

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY

What Spain Lays on the Altar of National Honor.

IT WILL BE DRAFTED TODAY

The Document in Its Final Stage—There Are Probably Fourteen Articles—Regard Expressed for the Spanish Commissioners—They Behaved With Faultless Dignity.

Paris, Dec. 8.—Senator Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish Commission, who has taken his country's misfortunes greatly to heart, was ill with a cold today and was confined to his bed.

There is difficulty in stating the number of articles in the treaty, arising from the fact that they have not yet been drafted in perfect form.

Senator Villarruta and Mr. Moore, secretary of the American Commission, will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for the purpose of drafting them.

There is reason to believe that the number of articles will be fourteen, a skeleton of which is appended:

First. The relinquishment of Cuba.

Second. The cession of Porto Rico, the other Spanish West Indian Islands and Guam.

Third. The cession of the Philippines and the payment of \$20,000,000 by the United States.

Fourth. The release of prisoners of war and the evacuation of the Philippines.

The fifth article deals with the return of public archives and documents, and regulates the terms concerning public buildings and property.

The sixth article, which was only finally agreed to today, treats of the national status of Spaniards remaining in the ceded territory.

The seventh provides for the mutual abandonment of all indemnity for national or private claims.

The eighth concedes privileges for ten years to ships under the Spanish flag trading with the Philippines.

The above are the essential articles, and will be probably as numbered. Though the order of the subsequent articles has not been determined, the ninth will possibly be concerned for the release of all political prisoners connected with the insurrections.

In the tenth article the United States will advise the Cuban government to accept the obligations falling on it under this treaty.

The eleventh provides for religious liberty.

The twelfth deals with the powers and jurisdiction of consuls.

The thirteenth treats of copyrights, patents, and port charges.

In the fourteenth the commissioners respectively recommend the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and by the Queen Regent.

Your correspondent was favored with an interview today by Judge Day and Senator Gray, who were together. Both declined to give any information regarding the treaty, explaining that to do so would be a breach of etiquette and of the Senate's privileges.

They felt bitterly the calamities that have befallen their country, which they were powerless to prevent or remedy. The task given them was a thankless one, though they have done their best.

The Americans agree that the Spaniards behaved throughout with faultless dignity.

The United States undertakes to return all the Spanish arms and flags from the Philippines and also then repatriate from the islands, at the expense of the American Government, all Spanish troops.

The commissioners were to have been photographed in a body today, but Judge Day, noticing the absence of Secretary Ojeda, suggested that it be postponed until the next meeting, when the last article, referring to the ratification of the treaty by the respective governments, will be reached.

Judge Day turned to Senator Montero Rios, who was present, and said: "His excellency will not in the least object to this."

The president of the Spanish Commission replied: "I wish the treaty could be signed tonight."

It is difficult to say which side is the better pleased that the issue has been reached—the Spaniards, that finally the agony is ended, or the Americans, that a period has been put to the painful but necessary operation which may prove Spain's salvation.

ADD SULT TO INJURY. Madrid Indignant Over America's Attitude on the Maine.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—Indignation has been caused among all classes by the United States' refusal to submit the question of the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine to foreign arbitration.

Spain's attitude is adding insult to injury, and taking unfair advantage of circumstances to deny justice to a nation which is unable to resent such a course.

The prayer of the chaplain of the Senate at the opening of Congress, in which he asked for the blessing of God on the Queen Regent, King Alfonso, and the Spanish people has also caused great irritation, especially in exiled quarters, where it is regarded as an insidious burlesque.

A majority of the newspapers favor the idea of selling all the remaining possessions in a Pacific to Germany and other European nations.

TIDINGS FROM MANILA.

A Cipher Dispatch Received From Admiral Dewey.

A cipher dispatch from Admiral Dewey was received by Secretary Long yesterday.

Admiral Dewey was recently asked several questions at the instance of the President, and the dispatch contained his answers to them.

The political conditions in the Philippines resulting from Aguinaldo's stubbornness are causing the Administration some anxiety, but everybody in official circles appears to be confident that the matters at issue between the United States and Aguinaldo will be adjusted to the satisfaction of this Government when the islands formally pass into its hands.

The main difficulty in restoring peace and good order in the archipelago, particularly in the islands of Luzon and Penang, is the policy of Aguinaldo in keeping his followers under arms.

After the United States assumed control over all the islands, Aguinaldo's army will be obliged to lay down its arms or take the consequences.

To accomplish this without bloodshed is the aim of the Administration, and Admiral Dewey's cablegram yesterday related to that subject.

