

SAID NO TO THE REQUEST OF SPAIN

One More Spanish Request Negated by the United States.

THE SESSION OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Ships and Products of Spain Will Not Be Granted the Same Rights as Those of the United States—Treaty Will be Signed in Three or Four Days at the Outside.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The joint peace commission met at 2 p. m., and are still sitting as this message is sent.

It has developed that yesterday's session was of far greater importance than was at first generally supposed. It resulted in the Americans uncompromisingly rejecting Spain's request that for a term of years the ships of that country and its products be admitted to Cuba and Porto Rico ports under the same regulations and tariffs as American ships and products. The Spanish commission for some days had been playing for this.

The Americans were anxious for decision on the question of a coaling station in the Caroline islands, religious tolerance in the Carolines and release of political prisoners. The Spaniards were unwilling to answer these points until they heard what the Americans proposed to do for their industries which had been built up by the Cuban and Porto Rican trade.

This is why Spain contends that the articles of the treaty should be disposed of in their order, while the Americans wanted first to settle their pressing needs. The session yesterday was practically a fight on the order of procedure. Finally the Americans yielded and then the Spaniards proposed the shipping and commercial contentions which the Americans rejected in its entirety. The session then adjourned, with neither side in an especially amicable frame of mind.

It is learned that there were differences of opinion among the Americans on the shipping question, and numerous telegrams were exchanged with Washington. Finally the American commission was instructed to refuse, the principal reason being that Porto Rico is about to be declared within the coast limit of the United States, while as regards Cuba, authorities at Washington would make no promises, as the American occupation there is not fixed and the future Cuban government will make its own treaties. Exactly what Spain requested was that her ships and products should be accorded the same privileges in Cuba and Porto Rico for a period of ten years as had been conceded to Spain in the Philippines.

When the commissioners emerged from the foreign office this evening after a long session, Judge Day announced all requests had been settled and that the treaty would be signed in three or four days.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII

President Transmits to Congress the Report of the Special Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president today transmitted to congress the report of the Hawaiian commission, together with the text of bills drawn by the commission for government of the islands as part of the United States. Three bills are formulated for the consideration of congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions.

The main bill provides for the formation of the islands into a territory of the United States, to be styled the territory of Hawaii. The bill contains provisions for the government of the

territory, giving it legislative, executive and judicial officers. A governor, secretary of the territory, United States district judge, United States district attorney and United States marshal are to be appointed by the president and an internal revenue district and a custom district are created.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is section 4, defining a citizenship, which provides: "All white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descending from the Hawaiian race on either paternal or maternal side who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of sovereignty thereof to the United States are hereby declared citizens of the United States."

SENATOR SIMON STILL STANDS

No Vacant Seat Has Been Found For Him on the Republican Side in the Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington:

When Joseph Simon, the new senator from Oregon, was formally sworn into office, he found that there was no seat for him in the senate.

After he had qualified, signed the roll and received congratulations, he was turned over to the sergeant-at-arms, who was expected to provide him with a desk and seat. The senatorship in Oregon has been vacant so long that in the arrangements of seats no place was made for Senator Simon on the Republican side of the chambers.

The new senator resented the suggestion that he sit on the Democratic side. The Republican senators consulted and it was suggested that Senator Butler, the Populist from North Carolina, might be willing to move over to the Democratic side. The North Carolina man had tried that side early in the day, and was stung by a chance remark that in view of the race troubles in his state he would hereafter identify himself with the Democratic party, so he refused to give up his present seat, and Senator Simon is still unseated.

TWENTY-FOUR MEN ARE LOST

Particulars of the Londonian Wreck and 45 Survivors Brought to Boston by the Vedamore.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch received at the Furness Steamship Company from Baltimore announces that Captain Lee and twenty-four of the crew of the Londonian were lost, and forty-five survivors rescued by the British steamer Vedamore.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The British steamer Vedamore, from Liverpool November 22, for Baltimore, passed in Cape Henry last night and reported that she had on board forty-five of the crew of eighty-eight men of the steamer Londonian. The Londonian sailed from Boston November 15 for London.

This is the first news of the whereabouts of the crew. The Londonian has undoubtedly gone to the bottom of the ocean. Nothing was said by Captain Bartlett, of the Vedamore, to indicate the fate of the balance of the crew.

To Incorporate Seaside.

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—The citizens of Seaside are taking steps toward having their town incorporated. The intention is to introduce an incorporation bill at the next session of the legislature. Last night a meeting of the citizens was held there to discuss the question and a committee consisting of Judge McGuire, J. H. Johannsen, and H. F. L. Logan was appointed to determine what should be the limits of the proposed new town. At present it is the intention to have the town extend from Ohanna creek to the Seaside hotel, including all the improved property on both sides of the Necanicum.

Boat Was Overturned.

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—Alex Hansen, a fisherman, about 50 years of age, was drowned this afternoon in about three feet of water on the tideflats in front of Alderbrook. He was in a skiff that overturned, and he made no effort to save himself, although ropes and boards were thrown to him from the net above. He left a widow and several children.

