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EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRE

An interesting collection of items from the two Hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

A bill will soon be drafted providing for the taking of the 12th census.

Assistant Naval Constructor Holson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken war vessels.

The steamer Rosalie, which has just arrived from the towns on the Lynn canal, reports that a thousand men from Dawson are making their way to the coast.

Francisco de Franchi, who was shot dead by Antonio Rosco after a saloon quarrel in San Francisco, is said to have been an agent of the murderous La Malfa Society.

One more request of the Spaniards was negated by the peace commissioners. Ships and products of Spain will not be granted the same rights in Cuba and Porto Rico as those of the United States.

From the war department comes the announcement that it is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers 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.

The finding of the court of inquiry concerning the abandonment of the Infanta Maria Teresa during the storm of October 29, has been made public. The court finds the abandonment was not due to any fault or neglect on the part of any officer of the navy, and does not think any further proceedings should be instituted.

While fighting fire in the dock of the Lehigh Coal & Coke Company at West Superior, Wis., a crew of men was caught by a bad cave-in, caused by the weakening of the pile foundation. Four were buried under thousands of tons of burning coal. One, John Malinowski, has been rescued alive, but is in a precarious condition. The other three have probably perished.

Of the emergency national defense fund of \$50,000,000, the navy department got the largest amount, viz, \$29,975,274. The war department expenditures of the emergency fund amounted to \$18,951,303. The state department received \$993,000 from the emergency fund. Of this \$100,000 has been transferred to bankers for this department at London for the use of the commission at Paris, and \$30,000 was advanced to the disbursing officer for the commission prior to its departure for Paris.

Over 300 Kentucky tobacco growers met at Lexington to formulate a plan of action against the trust, which, they claim, threatens to deprive the growers of their just profits.

General Miles has completed his bill for the reorganization of the army. It is based on European lines and provides for the creation of three new officers, a general and two lieutenant-generals, and a total strength of 100,000 men.

An explosion of ammonia on board the marine hospital ship Bay State, as she was lying at a slip on the Brooklyn side of the upper New York bay, killed Robert Twiss and seriously injured 15 men. The accident occurred in the ice-making plant.

Senator Hale has introduced in the senate a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to erect a monument, in Havana, to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. The bill is recommended by the navy department.

To shield the flag from desecration is the object of a bill to be presented to congress by the American Flag Association. It provides for punishment of any person using the flag for advertising purposes, for clothing or awnings or in any other manner which shall tend to its desecration.

Alex Hanson, a fisherman, about 50 years of age, was drowned in about three feet of water on the tide flats in front of Astoria, Or. He was in a skiff that overturned, and he made no effort to save himself, although ropes and boards were thrown to him from a net above. He left a widow and several children.

The first of the appropriation bills, covering deficiencies for war expenses, reported to the house Wednesday, carried for the war department and military establishments, \$60,711,639; for the naval establishment, \$5,568,853; a total of \$66,280,492. This amount, however, is a reappropriation of funds heretofore allowed, but not available after the close of the present year. The unexpended balance of these war funds is estimated at \$94,816,105, of which the war department balance is \$61,218,261, and the navy balance \$33,597,844. The balances, therefore, are considerably more than will be reapportioned.

Minor News Items.

The 26th body from the wrecked steamer Portland came ashore at Chatham, Mass.

Special Tariff Commissioner Robert Porter has sailed from Cuba for the United States, having completed his labors.

Five hundred and fifty men of the New York regiment have arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu to be mustered out.

LATER NEWS.

Three people were burned to death in a fire in a Brooklyn flat.

President McKinley will make a tour of Porto Rico and Cuba.

Only two men were killed in the Gardner (Idaho) mine disaster.

Ten deaths as a result of suicide, and accident is the record of one Sunday in Greater New York.

Germany is now said to be seeking an ally and wants the friendship of Uncle Sam. German Ambassador von Holleben has been commissioned to settle whatever differences exist.

An area of 20 blocks in the 28th ward in Brooklyn was inundated by raging waters, which washed out the foundations of houses, tore down trolley and telegraph poles, imprisoned people in their homes.

