

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. CONTINUED ON PAGES 9 AND 16

EXCHANGE OF PEACE TREATIES

French Ambassador Cambon Again Serves Spain.

THE FORMAL CEREMONY

Exchange of Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace Between the United States and Spain Reviews Peaceful Relations and Will Be Followed by Appointments of Ministers and Consuls—The President's Proclamation.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 11.—The condition of war which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 1, 1898, terminated to-day when the last formalities in the restoration of peace performed by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty. Coincident with this President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end, and the appointment of Bellamy Storer was determined upon as United States Minister to Spain.

The principal ceremony of the day occurred in the reception room at the White House when the exchange of ratifications took place at 3 o'clock. In anticipation of the historic character of the event, many members of the Cabinet and officials prominent in the administration gathered at the White House.

THE SPANISH COPY.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, arrived in company with M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the peace treaty. Mr. McKinley cordially greeted the ambassador, and after a brief ceremony of well wishes the formal ceremony began.

POWERS EXAMINED.

The powers of M. Cambon and Secretary Hay were examined, a protocol concerning the day's ceremony signed and other formalities concluded. These preliminaries took some time, so that it was nearly 3:30 before the actual exchange began. The signing of the protocol of exchange occurred at 3:38 p. m. Ambassador Cambon signing for Spain and Secretary Hay for the United States. The protocol was in French, and briefly recited the circumstances leading up to the exchange. This cleared the way for the exchange itself, constituting the final act.

THE EXCHANGE.

The President took from the desk the American copy of the treaty, handily engrossed, bound in dark blue morocco and encased in a black morocco portfolio, and handed it to M. Cambon. At the same time M. Cambon handed to the President the Spanish copy of the treaty, also engrossed, bound in morocco and encased in a maroon colored morocco box. There were deferential bows as each received from the other this final pledge of peace. The exchange of ratifications occurred at 3:35 p. m. The President was the first to speak.

"Mr. Ambassador," said he, "I will issue my proclamation at once."

M. Cambon thanked the President for the promptness with which the proclamation followed. This ended the formal ceremony, and after brief felicitations the Ambassador and other officials withdrew.

PEACEFUL RELATIONS RENEWED

The effect of the action taken to-day is to completely renew the peaceful relations, trade, official, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways between this country and Spain. Following the appointment of a United States Minister to Madrid and a Spanish Minister to Washington it is expected that consuls will be sent to Barcelona and other large places in Spain, where our consular representations were suspended by the war. At the same time Spanish consuls will be appointed throughout this country. For a time the trade and navigation between the two countries will proceed without treaty protection, as the war put an end to the commercial treaty, but a treaty of trade, navigation and commerce, suitable to the new conditions and the needs of both countries and also an extradition treaty will be negotiated soon.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

After the ceremony President McKinley issued the following proclamation: Whereas a treaty of peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, the original of which convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: Here full text of the treaty is included.

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this

eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

Washington, April 11.—Mr. Storer's selection for the Madrid mission is a distinct promotion in the diplomatic line. The difference between Brussels and Madrid in compensation is not considerable, but in the light of recent events, the latter has come to be of much more importance. Mrs. Storer is a Catholic.

It is assumed here that the Duc d'Arco, late Spanish Minister to Mexico, will be named as Minister to Washington, and the officials sincerely hope that this will be done, for the Duke is most favorably known in the United States, and is declared to be well calculated by disposition and inclination to speedily restore mutual good relations between the United States and Spain.

CUBAN RAILWAY STRIKE

The Engineers Surrender to the Company.

The Killing of a Soldier by a Policeman Stirs Up Bad Feeling—Gen. Brooke Issues Another Decree—Troops to Embark.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Havana, April 11.—The order of the military administration directing that, owing to the refusal of the first class engineers to work, trains should be manned by second and third class engineers, in order to carry mails and government stores, broke the back of the strike on the united railroads. To-day trains have been running since 11 a. m. and all the men are now back at their posts.

The strikers, fearful of losing their jobs, surrendered to the company without conditions, leaving the settlement of their demands to C. A. Johnson, the agent for Government railroad transportation in Cuba.

POLICEMAN KILLS SOLDIER.

Patrick John Tighite, Company M, Second Artillery, was killed by Policeman Ramon Cesar at Elvado, last night. Twelve armed comrades of Tighite, led by Private Reeves, took Cesar from the police station about midnight and beat him severely with sticks. They did not then know Tighite was dead. It seems Tighite had been drinking and caused an uproar on the train for Elvado. The report is that he insulted a woman, and that Policeman Cesar dragged him off the train. From that point the accounts differ. One story is that Tighite took the policeman's club and struck at him and was then shot by the officer. Another is that Tighite ran, stumbled over the track and was shot in the neck by the policeman while he lay on the ground. He died at the military hospital three hours afterward, and his comrades insist that it was a case of murder. Cesar is confined to his bed in the jail.

ILL FEELING CAUSED.

