

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED BY THE TWO COMMISSIONS

AMERICANS AND SPANIARDS AFFIX NAMES

Imposing Climax of Negotiations.

END OF EPILOGUE OF WAR

DOCUMENTS SEALED WITH THE FRENCH TRICOLOR.

Now That the Treaty Is Concluded the United States Will Commence to Carry Out Its Provisions.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed at 8:45 o'clock this evening.

The signing of the treaty to-night would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the Foreign Office was impressive in itself, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene.

Around the great mahogany table sat the ten arbiters of the destiny of an old and young nation. Ranged about and behind were numerous attaches of the American Commission. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of those present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholsterings in their gaudiness.

There was a contrast between the black-clothed arbiters and the scenery. To the Americans it was a happy ending of the epilogue of war; for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently, as though almost crushed, and none could withhold sympathy for Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though logs were burning in the fireplace near by.

The spirits of the bodies were symbolized by the clothing worn by the members of the commission, for the American members were in evening dress for the dinner given them immediately after the meeting by the Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

Although the commissions met at half-past 3 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in half an hour, the engrossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document until 7:30. Clerk Martin of the American Commission worked all day without stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7:30 with the document he found the Commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived half an hour earlier. Mr. Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty. This finished, the two copies were passed around the table, the Commissioners signing them in the order of their rank—William B. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitehall Reid and Senator George Gray; Senator Montero Rios, Senator Abruzzi, Senator Garcia, Senator Villaurrutia and General Cerrero y Saons, each Commissioner signing his opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tricolor, with which the documents were sealed, as a compliment to the French hosts of the commission.

Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings. The last seal being impressed, the Commissioners rose, and without formality each member shook the hands of all his antagonists and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.

The Spaniards afterward commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in mustering a crowd of attaches to gloat over the summation of their downfall and the scramble for relics.

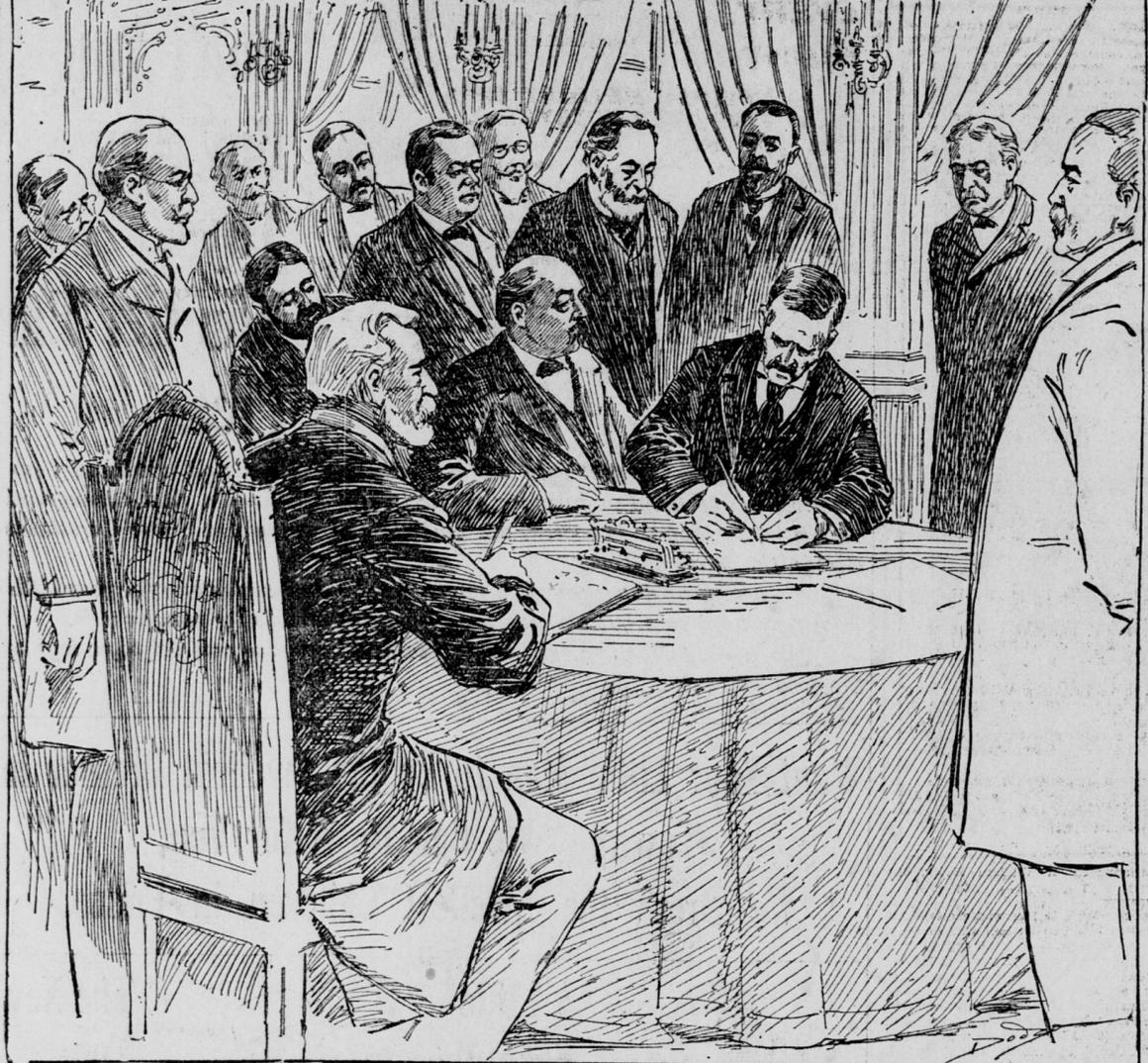
The signing was finished at 8:45 o'clock. At that time the door of the chamber opened, and Senator Villaurrutia appeared, and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor, "C'est fini!" The other members of the Spanish commission followed. Senator Villaurrutia and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages. The American Commissioners strolled out, chatting contentedly, and as they descended the steps the lights in the chamber were damped.