Charles W. Miller, of Chicago, last year's six-day champion, won the great bicycle race at Madison-Square Garden again this year, beating the world's record (his own) by 24 miles. He made 2,007 miles, and rested but 24 hours in the 142.

Unprecedented secrecy obtains as to the conditions of the construction of the Panama canal, the challenger for the America's cap. Not merely are the most strict precautions taken to prevent a leakage of the details of her construction, but even the place where she is being built is kept secret.

The foreign exhibitors have been seriously affected by the decision of the Paris appeal court in rejecting the suit of a Swiss embroiderer against a French manufacturer who copied his designs. The effect of the decision is that designs and patterns in the foreign exhibits of 1900 may be copied with impunity by French manufacturers, unless the exhibitors possess a manufactory in France.

The battle-ship Massachusetts struck a reef or sunken obstruction near Diamond reef, off Castle William, Governor's island, N. Y., while on her way from the navy-yard to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. L. The damage wrought was considerably greater than was at first supposed, and it is believed fully 90 days will be required to put the vessel in condition to go to sea, even if she is not vitally hurt.

The authorities are making an effort to break up witchcraft in Alaska. It is practiced among the Indians, who are very superstitious. News from Alaska says: Charles Watson, John McCubin and John Halpin lost their lives by the premature explosion of a blast. They were working on the grade of the White Pass & Yukon railroad, between camps 9 and 10. They were charging a hole when the explosion occurred. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

A big gale in San Francisco harbor caused much damage to shipping.

The pottery trust has completed its organization under the laws of New Jersey; capital, \$20,000,000.

Steamer Roumania has sailed from Savannah for Havana with the first regiment, North Carolina, to help garrison the turbulent city.

The Paris court of cassation has granted a stay of proceedings in the Piquart trial, and thereby invoked the fury of the anti-Dreyfus press.

A mining suit involving property valued at \$4,000,000 has been entered in the courts of California by a Montana syndicate against prominent California capitalists.

In a recent public address in Washington Count von Goetzen said that the only good volunteers among the United States troops during the late war were the Rough Riders.

It is now understood that Major-General James F. Wade, president of the United States evacuation committee, will be appointed by President McKinley military governor of western Cuba.

The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley will have to make good that official's shortages and stealings from the state, amounting in all to about \$700,000.

D. H. Howard, a New Mexico cattle dealer, with two detectives, is on the trail of Gillett, the Kansas plunger, on whom Howard is \$40,000 short. Howard will ask the governor of Kansas to issue requisition papers for his extradition to New Mexico.

The British Columbia mills are again receiving lumber orders from Cape Town, South Africa, after a period of two years, during which little or no lumber was shipped to that district. Two vessels are at present under way to Victoria to receive cargoes for Africa.

Sam Smith, train robber, has been sentenced to be hanged at Eldorado, Kan., for the murder of citizen Belford, who was one of a posse that resisted Smith and his partner, Tom Wind. Wind pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and was sentenced to 30 years.

The Spanish government has issued the following semi-official note relating to the president's reference to the loss of the Maine in his message to congress: "Spain has been treated by the conqueror with unexampled cruelty and is resigned to her fate; but she can not tolerate President McKinley's accusation, for she is conscious of her complete innocence."

Sonator Hale, of Maine, chairman of the naval affairs committee, has introduced a bill to revive the grades of admiral and vice-admiral of the navy.

The United States government will build a railroad and a wharf in Cuba at once. The wharf is to be at Trisacoria, and the railroad will extend from that point to the military camp near Regla, seven miles away. This railroad will be the first to be built in Cuba under other than English auspices, backed by English money.

ILOILO IS ASSAULTED

Insurgents Stormed City the Night of December 1.

CAPTURED ALL BUT ONE TRENCH

According to a Spanish Report, They Were Finally Repulsed with Great Loss.

Manila, Dec. 13.—According to reliable advices received from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, in the Visayas group, the insurgents attacked Iloilo the night of December 1 and captured all the Spanish trenches, except one. They then notified General Rios to remove the women and children, and threatened to renew the attack on the following night.

