SPAIN SEEKING SUICIDE

Commissioners Propose to Maintain Their Present Attitude,

WILL NOT SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

Madrid Papers Give John Bull an Unpleasant Fever Regarding the Loan to Pan Carlos.

MADRID, Nov. 15—According to semi-official statements here the Spanish peace commissioners will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine islands, and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States. Further, if the discussion does not return to the basis of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish commissioners have decided to refuse to sign the treaty. Such is the story of press reports, but it is also learned from some sources that complete accord prevails between the Spanish government and its peace commissioners.

The Carlist delegation, which, in opposition with delegations representing the other provinces of Spain, recently published a manifesto in favor of a republic, has handed to the queen regent a message calling forth the sympathy of the president and demand the sanction of the government to exercise the functions of a sovereign state, and asserting friendly relations.

The Madrid papers of today, commenting upon the report of Senor Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, to avoid a war rumored in London, says: "Evidently our English are stimulating a war fever in Spain with the object of securing additional territory in Gibraltar. The Americans are trying to find some pretext to become masters of Cuba."

ON VERY THIN ICE.

War Cloud Expected in the Near Future in Spain.

London, Nov. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "A Carlist Outlet tells me he will be advised of a formidable rising does not come in Spain within a month after the peace treaty is signed. The Carlists have abundant supplies of money and are adequately armed, so, only something unexpected can prevent a rising. The queen's agent with the pretender (Don Carlos) has succeeded in raising an important loan in London and in Paris and that wealthy Carlist bankers are converting their property against war risks.

"I questioned a prominent official at the Spanish embassy here, who is a Carlist, and he told me he was well aware of the Carlist activity, but that the government was even more prepared than Don Carlos. The bulk of the active standing army of Spain, he said, is now occupying Andalusia, Old Castile, Galicia and North Catalonia. There is a large number of troops under the arms that the last enlistments in the navy ceased, the government having indeed that this is necessary to prevent serious outbreaks.

"The situation for four months—according to my correspondent—has greatly improved. The prestige of Spain has regained much of its military and administrative sense in the West Indies. My spokesman, however, that the Spanish people would not mind a Carlist rising, because, not yet would only compute Spain's ruin."

ON PINS.

European Commercial Circles Uneasy Regarding American Fleet Movements.

London, Nov. 16.—The rumors circulated here yesterday that the American fleet was at the point of starting for home caused great excitement in commercial circles.

The Daily Graphic says this morning: "The Spanish (unofficially) fleet has been ordered to be ready for sea in twenty-four hours, and the force is to carry soldiers and the force is to carry soldiers and are being rapidly moved."

Still Undecided.

London, Nov. 16.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: Advices received in Paris show that Spain still has over "Mr. Information is that the Spanish commissioners will present a note to the effect that they are unable to accept the American ultimatum. We Americans are fit to make one. As for the Spanish government, it has not arrived at any decision."

GOOD BARGAIN WANTED.

Spaniards Holding Off for Better Price by Uncle Sam.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Spaniards declare that they refused to sign a treaty based on the Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States, it is said. They say that they do not and cannot use the taking of the Philippines as a pretext for the abandonment of their possessions whose fate is accompanied by a financial consideration. The Spaniards, however, are in the turn of events in the power conference depends upon the purpose of the Americans and the Spanish negotiators to extend their financial terms.

Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines is now clung to by the Spaniards chiefly as a means to obtain financial relief of great value. This is expressed in dollars or money now, if the amount be large enough to absolve the Spanish treasury of its embarrassments, and to take outlines that the collateral has been given away.

Respect to Spain's heavier creditors believe that should the American commissioners the Philippine debt or pay it in cash, the Spaniards would sign.

If they have not already done so, the Spanish commissioners will ultimately advise the American that they cannot pay the present any controversy as to the amount of the mortgage debt, or any part of the revenues of the Philippines to pay the exceeded Philippine debt. Whereupon, a threatening to the case, would set up on the Spanish side an ultimatum under which no treaty would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippines revenues should pay the Philippine debt.

In which event the Americans would probably claim the Philippine debt of $40,000,000 to be $20,000,000 in gold, of which about $1,000,000 has compared to Spain, the United States asking that the balance chargeable in gold to the Philippines. Indeed the United States would insist on a contract that even the entire amount was used to Subsidize the Spanish and subject to the Spanish note to the U. S. for the large sum against the Americans.

Trouble will arise, however, before that stage is reached, for the Spanish commissioners will accidentally inform the American that the latter have to sign it exact the Spanish terms, or any explanation regarding the disposition of the money expended in the Philippines.

A Spaniard who is treated as to the real object of affairs informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Spaniards did not believe the Spanish commissioners would take their final stand at Hongkong's station. They would be thought it possible that the Spaniards would in conclusion the Americans would with the limits of Spain's construction of the protocol. This is another way of saying Spain may make her contentions. Should she do so the world would be open guest to the world against "spaniards."