VOLUNTEERS WILL BE RELIEVED

This Announcement Has Been Given Out By the War Department.

OREGON BOYS WILL COME HOME

Regulars Will Go to Manila as Soon as Transportation Can Be Secured, and the Volunteers Will Be Returned in Their Order.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—A telegram was received here this morning which ought to bring joy and gladness to every heart in Oregon. It is as follows:

Denver, Dec. 7.—The Rocky Mountain News prints the following telegram from Secretary Alger, dated at Washington, Dec. 6:

"It is proposed to send regulars to relieve the volunteer regiments in Manila just as soon as transportation can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left."

This would bring the troops back in the following order: First, California, Second Oregon, First Colorado, North Pennsylvania, and the Utah battery. The circumstances surrounding the issuance of this piece of information indicate that it is authentic and true.

A few weeks ago the governor of Colorado, who had been using his influence to have a prominent young Colorado volunteer discharged from the service in Manila, received a letter from Adjutant-General Corbin stating that it was the purpose of the president to have the volunteers sent home as soon as regulars can be provided to take their place.

Beyond question the letter was not intended for publication, as the peace negotiation were at a critical point at that time, but the letter fell into the hands of the newspapers, and was widely printed. Secretary Alger wired a contradiction of the statement, and it was thought at the time that the war department considered it bad policy to give out any such information until peace was concluded.

A day or two after the announcement that Spain would accept the terms of the United States, and that peace was assured, a number of regiments of regulars stationed in Wisconsin were ordered to proceed to San Francisco, preparatory to sailing for Manila early in January, and now comes the information from Secretary Alger that regulars will take the place of volunteers as soon as the change can be made.

The president has said it was his purpose to relieve the volunteers with regulars, and has asked congress to increase the army sufficiently to allow him to do so.

It is the opinion of those who have given the matter thought that the exchanges could not possibly be completed in less than three months from the time it begins, and as the regulars are ordered to be ready to sail from San Francisco between January 5th and 12th it may be April or May before the Oregon boys get home. The thought that they are soon to come, however will make the time go by rapidly, and in less than a year from the time of their departure it is very probable that the brave boys of Oregon will again be settled down in their native land.

PRESIDENT'S COURSE CRITICIZED

The Debate Was Started by Hoar, who Made a Vigorous Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At 12:16 the senate went into executive session, and a long debate upon the question of confirmation of the Hawaiian commissioners. The debate was started by Hoar, who made a vigorous protest against the practice of appointing senators on such a commission. He said senators so appointed became duly authorized agents

of the president to carry out his ideas and wishes, and claimed this was not compatible with their functions as senators. The same objection, he said, applied to the peace commission at Paris.

The appointing of senators and commissions was defended by Morgan (Ala.) and Platt, (Conn.) who claimed there was nothing inconsistent in doing so.

The debate then became somewhat general, and the constitutional prerogatives of the president and rights of the senate were discussed at length, upon the legal and technical phrases of the subject.

MESSAGE SUITS THE CUBANS

Taken As Proof of Honesty of the President's Purposes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

President McKinley's message has given the greatest satisfaction to all Cubans who look upon it as a definite declaration of the policy of the United States toward Cuba. Rafael Portillo, the president of the Cuban assembly, said:

"The message is most satisfactory to Cuban aspiration and will have an excellent effect here. It proves beyond further cavil and dispute the president's honest intentions toward Cuba. It will quiet many of our more violent associates, who have talked loudly about America and have been suspicious of her intentions and it will enable those, like myself, who have believed and trusted in her, to co-operate more fully with her officials in their work. It is a good message, and fully satisfies us."

To Be Concluded This Week.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—There was no joint session of the peace commission today, as the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the American answer to their proposals in regard to the status of Spanish subjects in annexed territory.

As cabled last evening, the eight principal articles of the treaty are settled, and all that remains for the commissions to attend to is the settlement of minor points of the treaty. The latter will probably be signed Saturday next, for the Spaniards are as anxious as the Americans to finish the work in hand.

Fire Near Woodburn.

WOODBURN, Or., Dec. 6.—The farm residence of Mrs. G. M. Engle, one and a half miles east of Woodburn, was totally destroyed by fire at 9:30 last night. Mrs. Engle is now a permanent resident of Portland. The house was occupied by I. F. Clark, who lost everything except the clothing he wore. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were visiting in Woodburn at the time. The loss on the building is \$200; contents \$500. There was no insurance.

Henry B. Hyde Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The World says that Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is seriously ill at his home in this city, suffering from nervous exhaustion. His physician said last night in reply to a direct question whether Mr. Hyde would ever be able to resume his duties: "It would certainly be against the advice of his physicians. His age and extremely enfeebled condition are not such that the very great improvement necessary can hardly be looked for."

Magers Indicted for Murder.

DALLAS, Or., Dec. 7.—Today the grand jury returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against W. H. Magers for the killing of Ray Sink, whose body was found in the river near Salem last September. Magers plead not guilty. His trial will begin tomorrow. Magers did not show any unusual signs of concern when the indictment was read to him. This will be the second murder trial in Polk county in 1898. Several more grand jury cases are yet pending.