Another source of probable trouble comes from the difficulty of getting Aguinaldo to release all the Spanish prisoners in his possession.

The American Peace Commissioners in Paris proposed to the Spanish Commissioners that each party agree to release all political prisoners in its custody.

This would mean the liberation of all the persons arrested by Aguinaldo, and the complete release of the Cuban and Philippine instructions in exchange for the liberation of the Spanish officers, soldiers, priests, and nuns held by Aguinaldo.

Major Gen. O'Leary has been instructed to negotiate with Aguinaldo in the matter, but so far he has apparently made no progress.

Admiral Dewey's dispatch cannot be received. It was learned late last night that it took a rather gloomy view of the prospects of persuading Aguinaldo to submit peacefully to the authority of the United States.

It is understood, however, that the United States government is desirous of the release of the political prisoners in his possession, and is acting in a very ugly way.

The City in Darkness. An Accident at the U. S. Electric Lighting Plant.

During a period of twenty-five minutes, between the hours of 8:45 and 9:10 o'clock last night, the city was without illumination as far as the service furnished by the United States Electric Lighting Company was concerned.

The large arc lights which are stationed along all main thoroughfares, together with the incandescent lamps used in business houses and private homes, were suddenly, as if by magic, turned out.

The effect was, of course, very noticeable and speculation was rife as to the cause of the eclipse-like darkness.

The trouble was caused by the bursting of a four-inch steam feed main at a valve connection. This in turn, caused the steam chest of one of the large horizontal, triple-expansion engines to burst out, completely wrecking it.

The explosion occurred at 8:45 o'clock and made a loud report, which was heard for a distance of several blocks.

The end of the steam chest was blown with great force against the large switch board, doing considerable damage.

The switch board operator, who was standing near the board, was blown several feet and, though badly frightened and shaken up, was unhurt.

It is necessary to shut down the engine, and as it was being used to operate the dynamo that furnished the current for one of the light circuits, the current was consequently cut off.

The fact that the switch-board was wrecked caused fuses to burn out, plunging the entire engine room into darkness.

It was impossible in the dark to determine the extent of the damage or its cause, so, as a precautionary measure, the current from all other circuits was cut off.

Finally, when the extent of the damage had been ascertained, the disabled engine was cut out and the current again sent through the wires to supply the entire city.

Engineer J. M. Keefe, who is in charge of the plant, said last night that the damage would amount to about \$200 and was comparatively slight.

The greatest trouble, he said, was the inconvenience the patrons of the company and the citizens were subjected to while the current was cut off.

The disabled engine will be repaired at once.

ADD SULT TO INJURY. A Parcel Post Treaty.

Postmaster General Smith and Senator Vile, the Chilean minister, have concluded a parcel post treaty between Chile and the United States.

The "Royal Limited"—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Most super-daily train in the world. Leaves Washington 3:30 p. m.; arrives New York 8:40 p. m.

December 10 and 11, good for return until following Monday.

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ARMY AND NAVY FUNDS

The Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed by the House.

THE VOLUNTEER QUESTION

Opposition to the Measure Hinged Upon the Muster-Out of Citizens-Soldiers—The President's Message Referred To—Alleged Attempt to Force Support of Chairman Hull's Bill.

The urgent deficiency bill, making appropriations for the support of the military and the naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30 next, and for sundry other purposes, passed the House yesterday.

The bill was passed with practically no opposition, after having been considered for nearly four hours by the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Chairman Cannon, of the Military Affairs Committee, called up the bill soon after the reading of the Journal, pursuant to a prearranged order, and the discussion which ensued hinged principally upon those paragraphs in the measure which had reference to the military appropriations.

The various factions which are expected to figure prominently in the discussion of the increased army bill were given a chance to express their views on certain matters, and opposition developed on the strength of a clause in the deficiency bill providing funds with which to pay the volunteer army until next June.

The speedy dissolution of the volunteer army was made the subject of numerous brief speeches, it being contended by some that Mr. Cannon's bill supported the war administration in its contemplated

interpretation of the late bill authorizing an increase in the military establishment necessary by the war.

The War Department is understood to have decided that the volunteers can be retained in service for the full period of two years, while those who urge a prompt muster-out of the emergency army maintain that it was the purpose of this bill to hold volunteers in service only until the re-establishment of peace.

All amendments of importance having been rejected and the usefulness of further debate being apparent, the Committee of the Whole adjourned and reported on the bill with favorable recommendations and certain slight alterations, which were of little consequence.