When these advices left Iloilo, General Rios was expecting reinforcements and field guns, and the plan was for the Spanish gunboats to shell, if the insurgents effected an entrance. The foreign residents were greatly alarmed, and all merchantmen have been ordered outside the harbor.

Meanwhile the Spanish authorities have been advised that the Tolosa troops are looting, in disobedience of orders, and cannot be restrained. On the other hand, the Spanish transport Isla de Luzon reports that the insurgents around Iloilo were repulsed with great slaughter December 6, while attempting to storm the last entrenchment. According to this story, 500 insurgents were killed or wounded by the machine guns.

Deaths at Manila.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Major-General Otis, commanding at Manila, has made the following report of deaths in his command:

"December 8—Fred J. Norton, private, company F, Second Oregon, dysentery; Frank M. Hibbs, private, company A, Second Oregon, dysentery, heart failure.

"December 9—Harry G. Hibbarde, corporal, company K, Second Oregon, typhoid fever."

FILES HER PROTEST.

Spain Accepts the Consequences Naturally.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—The government entirely approves the memorandum of protest against the action of the United States commissioners, filed by Senor Montero Rios, at Paris.

The memorandum protests against the refusal of the Americans to surrender the securities deposited in the treasury of Cuba and Porto Rico by private Spaniards, remarking that "never has a civilized nation committed such an act of violence."

Secondly, it protests against the ultimatum demanding the Philippines.

Thirdly, it protests against the position in which those Spaniards are placed who desire to remain in Cuba.

Fourthly, it protests against the reference to the destruction of the Maine in President McKinley's message to congress. On this point the memorandum says:

"Spain has proposed arbitration, but the United States has refused to give her the right which is granted to a criminal; namely, the right of defending herself. The Spanish commissioners leave the care of fixing the responsibility for the explosion to the entire world, which will say whether those are responsible who desire the truth, or those refusing to seek it."

The newspapers generally express relief at the signing of the treaty. The independent organs, most of the provincial papers and the Carlist and republican journals attack both political parties, conservative and liberal, reproaching them equally with having brought the country to the present pass.

El Imparcial alone publishes the contents of the treaty, which produces a less unfavorable impression than had been expected, owing to the commercial and other concessions to Spain.

El Liberal says: "The Paris negotiations offer a far sadder spectacle than the ships which are bringing back our repatriated soldiers, deplorable as the condition of the latter is."

Several members of the United States commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Frye made a strong plea yesterday for the observance of courtesy toward the United States senate, and his arguments prevailed.

Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty, which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished and that Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded. The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines, and of such ships as have been captured. The commercial treaties between the two nations, which the war ruptured, are to be renewed at the convenience of the two nations.

Arrowsmith, Ill. Dec. 10.—The private bank of Taylor & McClure was last night entered by robbers, who secured \$4,000 worth of negotiable paper and escaped.

Newport News, Dec. 13.—Henry Reilly, private, company I, First Kentucky regiment, was killed, and Henry C. Brehm, private, company B, same regiment, was seriously wounded last night by a sentinel who was stationed at the gangplank of the transport Bertha, which brought the regiment from Porto Rico. The men started to leave the transport, but did not have a pass. They ignored the injunction of the sentinel to stop, and when they attempted to pass him, he struck each of them over the head with his bayonet.

DEATH OF GARCIA.

The Cuban Patriot a Victim of the Northern Climate.

Washington, Dec. 13.—General Callizo Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here this morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters.

The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington, is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise. He contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until early in the past week. Last Tuesday night, General Garcia, in company with the other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles, and it was a result of the exposure that culminated in his death.

During the 12 hours or more preceding dissolution, General Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and, among his last words, were irrational mutterings, in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which he supposed was to occur tomorrow, and in which he understood there were only 400 Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son.

Rev. Father Magee, of St. Patrick's church, was called in during the day, and was with General Garcia until the end, administering the last rites of the Catholic church. Other members of the commission and Mr. Rubens, their counsel in this country, were also in the bed-chamber when the end came.

