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TO TAKE PHILIPPINES.

Purpose of United States Communicated in Writing

TO SPANISH COMMISSIONERS,

Who are Somewhat Surprised at Terms Laid Down.

WILL TAKE TIME TO CONSIDER.

This Country will Assume Such Proportion of the Debt of the Islands as Has Been Spent for their Benefit—The News of the Demand Creates Great Surprise in Madrid—Claim it is a Violation of the Spirit of the Protocol—President McKinley Deferred to the Popular Sentiment in this Country—Joint Session of Peace Commissioners was Brief — Adjournment Taken Until Friday.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The American Peace commissioners, each carrying a portfolio containing records and personal memoranda, left their headquarters in the Continental hotel for the meeting with the Spanish commissioners, at the foreign office, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The president of the Spanish commission, Senor Montero Rios, whose health at one time was so precarious as to threaten an indefinite adjournment of the sessions of the commissions had improved to the extent of enabling him to attend to-day's meeting. He arrived at the foreign office, in a closed carriage, with his colleagues, shortly after the Americans reached the meeting place.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the ten commissioners confronted each other across the table of which, in 1783, Benjamin Franklin and his colleagues signed the treaty of independence of the United States.

The American commissioners presented a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of Philippine islands, and to assume such proportion of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants, in public works, improvements and permanent betterments.

It was also set forth that the United States would not assume any part of the Philippine debt, which had been incurred by Spain for the furtherance of military operations to quell insurrections of the natives.

The session was adjourned until Friday, in order to give the Spaniards time to prepare a reply. The session to-day lasted over an hour.

Details of the Conference.

With flying clouds, fitful sunshine, whirling leaves, and the raw air, the Americans were removing their wraps when the Spaniards entered the anteroom and polite and cordial greetings were exchanged as the two groups commingling, passed through the grand salon, where a buffet was spread, and entered the conference chamber, in which, before leaving, the Spaniards would learn the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines.

Secretary Moore, upon the request of Judge Day, passed to Mr. Ferguson, the interpreter, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines which were read to the Spaniards in their own tongue by a rapid rendering from the English in which they were written. Although the Spanish commissioners did not betray anxiety, their attention to the reading was keen. They had anticipated that the United States would take over the islands, but the terms and details of the transfer had all along been a subject of speculation.

Reading disclosed the fact that the United States government had determined to possess for itself certain territory and parts of land bound by and lying within such parallels of latitude and longitude as mark the limits of the Philippine archipelago. The United States do not purpose assuming the Philippine debt of $40,000,000, but they are willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditures by Spain in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands and for the good of their people, for permanent betterments and for improvements, both physical and mental.

The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her "pacific expenditures" made in the archipelago. This phrase "pacific expenditures" is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combatting insurrections in the Philippines.

Such is the vital portion of the presentment made by the American commissioners to-day, and it is to be observed that while the main proposition as to possession and financial responsibility is clear and definite, many details have been left to the development of the discussion between the two commissions.

"Pacific Expenditures."

Thus, while the Spaniards are to-night quite certain that the United States intend to reimburse them for "pacific expenditures," they remark that they are not enlightened as to whether the Americans expect to indorse the Spanish obligations to the extent of "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago, or whether they will hand Spain a sum of gold large enough to cover Spain's outlay so designated. Possibly the American commissioners themselves are not at this moment fully determined on this point. It is unlikely, however, that the Americans will care to become identified in the slightest degree with Spain in her responsibility to her creditors. The clearer method seems to be to hand to Spain some spot cash or something as good and to bid her apply it on her debts by whatever name known, or to put it in her wallet for whatever use she may elect.

While the United States have designated "pacific expenditures" as those they will reimburse to Spain, the presentment of the American commissioners to-day did not demand either a schedule or an inventory of the same from the Spaniards. But the suggestion naturally raises an inquiry as to the kind and quantity of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the Philippines and some light may be given on that matter now.