The bill then passed without opposition.

The total appropriations made by the bill are as follows:

War Department and military establishment, \$69,718,028.81; naval establishment, \$58,888,000; total, \$128,606,028.81; specific appropriations, \$19,450.

A House Appropriation for Mrs. Joshua W. White.

A resolution was introduced and passed in the House yesterday authorizing the payment of a sum equivalent to 18 months' salary of her deceased husband to the widow of Josiah W. White, of Toledo, formerly a House messenger.

Mr. Shattuck of Ohio introduced the resolution and urged its immediate adoption, saying that the remains of Josiah W. White were here awaiting transportation to Toledo, and that the widow was unable to take the body home for burial because of a lack of means.

Mr. Cannon considered the urgency of the case and waived the informality of the proceedings by unanimously adopting the resolution.

THE CAPITOL POLICE FORCE. Eighteen Privates Cut Off in a Bill Passed Yesterday.

One item under the head of "and for other purposes" in the urgent deficiency bill which passed the House yesterday, was a paragraph providing for the continuance, during the six months beginning January 1, of the addition of eighteen policemen to the Capitol force, with pay at \$800 per annum each.

Strong opposition developed to this item. Mr. Cannon defended it with vigor, as he had all other paragraphs in the bill, and Mr. Burke of Texas was his chief antagonist.

Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that the number of policemen recom-

ENGLAND'S NEW POLICY

Mr. Chamberlain Supplements Sir Edmund's Warning.

THE ISSUE IS WITH FRANCE

The Future, Unsettled, Depends Upon Britain's Ancient Enmity With America as Her Friend, Britons Would Fear No Combination of Poes-Russia in the Far East—The Open Door—A Better Understanding With Germany.

London, Dec. 8.—In a speech at Wakefield, Yorkshire, tonight, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, dispelled any doubt as to Sir Edmund Monson's speech in Paris being part of the settled policy of the British government to advertise the French government to all the world, and particularly to the French people, as going too far in its hostility to the British policy.

The persistent seeking for occasions to say the same thing, according to their different temperaments, recently displayed by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Edmund Monson is not sufficiently explained by France's restless despair at seeing her last hopes of obtaining away anywhere in the Nile valley rapidly vanishing.

The gravest part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the most moderate. His references to Russia were justly correct, but they strengthened the belief that the most irritating of France's pin-pricks is the keeping open, in Russia's interests exclusively, of a British quarrel, where Great Britain is ready to undertake a struggle with the allies for "interests which she shares with other nations," and which Russia refuses to respect.

There is reason to believe that Russia would not give effective support to France at present in a purely French quarrel. The British challenges will probably be repeated until France sees that this is the case and, disgraced, may leave Russia to protest for herself.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically received. He said that the future was unsettled. It depended upon the possibility of coming to an understanding with France. Friends of the policy of expansion and twisting the lion's tail which had been pursued for so many years.

Regarding China, Mr. Chamberlain said, it would have been wrong to have gone to war to prevent Russia from taking Port Arthur or because it was suspected that she had ulterior motives that had not been disclosed.

Great Britain, he added, was negotiating with Russia for a friendly agreement when the latter occupied Port Arthur. There was no intention of entering into an agreement giving equal opportunities to the trade of all nations.

He was sanguine of such a result because Japan, Germany and the United States all had identical interests.

The American President, in his recent message to Congress, pointed out that the existing situation was undesirable. In the future, then, Great Britain should not stand alone as guardian of the open door.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said that the government's opponents charged that it was inconsistent, at one time boasting of England's splendid isolation, and at another time, in the face of a menacing situation, turning for assistance to other nations.

These attitudes, he said, were different states of affairs. Great Britain, with her children across the seas, was well able to defend her exclusive interests. In that respect, she had no equal.

But she had interests which were shared in common with other nations. It was not likely that she would be so Quixotic as to fight for them alone.

Any alliance must be for mutual interest and the advantages must not all be on one side. Great Britain did not want Germany to pull her chestnuts from her fire; neither would she pull Germany's, but she might hope in the future to come together with Germany, and that their joint influence would be used on the side of peace and unrestricted trade.

Mr. Chamberlain claimed that the better understanding with Germany was one of the government's successes. He still more rejoiced at the growth of friendship between the mother country, her colonies and the United States.

The colonies held the outposts of the empire and if they were attacked Great Britain would defend them with all her resources.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The United States is already the greatest of the states. If we were an asset of the friendship of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether under the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack, there is no combination that could make us afraid."

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. England Said to Regard It as a Starting Point.