The remains were immediately prepared for burial, and were placed on a large Cuban flag served as a covering, and the head rested on one of smaller dimensions. The face and bust were left exposed to public view. The features had a remarkable lifelike appearance, and gave no indication of the suffering which the deceased had borne. Just above the head rested a magnificent floral piece of red and white ribbon. By direction of Major-General Miles a detachment of soldiers from battery E, Sixth artillery, under command of Lieutenant Cox, was detailed as a body guard for the remains.

General Garcia, whose name will ever be linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of his country, has had a most active and varied life, most of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death. He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education, and came from a distinguished family of Jaiguan, of Santiago de Cuba province. He was born in Coggin, October 14, 1839, and was therefore in his 60th year.

BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

Chinese Decree for Lieutenant Colonel Vitiakin.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—General Keifer, who is in command of the remaining troops of the Seventh army corps since General Lee's departure for Cuba tonight, confirms the rumor of Colonel W. J. Bryan's resignation of his command. Both General Lee and General Keifer endeavored to induce Colonel Bryan to go to Cuba, but were unsuccessful.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vitiakin, of the Third Nebraska regiment, who will succeed Colonel Bryan upon the latter's resignation, received notice today from the Chinese legation at Washington that the emperor of China had conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of his services to the Chinese residents of the republic of Colombia, when he was United States consul at Panama. Lieutenant-Colonel Vitiakin is a graduate of the royal military academy of Brussels, and served in the service of the present king of Belgium. He served throughout the civil war in the Union army, and was breveted brigadier-general by Abraham Lincoln.

RETURNS TO HAVANA.

Major-General Lee Started Last Night With His Staff.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—General Lee and staff sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Panama. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transport passed down the river. As the tugboat cut loose, the siren taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago, and now on the tug Cambria, screeched the Panama a parting salute. General Lee will remain outside of Havana until January 1, when he will enter the city. The Panama will land at Mariaca, where General Lee will establish his headquarters on the camp site selected by Colonel Becker for the Seventh corps, and will remain there until he enters Havana.

Iglesias' Brother-in-Law Arrested.

New York, Dec. 13.—Wm. P. Lynn, brother-in-law of Iglesias, president of Costa Rica, who came to this country with the latter, is under arrest here. He is charged by F. S. Lusk, of Lusk, Wyo., with failing to account to him for profits on a Costa Rican railroad scheme, involving about \$100,000.

Carl Decker Sentenced.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Carl Decker, known to the police all over the country as the prince of forgers, was sentenced to serve seven years in San Quentin today, for defrauding the Nevada bank of this city out of over \$30,000 by means of a raised check, which he and three others presented to the bank for payment.

THEY ARE NOT HOSTILE

Filipinos Accept the New Order of Things.

WORD FROM DEWEY AND OTIS

Authorities Look for No Difficulty in Securing the Release of Spanish Prisoners.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, summarizing the existing conditions at Manila, and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advice also has been received from General Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States government is already giving considerable attention to the best means at hand to redeem the pledge it was placed under by the treaty of Paris to secure the release of the Philippine natives. There are about 500 clerical prisoners, and the government is confident that proper representations from General Otis and Admiral Dewey, made possible through Consul Wildman. It may be necessary to call the navy into service in this matter, for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than Luzon, which can be reached best and most effectively by Admiral Dewey's ships.

Besides these clerical prisoners, the Americans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanish soldiers as prisoners, men captured at the fall of Manila. These are actually on parole about the city, and the question is how are they to be returned to Spain. This must be settled by the peace commissioners at Paris.

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Next Expedition Will Cross the Atlantic Ocean Instead of Pacific.

New York, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The next regiments to start for Manila will embark at New York about the end of this month and will go through the Suez canal. The expedition will consist of three regiments of regular infantry, distributed between two of the largest converted transports owned by the government, with perhaps a convoy of two warships. Arrangements are now being made for this expedition by Adjutant-General Corbin as rapidly as possible, in view of its great importance, and especially as it involves co-operation by the state and navy department authorities, as well as those of the war department.