There is considerable traffic between the islands, and some time ago a system of lighthouses became necessary. Spain set out to supply this and projected forty-eight light stations. Of these she has already constructed seventeen of the first class and sixteen of the second.

Spain's Outlay.

What they cost is not yet known here, but in American waters those of the first class cost from $25,000 to $250,000 each, so that on an average basis of the minimum cost in the United States, Spain's thirty-three lighthouses may represent an outlay of $325,000.

Spain has constructed breakwaters at Manila, at an expense not yet known here and wharves of small value along the Pasig river. She has recently built barracks for four thousand men, now occupied by American troops, the cost of which is not yet ascertainable.

At Cavite, Spain had built a naval station which before it was sacked by the natives was said to be equal to the Mare Island station, and may be worth $2,500,000. Whether or not the last two items can be strictly designated "pacific expenditures" must be determined in conference, but the lighthouses, water improvements, barracks and naval stations are necessary to the United States as the owner of the Philippines and are deemed worth a fair price.

Spain has also built some school houses, which the Americans are willing to take over at cost.

The Spanish commissioners listened attentively, though not without some evidence of impatience and surprise at the financial suggestion in the American presentment, and finally asked until Friday to consult the Madrid government and make reply.

How the Spaniards Feel.

After the conference was dissolved, the Spanish commissioners expressed the opinion that the American demand would create in Spain as they had upon her commissioners, an exceedingly grave impression. Were the Spanish commissioners pushed to a final determination to-night they would reject the American demands, but the changing tone of the Spanish press recently urges the consummation of a treaty of peace, however rigorous, the argument being that although the Spaniards bow to the American demands, the commissioners do not acknowledge the justice or admit the legality of them.

To-night the Spanish commissioners feel that the United States, to all intents and purposes have not offered any financial inducements to Spain to cede by treaty any part of the Philippines. Had the American commissioners even offered to take over the entire Philippine debt of about $40,000,000 the Spaniards affect to feel that it would have been as nothing, and they regard to-day's position so meagre as not to warrant even a schedule of Spain's "pacific expenditures" in the archipelago.

Great Surprise in Madrid.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The news that the Spanish peace commissioners at Paris had referred to the government a formal demand of the American commissioners for the absolute cession of the entire Spanish group of the Philippines caused the greatest surprise in Madrid.

The strongest feeling prevails that the government should protest energetically against what is regarded as a violation of the spirit of the protocol.

POPULAR DEMAND

For Annexation Caused President to Defer to That Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The advices from Paris to the effect that the United States peace commissioners have demanded the cession to the United States of the entire Philippine group is in line with the instructions that have been issued to the representatives of the United States. Up to a very recent date the United States commissioners had no precise instructions on this vital point. Of course before they departed from Washington much consideration had been given to this important subject by the President, Secretary Day, Assistant Secretary Moore and the members of the commission. But there was a lack of data as to the financial and political affairs of the Philippines and so it happened that when the United States commissioners sailed they were not committed beyond change to any line of policy.

But since that time the President has become convinced that there is a great popular demand for the annexation to the United States of the whole Philippine group, and he is disposed to defer to that sentiment.

It cannot be learned definitely what money consideration is to pass with the title to the Philippines. Indeed there is reason to believe that even the United States peace commissioners have not yet been able to fix the amount exactly. Assuming that they are to repudiate all portions of the debt of the islands which does not represent money spent for actual betterments, it will be seen at once that the task passed to the commissioners of differentiating this debt is not an easy one; particularly in view of the notoriously loose financial methods of the Spanish colonial authorities. That this debt should be assumed by the United States in some proportion is said at the state department to be inevitable if annexation is to follow.

Quite unofficially, but in a manner to carry conviction as to the accuracy of the information, the Spanish commissioners some days ago were allowed to know what the United States purposes as to the Philippines, once the conclusion was arrived at. So they are not taken completely by surprise by the demand presented to-day at Paris.