There has been a great contest among the families and friends of the American Commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signature was written. Some of the Americans were provided with handsome pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze and contented themselves with the ordinary quill pens strewn on the table.

Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter of the American commission, requested Senator Montero Rios to give him his pen, saying: "Have you any desire to preserve the pen with which you will sign?"

"Not in the slightest," said the Spaniard with a courtly bow.

The treaty as signed consists of seventeen articles, it having been found advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting. The Commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives. The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States Commission and by Senator Villaurrutia for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish Commission. Each copy contains the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording has been approved previously by the commissions without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.



THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

A Picture of the Beginning of the Last Work of the Peace Commission. Showing President Day of the American Commission, and Senator Montero Rios of the Spanish Commission, in the Act of Affixing Their Respective Signatures—the First to the Duplicate Copies of the Completed Treaty on the Table Before Him.

This Session Was the Last of the Series, Which Began on October 1st in the "Grand Salle" of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Palais Bourbon, on the Quai d'Orsay, Paris.

ographs: Now that the treaty of peace has been signed it will devolve upon the administration to carry out at once some of the pledges it contains. It is expected that instructions will be sent General Otis the first of next week to demand the release of prisoners held by Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces, and he has already informed the War Department that he believes he is in a position to take such action and enforce compliance.

The proclamation of the Filipinos referred to in the Herald this morning setting forth the purposes of the United States with respect to the character of the military government to be enforced has been practically completed, and will be sent to General Otis without delay for issuance.

It is not believed in official circles that there will be any trouble in securing the disbandment of the insurgent forces. So far as the navy is concerned, I understand it is proposed to discharge as promptly as the service conditions will admit, 25 volunteer officers remaining in the service. It will be difficult to reduce the number of men, however, for the reason that ships in the service need 19,000 men now home on the naval rolls, and an extra number will be carried until the treaty of peace is ratified and Congress grants the increase recommended by Secretary Long.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The official news of the signing of the peace treaty was received in Washington a little later than the press reports. It was in cipher form, as usual, from Judge Day. It was at once transmitted to the President, who was alone at that time, but within a comparatively short time all the members of the Cabinet had either called or sent their congratulations. The President's congratulations were promptly cabled to the commission.

The news of the signing had been so thoroughly discounted in advance that the actual receipt of the official advices created little stir here. There was a general feeling of relief, however, that no unforeseen circumstance intervened at the last moment to block the peaceful close of the negotiations.

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH MINISTRY IS EXPECTED

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the position of the Cabinet is most critical and that the resignation of the Ministry is expected. In commercial circles, it is added, the fall of the Cabinet has been discounted, as shown by the dull state of business and the heavy taxation.

Fatal Leap While Delirious.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 10.—Fred Gunther, an old man who had for years been employed in the railroad shops in this city, while delirious to-night jumped from a second-story window in the railroad hospital receiving injuries which resulted in his death a short time afterward. He was suffering from Bright's disease.

PLEDGES IN THE TREATY MUST BE CARRIED OUT

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald tel-

TERRIBLE DEED OF AN INSANE MURDERER.