CATTLE BREEDERS TO MEET.

Call for Convention of National Association at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 15.—The president of the National Live-Stock association has issued this call:

"To the members of the National Live-Stock association and all parties interested in the breeding, feeding and marketing of live stock in the United States—Pursuant to the action of the executive committee, I have the honor to inform you that the annual annual convention of the National Live-Stock association will convene in the Tabor Grand opera house, Denver, on Tuesday morning, January 24, 1899, at 10 o'clock. As business of great importance to those interested in the various branches of the stock industry, as well as the association itself, will be presented for consideration, you are earnestly requested to attend in large delegations to the meeting as herein, and also to invite all who desire to come as visitors to be present.

"The basis of representation at the annual meeting will be one delegate-at-large from each state and territory, to be appointed by the governor thereof.

"Each state and territorial cattle association of cattle, sheep and horse raising breeders shall be entitled to two delegates for every 10,000 head of stock registered by such organization.

"Each state or territory live-stock sanitary board shall be entitled to one delegate.

"Each state board of agriculture and each agricultural college shall be entitled to one delegate.

"Each live-stock commission exchange shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large, and one for every twenty-five members thereof.

"Each stockyard company shall be entitled to one delegate.

"Each chamber of commerce shall be entitled to one delegate for every 10 members.

"Each state and dairyman's association shall be entitled to one delegate.

"Each state irrigation organization shall be entitled to one delegate.

"All live-stock associations of the United States shall be entitled to membership in this association upon the payment of a membership fee of $10, and an additional fee of 25 cents per 1,000 head of stock represented by such members, and all other organizations not included in the above shall be assessed $2.50 per annum for each delegate.

"In all counties not having regular stock organizations, the county commissioners of each county may appoint one delegate at-large from county from among the cattle, sheep, each to pay an annual fee of $2.50.

"While any of the above organizations are specially invited to send delegates, your attention is called to the fact that according to the constitution of the association, no delegate will be allowed to actively participate in the proceedings of the convention unless his fee has been paid, or he is a member of the National association. For this reason you are asked to impress upon the members of your respective organizations the importance of making application for admission to this association at the earliest possible day, if they have not already done so.

"Among the propositions which have been referred to this association, and which the convention will be asked to either indorse or condemn, are: The enactment of a uniform honesty law in each state and territory, the importance of an exhibit of American stock at the Paris exposition in 1900, the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the importation of breeding animals physically unsound; the matter of transportation of live stock to Chicago market; the extension of the twenty-eight hour law; the reservation of the naval order of the government setting aside certain tracts of land in Western States and territories as forest reserves, and the extension of the feed-in-transit privilege to points east of the Missouri river, and the question of selling and feeds in the states. Besides these, many subjects of the utmost importance to raisers, feeders, breeders and dealers in live stock will be discussed in papers prepared by some of the most able thinkers in the United States.

"The citizens of Denver, whose guests we are, will be well prepared for a most extensive preparations for a most interesting meeting. Plans have been made and are now being perfected for a national exhibition of range cattle to be held in Denver during the convention. This will be one of the most novel and attractive exhibitions ever held in connection with a convention, or in any branch of industry, ever held. The cattle for exhibition will only be selected from the best herds, and will come from all sections of the West. It will offer an opportunity for the Western range cattle, of which it will be her own doing, and to the feeder and dealer an opportunity to see what the West is doing in the way of improving the herds. Indications are that the exhibition will be a huge success in every way, and it should prove an additional attraction to members.

"The convention will probably be the most important business meeting of the kind ever held in the history of the country. The matters to be discussed will be of national importance to the live-stock industry, and as the association now practically represents every branch of the industry, its voice will be heard in no uncertain tones by the country as the unanimous voice of the stockmen of the country.

"It is earnestly hoped that those organizations of stockmen of kindred interests which have not yet completed the necessary formalities for becoming members of the National association will do so at the earliest possible moment, as we desire the convention to be as full and representative as possible.

JOHN W. SPRINGER,
President.

BACKACHE.

Mrs. Pinkham speaks earnestly to women suffering fro:.. this discouraging complaint.

Backache is one of the most common of woman's troubles and one of the most wearing.

It is not an acute pain, but a most distressing, wearying sensation, making work almost impossible and indicating disease of the feminine organs.

A common mistake is to treat backache in women with local external applications, calling it "a little spinal irritation" or a "touch of rheumatism."

Do not be deceived; your backache means serious trouble for you unless the cause of it is removed.

All uterine and ovarian difficulties are relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such relief progresses in almost every case to a complete cure. With relief of these troubles backache disappears.

Mrs. M. E. MULLER, 16 Franklin St., Providence, R. I., writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for backache. The pain was something dreadful; at times I could not walk straight. Now I am all right and enjoy good health. I feel like a new woman. You do not know how thankful I am that I have got my health back, and I have you to thank for it. Your medicine is the best that I have ever used. I advise all ladies to try it, and I feel sure it will give unalloyed satisfaction. I will recommend it to every friend I have.