MASSO'S ADDRESS

To the Cuban Provisional Council—Attitude Towards United States.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 31.—Senor Bartolome Masso, president of the Cuban provisional council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States and indicates their wisest future policy. The address winds up as follows:

"It is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country in working order."

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Advices received here from Santa Cruz del Sur say that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban army at the meetings held there, are in favor of dissolution of the Cuban insurgent government and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of thanking the American government for its intervention in favor of the Cubans and to put themselves unconditionally at the disposition of the Washington authorities so as to enable the latter to develop their programme without any hindrance. The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the disbandment of the insurgent army.

Voluntary Increase of Wages.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 31.—The Massillon Stoneware Company has voluntarily increased the wages of its employes, restoring the 12½ per cent cut made last winter. The force of employes will also be increased 50 per cent.

A GLOOMY FEELING

Pervades London Exchange and the Paris Bourse

OVER THE AGGRESSIVE TONE

Of the French Papers—It Looks as if a Crisis Were Approaching—The Extraordinary Activity in British Naval Circles—Arrest of a Supposed Russian Spy at Harwich—Reserves and Military to be Called out and Volunteers Mobilized. A French Journal Intimates that Fashoda Question will be Settled by Marchand's Recall.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—There was an unexpectedly gloomy feeling this morning on the stock exchange and the Paris bourse, both these markets being influenced, it is inferred from the aggressive tone of some of the French papers. Besides, this something extraordinary seems to have happened, and it looks as if a crisis were approaching. The British naval preparations are certainly being pushed with great activity. The British emergency squadron is gathering at Devonport with all possible speed. Seven battleships and one cruiser have been thus far designated to join this squadron. Officers and sailors have been hurriedly recalled from leave of absence, several battleships and cruisers at Portsmouth are taking their full crew on board and other warlike preparations are being made. A number of signal men, now on duty with the British channel squadron, which arrived at Gibraltar this morning, have been ordered home for service, it is presumed, on board the auxiliary cruiser, if the latter should be required for active service.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest this morning of a supposed Russian spy at Harwich. The man was already under surveillance and went to a redoubt where he tried to obtain some information from a sentry regarding the fortifications. He was promptly arrested and inquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

It was also asserted to-day that the commanding officers of the London volunteer regiments had received orders to prepare for immediate mobilization and it was asserted that the different artillery corps have been informed as to the forts on the southern and eastern coasts to which they have been allotted.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "England has been and even now is so near war that the government has carried its preparations to the farthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions, where rolling stock and locomotives will be concentrated."

Marchand to be Recalled.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Eclaire to-day says it learns on reliable authority that the Fashoda question will be settled favorably to Great Britain by the recall of Major Marchand. France, the paper adds, yields all, reserving only the question of the right to the Bahr-El-Ghazel district, which she does not consider as belonging to Egypt.

Continuing, the Eclaire remarks: "M. Delcasse, however, has now decided to raise the whole Egyptian question, which should have been done from the first and thus avoiding the humiliation of yielding to the British ultimatum. When the question is thus enlarged, France will not be alone in its discussion with the Marquis of Salisbury. Egypt interests all the powers. Russia has promised M. Delcasse its most effective assistance and, beside Germany has the biggest interest, in view of her east African possessions and trade in the Far East, that the Suez canal should not become exclusively British and is disposed to support Franco-Russian arguments for a definite settlement of the Egyptian question."

GREAT ACTIVITY

At the Esquimault Naval Station, British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.—The departure of her majesty's ship Amphion, Sunday, for the Society Islands, the French colony in the South seas, did not end the activity at the Esquimault naval station. As soon as she left the wharf at the dock yard, the dock yard was ordered to get the dry dock in readiness for the reception of her majesty's ship Leander. She, too, is to go on a long voyage, or at least be in readiness for any duty that she may be called upon to perform.

The most significant feature outside of the departure of the Amphion, however, is the activity on her majesty's ship Imperieuse, Admiral Palliser's flagship. Sunday a large number of men were given shore leave, a very unusual thing on Sundays and this morning she commenced coaling. It is understood that she goes out under orders on Thursday, but it is not likely that she will follow the Amphion, as that would leave Esquimault with a small fleet, the Leander, Icarus, two torpedo boat destroyers and two torpedo boats.