FREE SOIL, Mich., Dec. 10.—William Hitchings yesterday afternoon murdered his brother-in-law, John Hunt, also his sister, Mrs. Hunt, and Thomas Hayward, a sixteen-year-old youth, employed by Hunt. Hitchings then cut his throat. The three were cutting wood together on Hunt's farm, two miles west of this village, when Hitchings, without warning, attacked his brother-in-law with an ax, killing him instantly. The insane man then chased Hayward until the latter slipped and fell, and Hitchings killed the prostrate boy with his ax. Hitchings next covered his brother-in-law's body with brush and proceeded to the farmhouse, and after a terrible and desperate struggle with Mrs. Hunt, he stabbed her in the neck with a jackknife, killing her also. After the woman's body was disposed of by being pushed under a bed, Hitchings went upstairs to his own room, leaving unmolested a baby asleep in its cradle. The madman's last act was to apply the knife to his own throat. He succeeded in killing himself, evidently after two attempts.

BRYAN'S MILITARY SERVICE SOON TO END.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Colonel W. J. Bryan, Third Nebraska Regiment, has either forwarded his resignation to Washington, or is about to do so. Of this there seems to be no doubt. To-day he called on General Lee, commander of the Seventh Corps, and General Keifer, commander of the First Division of the corps, of which Colonel Bryan's regiment is a part, and is understood to have announced his intention to quit the service.

JACK, THE FAMOUS TRICK DOG, DEAD.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—Jack, the star performer of Professor Herbert's troupe of performing dogs, now at the Orpheum, died this morning in great agony. Jack was valued at \$2000. He did his turn last night all right, but Professor Herbert saw he had fever and summoned a veterinary surgeon. The dog rapidly grew worse, and for five hours he barked and struggled until death relieved him.

HEAD-END COLLISION NEAR PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Dec. 10.—A head-end collision occurred two miles north of Prescott this afternoon, in which one man was killed and four others were wounded, one probably fatally. The northbound extra had just left the yards when it met the regular Prescott and Eastern train from Mayer, in a deep cut and on a curve. Engineer W. H. Wade of the extra was instantly killed and Conductor James Atkinson and Fireman Love were seriously injured. Engineer Thomas Gatfield and Fireman George Walker of the Prescott and Eastern train were seriously injured. It is thought Gatfield will die.

TARIFF REMOVED FROM CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The War Department to-day issued a circular providing that by direction of the President it is ordered that the existing tariff and regulations governing importation into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines be modified in order to allow the free entry of packages and articles clearly intended for Christmas presents for officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and for other employees of the Government now serving in those islands.

MAY SUCCEED THE LATE ARCHBISHOP GROSS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Friends of Archbishop J. J. Keane, now in Rome, are endeavoring to have him appointed to the See of Oregon, as successor of the late Archbishop Groussin. The Roman Catholics of Oregon would be pleased with his selection, but they do not think he would accept.

BAILEY ESTABLISHES HIS LEADERSHIP

Democratic Congressmen Agree by Unanimous Vote to be Bound by Caucus Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Democrats of the House of Representatives held a caucus to-night on the question coming over from the last session as to the binding force of caucus action. Of 126 members on the roll of the House 86 were present. Among those present were Representatives Bailey of Texas, Richardson of Tennessee, De Armond and Bland of Missouri, Wheeler of Alabama, Allen of Mississippi, McRae of Arkansas, and Sayres of Texas. Representatives McMillin of Tennessee and Bankhead of Alabama were not among those present.

The meeting was devoted to a brief discussion of the wisdom of making caucus action binding. A resolution to this effect had been introduced and this was pending. The main interest centered in the ability of Bailey and his friends to pass the resolution.

Kept People at Home.

WOODLAND, Dec. 10.—The contest between the home merchants and a Sacramento department store was on to-day. The town was crowded with people and the local merchants did a splendid business. The excursion to Sacramento was not a success. Only 18 Woodland people bought tickets. Street concerts by two bands and a free baseball game were the features of the entertainment provided to keep people at home.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO WASTE OF WORDS.

Evidence Which is Right to the Point and Reliable. Judge Frank Ives of District Court of Crookston, Minn., says: For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit. With few exceptions I have not been so free from indigestion in twenty-five years.

George W. Roosevelt, U. S. Consul to Brussels, Belgium: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect digestion.

Mr. W. D. Tomlin, mechanical engineer, Duluth, Minn.: One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work, and I am again gaining flesh and strength.

O. E. Ransom, Hustonville, Ky.: I was distressed and annoyed for two years with throwing up food, often two or three times a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal if I ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist have fully cured me. I find them pleasant to take, convenient to carry.

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FRENCHMEN BELIEVE WAR WITH ENGLAND NOT FAR DISTANT

Opinion General in Paris That Great Britain Is Determined to Force a Conflict.

Edouard Doumont Declares It Is Sought by the Stronger Nation to Crush the Weaker as Carthage Was Crushed by Rome.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Slowly, but steadily, the conviction is gaining ground here that war with England is inevitable. Paul de Cassagnac's paper the Autorite, even goes so far as to declare it imminent and suggests the probability of an alliance with Germany, rather than see France share the fate of Spain.