The decision to use New York as the point of embarkation instead of San Francisco, whence all the earlier forces started for the Philippines, was reached by General Corbin after a careful review of a number of considerations, chief among which was the urgency for haste. The early completion of the treaty of peace with Spain renders indispensable a prompt increase of the American forces, not only at Manila, but to provide additional garrisons for important centers in the archipelago, which will immediately fall under American domination with its accompanying responsibility for the security of life and property.

At the present time the government is wholly without available transports in the Pacific ocean to meet the emergency. The dispatch of two vessels from the Atlantic, it is believed, will therefore be particularly advantageous for the double purpose of bringing home from Manila such volunteers as can soon be spared, and increasing the transport fleet in the Pacific. The three regiments of regulars have not been selected, but as none but those from New York state and other Atlantic garrisons can be spared, the conclusion was forced upon the authorities that economy as well as rapidity of action required them to be sent by way of the Mediterranean instead of journeying across the continent and then undertaking the trying and monotonous voyage on the Pacific with no haven of rest after leaving Hawaii.

Actual steaming distance for full powered vessels from New York to Manila, via Suez, is given by naval hydrographers as 11,605 knots, while that from San Francisco to Manila, via Honolulu, is given as 7,050 knots. To Manila from New York by way of the Cape of Good Hope is 13,535 miles, and by way of the Straits of Magellan and Samoa it is 16,900 miles.

Found in the Baldwin Ruins.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Another body was taken from the ruins of the Baldwin hotel late last night. Wreckers delving in the debris on the Market-street side turned up a charred mass of flesh, which at the morgue was pronounced to be the remains of a human being. There was absolutely nothing to indicate the identity of the corpse, which is believed to be that of a woman. Several letters were discovered near the body, but they are not supposed to throw any light on the mystery, as they are directed to Mrs. Benjamin Wetherby, who, with her husband, escaped from the building unharmed. The Wetherbys are now on their way to Portland, Or. He is a traveling salesman for a Massachusetts shoe house.

Spaniards From Manila.

Barcelona, Dec. 12.—The Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres, from Manila November 8, arrived today with repatriated Spanish troops. There were 80 deaths on the steamer during the voyage.

ENGLAND WILL CONSENT.

To the Modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley is in favor of opposing negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to permit the construction and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

Should congress during the present session fail to enact the pending Morgan bill the president also favors entering into negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica looking to the construction of the canal under the auspices and control of the United States.

On the authority of a high official of the administration it is stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that Great Britain, through Sir Julian Pannocote, has protested to the state department against that feature of the president's message dealing with the canal question. On the contrary, the authorities have every reason to believe that the British government will consent to any reasonable modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the president may desire, so as to remove the obstacles which it places in the way for the control of the canal by this government.

So satisfied are the officials on this point that negotiations will soon be under way which it is hoped will culminate in an agreement, especially intended to give this government the right to construct and control the proposed waterway.

STILL REACHING OUT.

Russia, Germany and France in the Partitioning of China.

Shanghai, Dec. 13.—John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, has returned here after visiting Peking and the principal cities and ports. He says the situation in China is one of a most critical nature, and Manchuria is no longer Chinese, but Russian territory. He asserts that New Chwang, the chief northern port for the movement of American products, is also practically Russian, and is liable to be closed any day.

The only permanent safeguard to permanent American and British interests, Barrett says, is immediate and united action by the interested governments to defend their territory in the Chinese empire, to force reforms in the government, to prevent further cessions of ports and provinces, and to insist upon an "open-door" policy in all the ports of China, including the spheres of influence of Russia, Germany and France.

Otherwise, Barrett contends, the impending partition of the Chinese empire will seriously curtail the field of trade by disastrously affecting American and British influence in Asia.

WATERSON FOR EXPANSION.

Where England Has Succeeded, America May Experiment.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Patria Club held its first meeting of the winter tonight, and entertained and listened to Colonel Henry Waterson, of Louisville, the speaker of the evening. Colonel Waterson spoke on "Our Country; Its Dangers and Its Hopes, Past, Present and to Come." He declared himself in favor of the policy of national expansion.