Enterprising Druggists.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Blakely & Houghton, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at the above drugstore and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS ENDED

Points Settled at Yesterday's of the Peace Commission.

REFUSE TO CEDE COALING STATION

Only the Engraving of and the Affixing of Signatures to the Treaty Remains to Be Done—Attempt of Rios to Drag the Maine Affair into the Negotiations Checkmated.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The American commissioners entered the joint session of the conference today in a nervous state of mind. They evidently had reasons to believe that the possibility existed that even at this late hour there might be a rupture. This feeling of apprehension was based on the temper the Spaniards have displayed lately.

The Americans are anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off the negotiations or take offense, so far as the exercise of patience and diplomacy can steer clear of protests.

Madrid papers are disposed to revive the question of the Maine, and to excite public opinion against the United States on account of the references made to this in President McKinley's message. They report that Rios made an impassioned denunciation of McKinley at the last

joint session of the commission. Rios did refer to the Maine, but only in calmly worded sentences, expressing regrets that the president had not spoken.

The Spaniards had already proposed at this conference to have the responsibility of the Maine disaster reported upon by a joint commission of European powers. The American commissioners refused to listen to this, and permitted Rios' reference to the president's message to pass unchallenged, as a discussion would be involved in debate and bad blood result.

Members of the commission say the treaty will contain little outside of the scope of the Washington protocol, and matters directly based thereon.

Several points upon which they were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations.

The Spaniards refuse to admit that they had failed to respect former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline islands, or that there was necessity for such guarantee.

The conclusion of the work was, according to the commissioners, marked by politeness and all outward show of good feeling, and the difficult task was accomplished. When all the propositions had been discussed, Day remarked:

"There seems to be nothing to do but to engrave and sign the treaty."

Rios acquiesced to this, and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

SENATOR SIMON IN THE SENATE

Oregon Senator Paid His Respects to the President—Finally Secured a Seat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Simon was at the interior department today, and secured an order which will prevent any action being taken in the matter of right of way across the Nez Perce Indian reservation by either the O. R. & N. or the Northern Pacific. These roads are both seeking right of way, but the former is not yet ready to file its plat, and the request for delay was made on that account.

Senators Simon and McBride made a protest to the American commissioners today against any provisions for free admission of lumber from Canada in the Anglo-American treaty being prepared here.

The Washington Star says tonight: "Senator Simon, of Oregon, paid his first call at the White House today. He was accompanied by his colleague, Senator McBride. Senator Simon made a favorable impression at the White House. The president congratulated

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him on the settlement of Republican differences in Oregon."

Much ado about nothing was made out of the arrangement for a seat for Senator Simon. On the opening day, no desk had been provided on the Republican side. This was not done because a suggestion had been made that Butler, Populist, would move over to the Democratic side and take one of the vacant desks, leaving his place for Senator Simon. As Butler did not arrive until this morning of the session, he could not be seen and his consent to this change obtained. If Butler did not move, it necessitated a closing up of places and giving three or four desks to make room for Senator Simon. This could not be done after the session of the senate began, consequently the desk could not be put in place until after adjournment of the first day. No discourtesy was shown or intended to be shown to Senator Simon, and through the first day he occupied the seat of an absent senator.

A BIG FIRE IN ROSEBURG

Court House in That City Almost Destroyed by Flames.

ROSEBURG, Dec. 7.—At 5:30 p. m. today, after the adjournment of the circuit court, flames were observed issuing from the courthouse cupola and from under the roof. Before the fire department could begin work the whole upper story was afire. To make matters worse the hose burst. Meantime the fire gained such headway that the fine building was doomed. There being no wind blowing the progress of the fire was slow, giving time to carry out all records. Circuit Judge Hamilton had moved his extensive library into his chambers, adjoining the courtroom. He lost a collection covering many years, with no insurance; also papers in cases under consideration. The upper story of the courthouse is entirely gone and the lower floor is seriously damaged, the courtroom floor being burned through in many places. The building cost \$40,000 six years ago. The insurance is unknown. It is supposed to be from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The lower floor was occupied by the clerk, sheriff and other county officers and the upper floor by the courtroom, judge's chambers, etc. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is thought to have been caused by a defective flue or electric wire. The prisoners were moved from the county to the city jail when the fire was first discovered.

Locomotive Struck Him.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 6.—Samuel P. Flint, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, was struck by a locomotive at Fourteenth and Franklin streets, and received injuries which proved fatal. He had just returned from Los Angeles and was on his way home across the track when the accident occurred. He was thrown about fifteen feet and his head was badly cut. He lingered in much pain for several hours before he died.

Mr. Flint had been long in the government employ, and was well known throughout the Pacific coast states.

Hold-Up in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Dec. 6.—Two bandits held up the conductor and motorman of an East Side street-car at 8:30 tonight. The men entered the car together drawing handkerchiefs over their faces at the same time. The conductor and motorman were compelled to turn their faces away while their pockets were rifled. The section where the robbery occurred is near the city limits, but not three blocks from a well lighted and thickly settled section of the city.