This is no alarmist opinion. It is one shared by people in diplomatic, parliamentary, naval, military and commercial circles alike. That there is no reckless, even goes so far as to declare it imminent and suggests the probability of an alliance with Germany, rather than see France share the fate of Spain.

They recognize that war with her transchannel neighbor means almost certain defeat for France, yet at the same time they ask, What they are to do? How is war to be prevented? England seems determined, they say, to force France back to the wall. The moment must come when further retreat will be impossible. No people can possibly swallow affront after affront without sinking to the condition of what Lord Salisbury recently defined as a "decaying nation."

France, according to public opinion here, has given way before England only to be met after every concession with heavier demands. "The English are imitating the Romans in their intercourse with the Carthaginians," said Edouard Drumont to me yesterday. "History is repeating itself. When the elephants and all the materials of defense had been given up and hostages had been delivered into the hands of the Romans the Carthaginians found themselves fact to face with the choice of abandoning their city and seeing it razed to the ground or accepting war."

"Similarly England is making demand after demand. Yesterday she claimed Fashoda. She got it. Tomorrow she may revendicate Calais

upon the ground that it belonged to her for centuries. "One is forced to admit that Calais forms part of England much more manifestly than Fashoda does. If this were conceded some fresh demands would follow, for England has determined to make war upon us. She has decided France must be crushed just as Rome decided that Carthage must be destroyed—'delenda est Carthago.'"

Nor is the editor-in-chief of Libre Parole alone in this opinion. Henri Rochefort expressed virtually the same views to me, though of course in his own vivacious style. "England wants war with France," he said, hotly. "She is looking for a pretext to declare it and if she cannot find any she intends to make one."

"Sir Edmund Monson's speech is the latest evidence of this. It is insolently threatening to the same degree as it is absurdly unjust. When or where was ever a proposition to found a school in any country regarded as *casus belli*?"

M. Rochefort himself admitted the superior force of the English fleet, though he was inclined to doubt whether England's ships were as reliably manned, or their material as good. But, conceding this and even allowing that both personnel and ships were all that they appeared to be on the surface, he said he could not understand why the French Government should not give Sir Edmund Monson his passports at once, come what might. "Even a coward," he said, "if he sees he must ultimately fight a duel, would hardly wait until his adversary had kicked him into the field."

Little is said in diplomatic circles, but that little is deponent. M. Drumont assured me that *Bainville* declared after the Fashoda incident that war would be inevitable. "Les Anglais la veulent," was his laconic assertion.

HOT EYELIDS

BLEARY EYES! TWITCHING EYES! SWIMMY EYES! PUCKERING EYES!

means bad dreams at night, means sleeplessness, means waking up in the morning with dizzy headaches and two eyes like burnt holes in a blanket. Now, there is something behind all these peculiar Eye Symptoms. It is a nervous disorder.

You are suffering from loss of energy, loss of appetite, trembling of hands, palpitation of the heart, pains in the loins, pains in the shoulder, pains in the back. Yes, these mean the certain approach of Nervous Debility—Nervous Exhaustion. When you see yourself declining thus you should make an effort for a cure. You will find the Hudson remedy treatment the very best treatment you can get for nervous disorders.

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<p>Hudyan Remedy Treatment Sometimes Cures in Thirty Days!</p>	<p>Read these symptoms, and if you have many of them you need the certain cure—the Great Hudyan Remedy Treatment. This remarkable discovery has made the name and the fortunes of the Hudsonian doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute.</p>	<p>Hudson Remedy Treatment is Certain to Cure Varicose. Write for Circulars.</p>
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NERVOUS DEBILITY This affliction destroys ambition, or energy and hope. Following are some of the symptoms:

- Do you feel weak?
- Have you cold feet?
- Have you backache?
- Do you shun society?
- Are you losing flesh?
- Do you sleep poorly?
- Are you low-spirited?
- Are your eyes sunken?
- Do you have hot flashes?
- Is your memory impaired?
- Have you no vigor?
- Have you no vital energy?
- Do you have sick headache?
- Is there nausea after eating?
- Do your hands or feet sweat?
- Is there a lack of ambition?
- Has the brightness left your eyes?

FAILING MANHOOD When your manhood begins to go you will twitch and show signs of premature weakness. Following are some of the symptoms:

- Do your facial nerves twitch?
- Are you all run down?
- Spots before your eyes?
- Do the muscles twitch?
- Have you pains in small of back?
- Have you pains on each side of backbone?
- Have you pains in head?
- Have you shooting pains?
- Do you feel fatigued?
- Are you weary?
- Does your head swim?
- Do your knees knock?
- Does your hand tremble?
- Do you suffer from night losses?

If you are in this condition, you should learn all about the Great Hudyan Remedy Treatment. It is sure to cure. It cures as certainly as you use it. No one else can give you Hudyan but the doctors of Hudson Medical Institute.

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