English Press Censorship.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily Mail this morning publishes no news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence is due to a letter from the war office asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy."

"We intend to ascertain to-day," says the Daily Mail, "from the war office and the admiralty exactly what kind of news it would be permissible to publish." The Daily Mail confirms the reports of unexampled activity at the French dock yards, notably at Toulon, where the coast forts have been experimenting with melinite shells against an old gunboat.

Worth Going Miles to See.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—One of the prettiest fights ever pulled off in this city was that before the Kentucky A. C. to-night between "Tommy" Hogan, of New York, and Eugene Bezenah, of Cincinnati. The boys went the entire route of twenty rounds and put up an article of fight that was worth going miles to see. Hogan outpointed his opponent and on his showing, Tim Hurst, the referee, gave the decision to the New Yorker. The opinion was freely expressed that the contest should have been a draw.

A Financial Success.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 31.—The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition closed at midnight. The closing hours of the enterprise were the most brilliant in the history of the five months exhibition. It is estimated to-night that 75,000 people crowded the ground to-day. It was Omaha day and everybody was there. Up to this morning, 2,552,298 people had registered at the turnstiles so that the grand total will considerably exceed 2,600,000. The exposition was a financial success, something over $400,000 remaining to be divided among the stockholders. A fraction less than two million dollars have been received and $1,500,000 expended.

SWALLOW'S LATEST.

He Springs a Story on Quay that Will not Go Down.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 31.—Dr. S. C. Swallow, the Honest Government candidate for governor, made a startling accusation in his speech here to-night. He boldly charged that Chairman Garman had made a proposition to Senator Quay to sell out the Democratic party and read an affidavit made by E. C. Miller, a traveling man of this city in support of his statement. Mr. Miller's affidavit is as follows:

E. C. Miller, of 440 Washington street, Williamsport, Pa., being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that on or about the eight day of September, 1898, he met one Charles E. Keck, a lawyer of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on a railroad train between Williamsport and Philadelphia; that he knows said Keck intimately, having had business relations with him; that they engaged in conversation, during which Keck stated:

I am going down to see Quay on a mission from Mr. Garman. I have a proposition from Mr. Garman to the old man which if accepted, will positively assure the election of Stone."

I said to Keck: "It's a funny thing that Garman would send you, a Republican," to which Keck replied, "Garman told me he had lots of men in the Democratic party, but none that he could trust with a mission of that kind. The proposition is that if certain legislation and favors in certain counties are given to Garman he will insure those counties for Stone and he will offer positive evidence that he can deliver the goods."

Keck also told me that Garman was to be at a certain hotel in New York City on that afternoon. I cannot remember the name of the hotel. We arrived in Philadelphia at or about 11:30 a. m. and went at once to the Hotel Vendig, Twelfth and Market streets, where we left our grips. We then started immediately for the headquarters of the Republican state committee on Walnut street. There we saw Secretary Andrews. Keck asked for Quay. Andrews said he was at Atlantic City.

We left the headquarters and after getting lunch went to the Market street ferry, where Keck started for Atlantic City. There I left him and did not see him again until the following morning, although I was in Atlantic City that evening. I think Keck caught the 2:20 train for Atlantic City. The next morning I was sitting in front of the hotel Vendig about 11 o'clock when Keck came up. He was accompanied by a man named Tate, whom he introduced to me as the manager for the Bell Telephone Company, in Washington.

I said to Keck: "Haven't you gone home yet?"

He said he was on his way home then and we all three walked into the hotel. I said to Keck: "Did you make it all right with the old man?"

He replied: "Yes; I guess it is all right." I laid the proposition before him and he thought well of it."