"I am not disposed," he said, "to agree with the optimistic young American who believes that the United States is bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the equator, on the east by the rising sun, and on the west by eternity, but still I think somewhat that way.

"As for expansion, I think that what England has done with safety, America may attempt. If Dewey had only sailed away—but he did not, and where he sailed the Stars and Stripes, there they must stay. We must either go forward or backward, and we cannot go backward without loss of self-respect."

"The anti-expansionists ask how we can take these new responsibilities when our own government at home is so admittedly corrupt. On the other hand, we are a nation of producers hindered by overproduction. We must have a greater market. Also, the Philippine islands are not further from the Golden Gate today than was San Francisco from Washington when California was annexed. The centralized power of modern civilization annihilated space and knits all together. All national expansion for us is but America, the boy, grown to manhood and naturally reaching out."

SEVERE WIND STORM.

Gale Blew Sixty-Six Miles an Hour at Point Reyes.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The storm which raged all over the Pacific coast last night and today was one of the most severe ever recorded by the weather bureau. It extended from the northern border down to Texas and from the Pacific as far east as Nebraska. In this city the wind attained a velocity of 45 miles an hour, but at Point Reyes, right in the teeth of the gale, the wind swept along at 96 miles an hour. Considering the great velocity of the wind, the damage done to shipping was slight, and \$10,000 will pay for everything, including the charges of towboat men for extricating vessels from dangerous positions.

Explosion at Powder Works.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 12.—Five powder mills in the yard of the Dupont powder works, near here, exploded this morning. Robert McIlheny, John Wright and John Moore were killed. Eight other men were seriously injured. Michael McCann, John Mathin and Samuel Stewart are likely to die. The explosion was due to the fact that a car of powder being wheeled into the press-room overturned, the wheels of the car running on the tracks by friction setting the powder on fire.

THEIR WORK IS DONE

Peace Commissioners Completed the Treaty.

EMBODIES RESULT OF THE WAR

Spanish Members Exceedingly Bitter Over the Outcome—Would Not Sell One of the Carolines.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners concluded their work today and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace. They will meet once more in formal session, when the Spanish commissioners sorrowfully and the Americans, with feelings of relief, will write their signatures upon the document which embodies the result of the war and the preparation of which has consumed 11 weeks, a longer time than the war itself. In the meantime the treaty will be engrossed under the supervision of Mr. Moore and Senor Ojeda, the secretaries of the respective commissions.

The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Senor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire, has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the council chamber today to his bed in a state of complete collapse, as a result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts.

Senor Ojeda has been prostrated since yesterday, and was unable to attend the joint session today.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish commissioners said: "The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to spoliation by the brute force of a conscienceless giant. They all know that in the Philippine America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate general European strife."

"We have refused to sell any island in the Carolines. We never thought of considering an offer. Nor have we consented to negotiate upon any questions except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

The American commissioners ended the joint conference today in a nervous frame 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. This week the commissioners of Spain have not concealed the fact that, having failed to gain all important points, they were indifferent as to whether or not the conference resulted in the settlement of peace by the signing of the treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. Miscellaneous of the negotiations would leave political prestige at home no worse, if not in better condition than if they signed the treaty.

The Americans were 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 could 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 reference made to this in President McKinley's message. They report that Rios made an impassioned denunciation of McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissioners. Rios did refer to the Maine, but only in calmly worded sentences, expressing regret that the president had agreed to the treaty.

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict as one of the results of the treaty a diplomatic contest between France and the United States, which will make an important chapter in history. The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds, and it is believed France will declare for repudiation of the bonds as the result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed on Spain. They argue that the treaty responsibility has been shifted upon America, and that therefore the French government will endeavor to exact some pledge for payment or guarantee of the bonds.

Members of the commission say the treaty contains little outside of the scope of the Washington protocol, and matters directly based thereon, like provisions for evacuation of ceded territory, transfer of public property therein and guarantees of safety of