London, Dec. 8.—Current American speculation over the control of the Nicaragua Canal is considered here to be premature.

It is stated that the foreign office regards the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the starting point for new negotiations, necessitated by the new conditions.

Such negotiations can scarcely be said to have begun. When the time is ripe the British government will pursue them in an altogether friendly spirit, but Lord Salisbury will have regard for English interests in the neutralization of the canal.

Beyond this principle, correlated problems remain altogether unsettled, having not yet received any definite construction.

The continental powers which have commercial and strategic interests in the Pacific, which they must protect by strict neutralization of the canal, will also have to be consulted before a final plan is adopted.

MAY INVOKE THE CRIMES ACT. Efforts to Suppress Lawlessness in County Mayo.

Dublin, Dec. 8.—The grand jury of the County of Mayo has been charged by the presiding judge to suppress lawlessness in that county.

This consists in acts of intimidation, house burning and boycotting against graziers.

It is alleged that William O'Brien, of the Irish League and former editor of United Ireland, is responsible for the disorder. Land owners are urging the government to apply the crimes act, which provides for summary trial of malefactors without jury.

Only One Vote for Zola. Paris, Dec. 8.—M. Henri Lavedan, the celebrated French litterateur, was today elected a member of the French Academy by a majority of 21.

THE PICQUART COURT-MARTIAL

A Substantial Victory Scored by the Dreyfus Adherents.

Paris, Dec. 8.—Argument by M. Athalin of favor of suspending the court-martial of Col. Picquart was heard today by the Court of Cassation.

The session of the court was public. The proceedings were exceedingly dignified. There was a complete absence of partisan demonstrations.

After M. Athalin's report had been submitted, the venerable procurator general, M. Manau, addressed the court, indorsing M. Athalin's conclusions. He contended that the two tribunals, namely, the correctional court and the court-martial, before which the applicant was summoned, held conflicting views.

The former regarded the petit bleu as a genuine document, and, therefore, an innocent one, so far as Col. Picquart is concerned, but, for this very reason, considered that Picquart had committed a misdemeanor in communicating it to M. Leblois, because, by so doing, he was connected with the defense and safety of the state.

The court-martial, however, regarded the petit bleu as a document fraudulently secured for the purpose of fraudulently securing the conviction of Esterhazy, whom the court-martial had acquitted when he was prosecuted for treason.

The adoption of this view rendered the defendant in communicating it to M. Leblois, as the petit bleu, if a forgery, was mere waste paper.

Moreover, M. Manau said there was not only connection, but identity between the Dreyfus and Picquart cases. All possible light was needed. Judgment on appeal could not be too maturely considered.

Such consideration was impossible, he contended, because the court, therefore, was in duty bound to demand the secret dossier.

M. Manau concluded with an appeal to the court to ignore the atrocious passions which let loose, and not to use the opportunity to procure more light.

The court then retired to consider the appeal. It returned in half an hour, and Judge Lozer, the president, delivered the judgment, which was couched in legal phraseology, ordering the delivery of the respective dossiers of the court-martial and the correctional tribunal within a fortnight and postponing the judgment of both courts.

HE MUST BE RELEASED. Col. Picquart Cannot Be Kept in Prison Indefinitely.

London, Dec. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that as Col. Picquart, owing to the ruling of the Court of Cassation, is now amenable to no jurisdiction, at least until the decision of the Supreme Court is rendered, and as it is unknown when the case will be taken up, his continued imprisonment is ordered.

It will be impossible to keep him in prison indefinitely awaiting a possible trial.

Forty-Five Men Saved From the Sinking Londonian.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8.—The British steamship Vedmore, of the Johnston Line, arrived here today from Liverpool, bringing the survivors of the British steamship Londonian, which foundered and sank in mid-ocean. Of the crew and passengers of the Londonian, forty-five were saved and twenty-five are missing.

The Londonian left Boston on November 15 for London with a large general cargo and 69 cattle, and on November 23, in a violent gale, her cargo shifted and she almost capsized, finally resting on her beam ends. Her crew were helpless, and for two days she drifted at the mercy of the winds and waves.

Assistance came at 5 o'clock in the morning of November 25, when the Vedmore, under command of Captain Barrett, was in sight and came to her aid.

At noon the Vedmore, with a lifeboat crew of Second Officer Hobbs and a volunteer crew, launched one of the Vedmore's boats and attempted to reach the sinking Londonian.

The Londonian was then in a position to be reached, but the sea was so rough that the attempt to reach her, but were finally forced to return to their ship.