Then Keck took from his pocket a telegram written on a Western Union blank and handed it to me. I took it in my hands and read it. It was dated New York City, and was addressed to Keck at the St. Charles hotel, Atlantic City, and read as follows: "Can be there at 6, will that do?" This message was signed "J. M. Garman."

After getting lunch we started toward the depot. While we were going along the street I said to Keck:

"I'm glad you got things fixed up." Keck replied: "Yes, I guess its all right, but I think the old man and Garman ought to meet."

Dr. Swallow said that Mr. Miller's statement was corroborated on many important points by documentary evidence, hotel registers, etc., and that Mr. Miller voluntarily came to Mr. Volney B. Cushing, one of the Honest Government spellbinders, at the meeting in York two weeks ago and related the story given above. The doctor said he made it public at this time in response to the recent denunciation of him by Chairman Garman in his denial of the charge made by Dr. Swallow that the leaders of the Democratic party had sold out to the Quay machine.

Quay Denies the Story.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—Senator Quay passed through here late to-night on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Beaver. Shown the charges made by Mr. Swallow, of a proposition from Democratic State Chairman Garman to "sell out" to Quay, the senator said:

"The charges are absolutely untrue. I have never had an interview with either Mr. Keck or Mr. Garman."

SERIOUS FRICTION

In North Carolina Between the Democratic and Negro Voters.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.—Notwithstanding the more peaceful outlook that has prevailed for the past two days, the feeling of unrest begins to show itself again to-night. There is a disquieting rumor that the negroes are seriously considering the question of running a county ticket regardless of the wishes of Governor Russell.

The unexpected arrival of Governor Russell this evening gives rise to the hope among conservative people that Russell has heard of the movement of the negroes to place a county ticket in the field and has come here to suppress it if possible.

There is little doubt that if a Republican ticket is brought out for county offices the situation here will become more serious than ever. The Democrats have carried out their part of the arrangement made with the governor, by changing their candidates for the lower house of the legislature and they are furious over the talk of a negro county ticket.

An editorial in the negro paper, the Record, of this afternoon, is considered a positive indication that the colored men do not consider the question of a county ticket finally settled.

Senator Hanna Confident.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—Senator M. A. Hanna, discussing the probable result of the coming state election, said to-day:

"I am of the opinion that the Republican majority in Ohio will not be as large as it was in 1896, and I believe there will be a slight falling off from last year's figures. The reports from the state committees are very favorable, however, and I am sure that the party will be victorious in this state."

Senator Hanna said there was little truth in the reports to the effect that the national campaign would be opened immediately after the fall election.

A CLASH OF COURTS

Judge Doolittle of Circuit Court of Logan County.

JAILS LAWYER FOR CONTEMPT

And Refuses to Recognize Habeas Corpus Order of Judge Jackson, of the United States Bench—Proceedings Brought to Cite Him to Appear, but Attorney General Rucker Interposes and Asks for Time to Confer With Judge Doolittle.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—There is a clash between Judge Jackson's United States court here, and Judge Doolittle's court in Logan county. A few days ago Judge Doolittle committed Judge Stiles to jail for contempt of court. On Saturday Deputy Marshal Priddie served a writ of habeas corpus on the sheriff and jailor for Judge Stiles. The sheriff and jailor were ordered by Judge Doolittle to pay no attention whatever to the writ. The judge intimated that he would jail the deputy marshal also if he fooled around there, for contempt.

This morning Colonel E. L. Butterick, representing Judge Stiles, stated the case to Judge Jackson and plead with the court to exercise its authority to secure the release of Judge Stiles, and that the sheriff, jailor, and even Judge Doolittle be brought here to answer for contempt.

At this juncture Attorney General Rucker appealed to Judge Jackson to take no further action until he, the attorney general, could communicate with Judge Doolittle. Judge Jackson agreed to this, and Judge Doolittle will be advised to release Judge Stiles at once, and the habeas corpus recognized.

