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TREATY SIGNED
The Work of the Paris Peace Commission Ended.
SEVENTEEN ARTICLES.
The United States Gains Widely Scattered Colonies—Substantial Text of Treaty.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Peace has been restored between the United States and Spain. The treaty was signed at 8:45 o'clock this evening.
The joint commission met at 5:30 p. m., but the engrossing of the treaty had not been finished, and at 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7 p. m. Upon the reassembling of the commission, another wait ensued. At 8:30 the engrossing had been completed, and 12 minutes later the treaty was signed.
The long session this afternoon, and the subsequent recess was due only to the fact that each article of the treaty had to be carefully read and compared in Spanish and English, and to the fact that the engrossing of the last article in Spanish was incomplete.
There has been a great content among the families and friends of the American commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signatures to the treaty were written. Some of the Americans were provided with handsome pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze, and contented themselves with the ordinary quill pens strewn on the table.
Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter of the American commission requested Senor Montero Rios to give him his pen, saying: "Have you any desire to preserve the pen with which you will sign?"
"None in the slightest," said the Spaniard, with a courtly bow.
The treaty, as signed, consists of 17 articles, it having been found advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting. The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives of each nation.

The document was prepared by Secretary Moore on behalf of the United States commission, and by Senor Vallaruit for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission.
Each copy contains the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording has been approved previously by the commissions without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.
The signing of the treaty tonight would afford a subject for a great historical painting. The group, gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the foreign office, was impressive in itself, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided, was deeply felt by all the participants, and gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene.
Around the great mahogany table sat the 10 arbiters of the destiny of an old and young nation. Ranged about and behind were numerous attaches of the American commission. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of those present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholstery in their gaudiness.

There was a contrast between the black-clothed arbiters and the scenery. For the Americans it was a happy ending of the epilogue of war; for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently as though almost crushed, and none could withhold sympathy for Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, who coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though logs were burning in the fireplace nearby.
The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commissions, for the Americans were attired in evening dress for the dinner given them immediately after the meeting by Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.
Clerk Martin, of the American commission, worked at engrossing the treaty all day, without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7:30 with the document, he found the commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived a half-hour earlier.
Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty. This finished, two copies were signed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank: William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarzuza,

Senor Garcia, Senor Vallaruit and General Cerero y Naons, each commission signing its opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.
When the seals were prepared to be affixed, attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tricolor, with which the documents were sealed, as a compliment to the French hosts of the commissions.
Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings. The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose, and without formality each member shook the hands of all his antagonists and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.
The Spaniards afterward commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in mustering a crowd of attaches to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and their scramble for relics.
The signing was finished at 8:45. At that time the door of the chamber opened, and Senor Villaurutia appeared, and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor, "C'est fini." The other members of the Spanish commission followed Senor Villaurutia, and passed silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriages.
The American commission strolled out chatting complacently, and as they descended the steps the lights of the chamber were darkened.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.
Version Sent to the London Times by its Paris Correspondent.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the following as the text of the Hispano-American treaty, omitting diplomatic circumstances:
"Spain relinquishes all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and as the Island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the latter will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations in respect to protection of life and property which may, under international law, result from its occupation."
"Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, with Guam in the Ladrones islands. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippines."
"The United States will, for a term of 10 years from the date of the ratification of the present treaty admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine islands on the same terms as the ships and merchandise of the United States. The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. On its part, the United States will release all prisoners of war made so by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines."
"The United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain and the government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines according to the situation of their respective homes, the prisoners released, or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this provision."
"The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claim for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudge and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain, relinquished under the stipulation.
"Spain's subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property, or its proceeds, and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and profession, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In the event of their remaining in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making

before a court of record, within a year from the date of exchange of ratifications of the treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such alliance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.
"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by congress. The inhabitants of the territory over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.
"Spanish residents in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country in which they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such court and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.
"The right of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by the Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico and the other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty shall continue and be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for a period of 10 years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.
"Spain shall have the right to establish consular officers in the ports and other places of the territories, sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty. The government of each country will, for a term of 10 years from the exchange of ratifications, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance duties, light dues and tonnage duties as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in coastwise trade. This provision may at any time be terminated on six months' notice, given by either government to the other.
"It is understood that any obligation assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba is limited to the time of the occupation by the United States of that island, but the United States government will, upon the termination of such occupation, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligation."

COUNTY COURT.
Proceedings of the Regular December Session.
Thos. F. Ryan, Judge; S. F. Marks, Richard Martin Commissioners.
Be it resolved that at a regular term of the county court for the county of Clackamas for the state of Oregon, begun in Oregon City, in said county and state Monday, the 5th day of December, 1898, the same being the first Monday in said month and the time fixed by law for holding a regular term of said court. Present, Hon Thomas F. Ryan, judge; Elmer Dixon, clerk; J. J. Cooke, sheriff. Whereupon a term of said court is begun and held on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1898, the same being the first Monday in said month and the time fixed by law for the first day of said term of court for the transaction of county business: Present, Thomas F. Ryan, judge; S. F. Marks and J. R. Morton, commissioners; Elmer Dixon, clerk; and J. J. Cooke, sheriff.
The court convened according to law and now on this day the following business was had to-wit:
In the matter of repairing the Clarke county road in District No. 2, Supervisor Cramer was ordered to appear and show cause why he had not repaired said road.
In the matter of corduroy in district No. 16, Supervisor Rider was ordered to corduroy hill road leading to McArthur's provided that Mr. Wickham furnishes corduroy on the ground.
In the matter of repairing bridge and trestle in district No. 35, Rock Creek, Supervisor Erb was ordered to repair same by laying plank on center of roadway.
In the matter of corduroy on Parker road, district No. 30, was ordered that Supervisor Hayes be notified to report why he has not repaired said road.
In the matter of Supervisor Holmstrom's verbal report upon opening of Forsythe road, the same was accepted.
In the matter of holes in road district No. 15, Supervisor Taber was ordered to repair same.
In the matter of aid for Charles Cutting, an indigent soldier, the petition was laid over.
In the matter of the petition of John Shannon, et al, for a division of road district No. 18, the same was laid over until the January term.
In the matter of repairing Good's bridge hill in district No. 17, Supervisor Dimick ordered to repair same, and to fix the holes in gravel in his district.
In the matter of increasing the allowance of — Jones, it was ordered that it be increased to \$20 per month to date from Nov 1, 1898.
In the matter of Toodtemier vs county, the county judge was authorized to use