This affair and the wounding of Condon on Sunday night, with several other minor rows between the soldiers and the police, have caused a good deal of ill feeling, and the men of both services are threatening as to what they will do in the event of provocation.

The citizens, for the most part, take the side of the police, and prominent papers publish letters from prominent people approving the conduct of Cesar in shooting the American soldier under such conditions.

BROOKE'S LATEST DECREE.

General Brooke issued a decree to-day that cemeteries purchased by municipalities should be managed by them, while those acquired by the church and the municipality co-jointly shall be managed by the latter, the receipts to be divided proportionately. With respect to cemeteries exclusively owned by the church, these are to be managed by the church, but in respect of police and hygiene, under the direction of the municipal authorities. This decree ends a lively dispute.

The steamer Havana is due at Matanzas next Friday to embark four companies of the Third Engineers, and is due here the following day to take eight companies of the Second Engineers, after which she will sail for Savannah.

IDLE HOUR BURNED DOWN.

VANDERBILT'S FINE COUNTRY HOME IN ASHES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, April 11.—W. K. Vanderbilt's country house, Idlehour, at Oakdale, L. I., was totally destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock to-day. No lives were lost and no one was injured. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride, formerly Miss Virginia Fair, were occupying the house at the time.

The fire is believed to have originated in the cellar accidentally. It broke out at 3:45 a. m. and in an hour the magnificent structure, with all its valuable fittings, was totally destroyed.

Besides young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt there were twelve or fifteen servants in the house. All got safely out. Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride came to New York on an early train.

The volunteer firemen, who were summoned by telephone from the neighboring villages, arrived too late to be of any assistance. All the costly furniture, bric-a-brac and paintings in the house were burned. The total loss is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Savannah, Ga.—The Third Kentucky Volunteers arrived at Savannah quarantine to-day on the trans-Florida and Kilpatrick and will go into detention camp to-morrow.



THE TRIAL OF SENATOR QUAY.

Matthew Stanley Quay is charged with conspiracy in the misappropriation of public funds deposited in the People's bank of Philadelphia, which closed its doors March 24, 1898, and its cashier, John S. Hopkins, committed suicide. The state of Pennsylvania had on deposit at that time \$595,000. President McKinley of the People's bank guaranteed the repayment of the funds to the state, and it is understood this has mainly been done. Senator Quay was first arrested, with his son, Richard Quay, and State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, in October last, each giving bail in the sum of \$5,000. They were severally indicted on Nov. 21. The indictments recite that the defendants are guilty of a conspiracy to unlawfully use the moneys deposited in the People's bank for the purchase and sale of stocks and for other purposes not authorized by law. Since the beginning of the action State Treasurer Haywood has died.

THE SAMOAN DISPUTE

High Commission to Go Hurriedly to Islands.

Report That Germany is Withholding Appointment of Her Commissioner—Raffel in Berlin.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., April 11.—As a result of conferences held to-day at the State Department and at the British Embassy, efforts will be made to have the Samoan High Commission make a quick trip across the country, reaching San Francisco in time to catch the boat leaving for Samoa one week to-morrow.

This is regarded as a distinctly favorable turn in the negotiations, and as indicating that the three governments are very near to a complete accord on all the points of the commission. It does away also with the reports that Germany was withholding the appointment of her commissioner, and makes practically certain that Baron Speck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German Embassy here, will be the German high commissioner.

REPORTS UNWARRANTED.

In an authoritative quarter it was stated to-day that reports of a German protest against Admiral Kautz's course in reference to the treatment of the cruiser Falke were unwarranted. All the negotiations, it is said, in the highest German quarters, are of such a character as to bring the governments more closely together instead of separating them.

WILL SUSTAIN ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

As it has been strongly intimated in the Berlin dispatches that the German Government was about to make a demagogic remonstrance made in London and Washington these remonstrances will be fortified," adding: "Germany insists upon receiving full satisfaction for the number of breaches committed in Samoa."

The tone of the German press during the last two days has been most bitter.

THE TONGA ISLANDS.

Inquiries made by the correspondent of the Associated Press at the Foreign Office have elicited the statement that nothing is known of the alleged French annexation of the Tonga Islands, and it is not believed such action has been taken, as it is claimed, it would be a gross violation of the Anglo-German agreement of 1888.

Waynesboro, Ga.—James Robinson, a young white man, was to-day indicted by a special grand jury for the murder of Gilbert Ellison, colored.

THE QUAYS ON TRIAL

Their Lawyers Begin the All Important Contention.

Books of Broken Bank Not Competent Testimony Against Accused—Senator Will Stubbornly Contest Every Move Made by Prosecution.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11.—In the trial of ex-Senator Quay to-day his lawyers began what is regarded as the all important contention in their fight for his acquittal, namely, that the books of the broken People's Bank are not competent testimony against the accused man, and, therefore, should not be admitted in evidence. On the decision of this point rests the entire fabric of the prosecution's case. Should Judge Biddle decide the point well taken the Commonwealth's case will necessarily collapse.