Maynard F. Stiles was the attorney for Henry C. King, of New York, and obtained from the circuit court here an injunction to inhibit the sheriff of Logan county from selling the land of his client for taxes. Judge Doolittle, of the circuit court of Logan county, issued a rule against Stiles for contempt. After hearing Stiles' answer to the ruling, Judge Doolittle committed Stiles to jail to remain there until injunction proceedings in the federal court were dismissed. Stiles was placed in the county jail and an application was made to Judge Jackson for a writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Jackson issued and a deputy marshal was sent to bring Stiles before the federal court.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER

At Sistersville—Assistance for the Woman Arrived Just in Time.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 31.—This morning about 10 o'clock, W. L. Morgan, a painter, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife at the Knoke hotel, on Water street.

Morgan had not lived with his wife for some months, having been in Wheeling, Pittsburgh and other points north, and on Friday he returned to the city. They were together again since his return and seemed to get along all right until Sunday afternoon, when they commenced to quarrel, and they kept it up until this morning, when it culminated in the attempt on Mrs. Morgan's life.

Morgan went into the room where she was working and after a few heated words he grabbed her, and made the attempt to cut her throat with a small pen knife. Had not assistance arrived there is not the least doubt but he would have committed the deed, as the woman was unable to get away from him. She received two cuts on the neck, one a mere scratch and the other a pretty bad gash. The attending physician is of the opinion that she will get along all right. Morgan has been arrested and will have a hearing in the morning.

McGraw's Fizzle at Philippi.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PHILIPPI, W. Va., Oct. 31. — The Democrats held their big meeting here to-day. Being the first day of the regular term of circuit court, there was a large attendance, but no enthusiasm. Mr. McGraw made his usual speech, which was entirely void of any arguments. The crowd was woefully disappointed, and the very expression of despair was written on the faces of the Democratic leaders. J. Hop Woods, candidate for state senate, undertook to make a speech, the climax of which was an insult to the colored voters.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 31.—This morning W. B. O'Neill, a well known architect of Marietta, formerly of Wheeling, was hit by the early north bound Ohio River train, in the northern part of the city. He was walking along the track at the time of the accident and did not hear the train coming. He was knocked down and the engine pushed him along a short distance, and it is a miracle he was not run over. Besides some bad bruises and cuts he is not badly injured, unless it is internally.

Nicaraguan Canal Concessions.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 31. (via Galveston, Texas)—After four days public discussion, the Nicaraguan congress has unanimously approved of the agrement provisionally made between President Zelays and the American contractors and engineers, E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre, authorizing the construction of an interoceanic canal and empowering the concessionaries to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company. The adoption of the clause in the agreement declaring that the concession to the Maritime Canal Company will terminate on October 9, 1899, was received with prolonged cheers from congressmen and the public in the galleries. Congratulatory telegrams have been received from the chief cities of Nicaragua and the neighboring republics.

Spirits for Smokeless Powder.

PEORIA, Ills., Oct. 31.—A solid train of twenty-three cars of spirits has just been shipped to Japan, sold to the Imperial government to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder in the government works. They go as a special train to San Francisco. The shipment made nearly a million gallons. The Japanese government is buying enormous quantities and two more large shipments will go on in November.

Emperor William Curtails His Visit.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31.—The emperor and empress of Germany are curtailing their visit to the Holy Land. They have abandoned their trip to Jericho, owing to the European complications, and it is also believed they will not go to Syria.

A SHORT RIB SQUEEZE

Compels Armour to Give up a Snug Sum of Money.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—P. D. Armour gave up a snug sum to-day as the result of a little squeeze in October short ribs, if the gossips on 'change know whereof they speak. It was the last day of the October delivery and ribs, which could have been bought with comparative ease on Saturday at $5 20 a hundred pounds and on Friday as low as $5 12½, were apparently scarce with the price soaring up toward $7. The price was only stopped at $6 75 by private settlement of about 3,000,000 pounds. There is no telling where the deal would have gone had the people running it, pushed it to extremes. They demonstrated their absolute control of the situation. It was the culmination of a deal by a syndicate of what are known as the "English" packers, with a number of concerns associated with them said to have been against John Cudahy and P. D. Armour, though his representative denies it, and had been under way for something like two months.