Miss LIZZIE KOELLA, 529 Tecumseh St., Toledo, Ohio, writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound enough. For about a year I was sick with the backache. I could not work, could not sleep at night, and did not care to live. About two months ago I saw your advertisement in a paper, and thought I would try your Compound. To-day I feel like a new person. I am just enjoying health; never felt so good in my life. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends, who are now using it, and think it is just splendid.

A woman of experience in these matters understands women, and Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., has a wider experience than any physician, male or female. She offers you her counsel free of charge, and it is a friendly, sympathetic counsel. No man sees your letter or its answer at any time, and to secure the best advice it is necessary that you should be perfectly frank, this you can be to one of your own sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

IMMUNES CAUSE TROUBLE.

Colored Troops at San Luis Shot Down Four People.

One Thousand Dollars Reward for the Names of the Men Who Did the Deed.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 15—An incident occurred last night at San Luis, about twenty-five miles north of Santiago, which caused a great deal of ill-feeling among the Cubans and considerable uneasiness among the United States military officials here.

All the colored regiments are encamped in the neighborhood of San Luis. They were sent there virtually to get them out of the way, because of the difficulty experienced in managing them. The colored officers seem to have little or no control over their men, and they are reported to have been drinking together, with arms around each other's necks, and behaving other ways not calculated to inspire respect for the American troops among the Cubans.

It was not expected that the colored soldiers would do much harm in the San Luis district, which was chosen for that principle. The trouble began yesterday by an attempt to arrest two soldiers for abusing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog. The outrage was witnessed by the Spanish sugar plantation, Lino, Jose Perrera, chief of police, Wood's gendarmerie in that district, and a Cuban sympathizer, and a man whom the Wood knew to be able and courageous, attempted to make the arrests.

The soldiers, who belonged to the Ninth immunes, escaped. Soon after, three colored men, wearing the uniform of the United States army, attacked the boats where Lieut. Perrera was, and kept up a scattering fire, killing Lieut. Perrera, Aquedo Roman, an old man; Emilio Bernard, a boy of 17, and a baby, and wounding several others. Two soldiers were killed in the affray.

When the news reached Santiago, Gen. Wood was at dinner. He immediately went to the signal office, where Chief Signal Officer Brady took charge of the key, and for four hours all messages were sent and received. The colored officers all denied that their men were engaged in the affair, and there was no evidence to the contrary. After an unsatisfactory attempt to get at the facts of the case over the wires, Gen. Wood adjourned his inquiry until the morning, when he left in a special train for San Luis. The American officials have passed the day with no little anxiety.

At 8 o'clock he returned, reporting that after a long investigation he had come to the conclusion that all the colored regiments were going to stand up in the affair. He has offered $1,000 reward for the names of the men who did the shooting, and he has sent for the Cuban chief of the colored officers a severe lecture for drawing last night that their men were intoxicated. Expressions of the affair, which are reported here during the course of the day, say that the gendarmerie who were wounded are expected to die. The expression among men is that all the soldiers belonged to the Ninth immunes. Lieut. Perrera behaved most gallantly, and even when dying he ordered his men to defend themselves. He was shot while outside the house and trying to persuade the crowd to disperse. It seems that the soldiers had been drinking in the saloons, and that a crowd of them was easily gathered together to make the attack.

As the night approached the popular feeling of indignation here intensified and Gen. Wood's arrival was eagerly awaited.

OUR COUSINS.

Orchid Joe Refers at Manchester to Other American Kin.

Manchester, Nov. 15—At the Methodist Liberal Ministerial conference here today, Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made his first public speech since his return from the United States. Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with great cheering, made a speech in which he dwelt on the subject of Anglo-French relations than any of his colleagues in the cabinet has been, and he said that he was glad to be able to assure that the French withdrawal from Fashoda is indicative of their accepting the inevitable. The British occupation of the whole valley of the Nile, regarding which there cannot be any discussion whatever.

Going on to recite a series of incidents are reported by Frenchmen to show the spirit of the Gallic people, he said: "It seems to me that we are justified in saying that we have a right to claim that the French Government has not lost all their power." He said: "If other relations are to be established it will be necessary for French statesmen to abandon, before whom, which has been to embarrass British politics in quarters where the interests of France are known to be not of the slightest importance." Mr. Chamberlain said that the British and French have comfortably terminated.

"As the great moment Newfoundland is enjoying suffering from an inconvenient, which is of no advantage to France, will take a serious difference to the British colony." If the Fashoda incident has serve to disclose foreign politicians to the British people, it will be that the British and foreign statesmen in power, it will be a blessing in disguise.

After referring to the thorough and complete success of multiplied labors in the cause of peace, Mr. Chamberlain continued as follows:

"There is of course consequence, our Anglo-Saxon kin have yours to understand as better. If we have had differences in the past, we have had differences in the past, we have had differences in the past,