In order to secure the most effective presentation of this phase of the defense, Mr. Quay brought to his aid the skill of David T. Watson, of Pittsburgh, one of the ablest attorneys in Pennsylvania, and ranking in fact with the best in the country. Mr. Watson spoke on his subject for nearly two hours this afternoon.

BOOKS OFFERED IN EVIDENCE.

The District Attorney opened the proceedings in this phase of the case by offering in evidence the books of the bank extending over a number of years, and along with them the account books, letter press book and letters from Senator Quay and State Treasurer Haywood found in the desk of Cashier Hopkins after the official had committed suicide. He read a long summary of what the books and papers showed, and stated what he expected to prove by them, to-wit: That through a conspiracy with Cashier Hopkins, State Treasurer Haywood and other State officials the Senator used a certain fixed amount of State money deposited in the institution and received interest on another fixed portion of the State deposit.

NEXT MOVE OF DEFENSE.

Judge Biddle will probably decide to-morrow whether the books of the bank are admissible. If he decides that they

DR. RAFFEL IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 11.—Dr. Joannes Raffel, the former German president of the Municipal Council of Apia, Samoa, has arrived here, and had several long conferences with the officials of the German Foreign Office.

The Lokal Anzeiger to-day prints an interview with Dr. Raffel, in which he is quoted as saying: "The decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Tannu was partly due to the fact that Mataafa is a Catholic, while Tannu is a proselyte of the English missionaries."

VEERING OF VIEWS.

There has been a sudden veering of views upon the part of both the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow and the Emperor.

A Foreign Office official said to-night to the correspondent here of The Associated Press in energetic language that Germany, before engaging in an investigation of the commission's work, must insist upon the American and British governments unmistakably disavowing the flagrant violations committed by Admiral Kautz and Captain Sturdee. In the absence of a disavowal, for Germany to join the commission would be a mere farce. He added: "When the commission starts it must start on the status quo and not on a status created by the illegal acts of subordinates in Samoa."

More energetic still is the semi-official announcement of the Hamburg correspondent, which declares that "if England and America do not heed the diplomatic remonstrances made in London and Washington these remonstrances will be fortified," adding: "Germany insists upon receiving full satisfaction for the number of breaches committed in Samoa."

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THE FILIPINOS ARE STILL ACTIVE

They Worry Americans by Attacking Outposts.

AGONCILLO'S STATEMENT

Unsuccessful Effort to Destroy General MacArthur's Line of Railway Communication—Lawton's Success at Santa Cruz Greater Than First Reported—Capture of Spanish Gunboat—The Insurgents' Loss—Our Consular—Queer Statements.

Manila, April 11.—5:40 p. m.—At about midnight the rebels cut the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos, and signal fires were lighted and rockets sent up along the foot hills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outposts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigan and Bocave, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding 11.

OUTPOSTS ATTACKED.

Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Marilao, the next station on the way to Manila, were attacked, with the result that three Americans were killed and two wounded. The loss of the enemy was ten men killed and six wounded. The Americans also captured two prisoners.

BACK TO FOOT HILLS.

Troops were concentrated along the railroad as thickly as possible, and the rebels driven back to the foot hills. The roadbed of the railroad was damaged, and repaired almost immediately, and traffic was soon resumed through to Malolos.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

Washington, April 11.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

Manila, April 11.

Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force; repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties three killed, twenty wounded.

OTIS.

The following dispatch gives additional information concerning the fight of Santa Cruz:

Manila, April 11.

Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left 93 uniformed dead on field and number seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction of property. His loss ten wounded, slight, except two, one since died, Lieutenant Eiling only officer wounded, slight in hand. Enemy retired eastward; Lawton in pursuit early this morning.

Manila, April 11.—5:35 p. m.—It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General MacArthur's line of communication and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton were natives who entered that region in the guise of friendly. They had seemingly secreted arms in several places, and fired on the Americans from the bushes at an average range that they could be heard talking. One of the Filipinos yelled in English: "We will give you d-d Americans enough of this before we are through."

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

The rebels undermined the railroad at Marilao and unspiked the rails in an effort to wreck a train. While the railroad gang participated in the fight, the work of the rebels was discovered and repaired before the train arrived.

General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos.

The military gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bay have crossed and are entering the Santa Cruz river and have captured a small unarmed Spanish gunboat and three launches, which they discovered there.

INSURGENT LOSS.

The military gunboat Oesta has brought 22 rebel wounded, one dead Filipino and six wounded Americans to the hospital. It is now known that 93 insurgents were killed during the capture of Santa Cruz.

A FILIPINO STATEMENT.

Paris, April 11.—In an interview, printed in the Paris to-day, Agonillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, is reported as saying:

"The Americans have fully realized that they will never subdue the Filipinos and that the policy of Major General Otis has completely failed. The Filipinos have resolved to defend themselves to the death. They have in their power fifteen hundred American prisoners. The wet season is arriving and fever will soon attack the American troops to disorganize them. During this enforced truce we, on the contrary, will increase the strength of our organization. The situation of the Filipinos, therefore, is far from desperate."

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