Just who constitute the syndicate is not yet public property, but it includes Swift & Co., the Chicago Packing Company, the Continental Packing Company and probably the several commission concerns which are made up of the people largely interested in the packing companies named.

The acting head of the combination was Samuel McClean, the manager of the Anglo-American Packing Company.

DREYFUS CASE

Counsellors Appointed to Proceed with a Supplementary Inquiry.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The criminal section of the court of cassation appointed counsellors to-day to proceed with a supplementary inquiry into the Dreyfus case and counsel for the Dreyfus family went to the ministry of war for the purpose of studying the secret documents in the case. M. Lockroy, who is still acting as minister of war pending the installation of his successor, M. De Freycinet, raised difficulties about delivering the documents and only allowed counsel to inspect certain of them.

The new cabinet is constituted as follows:

M. Lebret—Minister of justice.
M. Dupuy—Premier and minister of the interior.
M. De Freycinet—Minister of war.
M. Lockroy—Minister of marine.
M. Delcasse—Minister of foreign affairs.
M. Peytral—Minister of finance.
M. Leygues—Minister of public instruction.
M. Deloncle—Minister of commerce.
M. Guillaine—Minister of the colonies.
M. Viger—Minister of agriculture.
M. Krantz—Minister of public works.

A TIMELY WARNING

To Persons who may Expect to Strike it Rich in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following report from Mr. Hanna, American consul at Porto Rico, has been received by the assistant secretary of state, and will be of interest to persons contemplating emigration to the island. In his report Mr. Hanna says:

"I am convinced that young men seeking work of any kind should not come to Puerto Rico. Such persons as clerks, carpenters, mechanics and laborers of all grades, should stay away. No American should come here expecting to strike it rich, and no person should come without plenty of money to pay board bills and have enough to take them back to their homes in the United States. I deem it important that the department cause this suggestion to be made public through the newspapers of the country."

Kick From Civil Service League.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The civil service reform league has sent a letter to the President expressing its hope that he will not, as reported in the public press, withdraw a number of places now filled by civil service methods from the scope of the civil service rules. The letter says: The league submits for your consideration the certainty that such changes, whatever their motive and however plausibly they may be explained by those by whom they are suggested, will be greeted alike by the friends and enemies of the merit system as a step backward, a step the more significant because it will be the first step backward avowedly taken by the executive branch of the government since the civil service law took effect.

As to Raising Spanish Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—In the absence of a specific order from Secretary Long to consider the subject, the board of naval bureau chiefs have not undertaken to pass upon the expediency of prosecuting the attempts to raise other of the Spanish ships sunk July 3 than the Teresa. Constructor Hobson is now in New York and he may be called upon later to explain his views. The majority of the board appears to favor the continuance for a short time of the work on the Colon, until it is shown that the vessel can or cannot be raised, and to raise the Reina Mercedes, allowing the Vizcaya and the Oquendo to remain on the bottom.

Oregon and Iowa at Bahia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—A cablegram received at the navy department this afternoon announced the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the battleships Oregon and Iowa. They are nineteen days from Tompkinsville, making an exceptionally smooth and rapid run down the coast.

The battleships will stop at Bahia for a few days, where they are to take part in the great demonstration there on November 15, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the republic of Brazil.

Maria Teresa Starts on her Voyage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—A telegram has been received at the navy department, stating that the Maria Teresa passed Cape Maysi, Cuba, this morning, going at the rate of six knots under her own steam; all well.

Movements of Steamships.

GIBRALTAR—Werra, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived 30th: Sylvania, Boston.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, warmer, south winds.

For western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and warmer; increasing south to southeast winds.

For Ohio, warmer, increasing cloudiness with rain in northwest portion; increasing south to southeast winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	45	3 p. m.	51
9 a. m.	48	7 p. m.	50
12 m.	49	Weather—Changing.	