Capt. Barrett then steamed to windward of the Londonian and tried to fire rockets with lines attached to the wreck. After a number of vain attempts, this idea was abandoned, and, as night came, the Londonian's crew were made fruitlessly.

During the night the wind increased, and by morning it was blowing very hard. Then it was decided another means of rescue was decided upon.

For hours life lines with buoys attached were floated to the Londonian, and at last her crew succeeded in getting one aboard.

A heavier line was stretched between the two vessels and one of the Vedmore's lifeboats was improvised as a life car. It made a trip successfully, and twenty-two half-frozen men were hauled over the side of the Vedmore.

As the boat was pulled back to the Londonian wreck a big sea broke over it and capsized it. Another boat was then lowered into the water and was also carried away and communication broken.

The chief officer of the Vedmore then stepped out to Capt. Barrett and volunteered to launch another lifeboat to attempt the rescue.

Another set of brave seamen dropped down into her as she touched the water and she bounded away. The sea by this time was terrific and she lived five minutes in a miracle.

For two hours the boat's crew struggled at the oars, but they could not get closer than sixty yards of the wreck, and they were all forced at last to give it up.

Another night of peril passed. The next morning twenty-three of the men of the Londonian succeeded in launching one of their own boats, and attached the Vedmore in safety.

Their boat was also lost and at that day was spent in trying to establish communication with the Londonian. The gale was constantly increasing and all efforts to save others were in vain.

Even after night had fallen the Vedmore was kept cruising about in the neighborhood, but when day broke the next morning the Londonian had vanished.

SOME SHIPS OF THE NAVY. The Windmill Arrives at the Georgetown Dock.

The trim revenue cutter Windmill steamed up the Potomac yesterday, and is now moored to a dock in Georgetown.

Several interested spectators visited the steamer yesterday.

The cruiser New York is reported to the Navy Department to be anchored in Havana Harbor. The Philadelphia is en route from Acapulco, Mexico, to Corinto.

VICTORY FOR CANAL BILL

The Senate Has Agreed to Consider It on Monday.

SENATOR MORGAN'S MOVE

He Had the Measure Placed on the Calendar as an Unfinished Business—It Will Come Up Monday—Mr. Vest's Objection—Motion to Adjourn Voted Down.

The Nicaragua Canal bill will be taken up immediately after the Senate is called to order on Monday and, if one may judge from the favorable sentiment expressed toward it yesterday when its sponsor, Senator Morgan, called it up immediately after an executive session, the opposition to it will not be of a very determined character.

This expression came in the shape of an overwhelming vote against the adjournment when a motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Hale with a view of preventing the measure from being placed on the calendar as unfinished business.

As soon as an open session was resumed, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Senator Morgan moved to take up the bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Senator Hale, who had previously secured an agreement to a motion that, when the Senate adjourned, it should be until Monday, asked to be informed of the purpose of the motion and called attention to his own motion, saying that on Monday the appropriation bills would come before the Senate.

Senator Morgan replied that there had never been any difficulty in getting appropriation bills before the Senate, whenever they were presented, and he desired to make the canal bill the regular order of business.

Senator Pettigrew then took part in the discussion and precipitated a slight skirmish, exchanging of remarks between himself and Senator Morgan by asking if the latter's motion made the bill the unfinished business of the Senate.

"I move the consideration of the bill," said Senator Morgan, ignoring the question.

"I move that the Senate now adjourn," said Senator Pettigrew.

Senator Morgan objected to the motion and claimed that the senator had no right to make it while he held the floor.

The chair ruled, however, that Senator Pettigrew's motion was in order, and a yeas and nays vote was taken on the motion to adjourn by yeas 42 and nays 13.

The vote was as follows: Yeas—Bate, Caffery, Cockrell, Hoar, Lindsay, Miller, McMillan, Mallory, Mason, Teller, Tillman, Vest and Wellington.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Burrows, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chilton, Clegg, DeLoach, Ekins, Fairbanks, Falkner, Fowler, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hanna, Harris, Hawley, Heildorf, Lodge, McPherson, McHenry, McMillan, Mallory, Martin, Mason, Money, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt, Proctor, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren and White.

Senator Morgan's motion to place his bill before the Senate Senator Morgan made a motion to adjourn which was adopted without objection.

The vote yesterday in the bill against Senator Pettigrew's motion, the bill will be called up on Monday.

It may not be possible to secure immediate passage of the bill, but the immediate pressure of appropriation bills, but there is a general impression now that it cannot be held back any great length of time.

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