

## INDEPENDENCE FOR THE CUBANS

To be a Dependency of the United States.

## SOVEREIGNTY WITH STRING

Subject Discussed by the Cabinet—No Definite Policy Regarding the Island Yet Adopted.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Times-Herald will tomorrow publish the following from Walter Wellman, its Washington correspondent:

"Cuba as a limited republic, as a dependency of the United States, a Cuba independent within, but an American State in all relations with the outer world, was the subject of discussion at the cabinet meeting today."

"Secretary Root reported the observations which he had made during his recent visit to the island, and the conclusions which he had reached. He is encouraged to believe that the Cuban problem may be solved in a manner satisfactory to the people of the United States and to the Cubans as well. If this hope proves to be well founded, the outcome will be:

"First—A Cuban republic, sovereign over the island, with full control through its congress and president of its taxes, expenditures, courts, and the machinery of government.

"Second—A Cuban republic limited in the international sense, that its foreign relations are to be managed not at Washington, but at Havana, and all its diplomatic intercourse with other nations is to be conducted through the Cuban government; this would mean that internationally, Cuba would be an American State, protected by the United States. The United States to be responsible for it in the eyes of the world."

"Third—In view of this protection afforded and responsibility assumed by the United States, the people of Cuba to stipulate that the fortresses of the chief ports of the island are to remain under American control, at least for a limited time."

"Fourth—As a precautionary measure, the Cuban constitution to limit the power of the new republic to contract indebtedness.

"This plan, if worked out, will give Cuba all the advantages of independence. It will erect a Cuban nation and retain the pledge of Congress. It will realize the aspirations of those who fought for 'Cuba Libre.'"

"At the same time it will enable the United States to withdraw from active control of Cuba without fear that anarchy or foreign complications are to follow and all the sacrifices this country has made in Cuba's behalf to be rendered valueless."

## TREASURY STOCK OF GOLD.

It is Now the Largest Ever Held by Government.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The largest stock of gold and bullion ever held in the United States is now accumulated in the treasury and its branches. The total has been rising steadily during the whole of the present year, and is now \$474,105,336, or about \$76,000,000 greater than at the close of 1899. This gold is not the direct property of the United States, but is held against outstanding gold certificates. The amount of these, less amount in the treasury and its branches, was \$230,755,893 Wednesday. All the remaining gold, amounting to about \$243,000,000 belongs to the treasury, as a part of the reserve fund of \$150,000,000.

The influx of gold into the treasury comes partly from the new gold from the Klondike and other mines, but its retention is due to the pressure for currency, which leads to the acceptance of gold certificates and other paper money in preference to coin. The treasury recently has been shipping small notes in large quantities to New Orleans and other points, upon deposits of gold in the New York sub-treasury by the New York reserve agents of the southern banks.

The fact that \$474,105,336 is thus accumulated, in a sense, under a single authority, enables an estimate to be made of some of the other visible gold resources of the country. The national

## SENATOR SCOTT PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN.



Hon. Nathan B. Scott, United States senator from West Virginia, employs forceful gestures in his arguments, whether in the chamber or on the lawn. This snappy snapshot shows the senator in the midst of a stormy discussion on Pennsylvania avenue.

banks reported gold holdings on September 5th of about \$182,000,000, of which amount \$115,015,140 was in the gold certificates issued by the treasury. The remainder, about \$167,000,000, is added to the visible gold in the treasury, makes a total in these two classes of establishments alone of about \$349,000,000. This is more than the entire estimated stock of gold in the United States at the close of 1899.

The gold supply of the country on the last day of 1899 was estimated at \$382,947,212. The estimated amount November 1, 1900, was \$1,080,027,407, and it is probable that the report for December will show at least \$1,000,000,000. The treasury officials are confident that the round sum of \$475,000,000 in treasury gold holdings will soon be attained, and that even \$500,000,000 is not beyond reasonable expectations.

## KRUGER AND WASHINGTON.

A French Senator Presents the Former with a Life of the Latter.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Senator Fabre called on Mr. Kruger during the day and presented to him a copy of his "Life of Washington," dedicated as follows:

"To the grand old man, who, by his struggles and presidency recalls Washington, and to whom France has given the same enthusiastic welcome as offered to Franklin, regretting she has been unable to co-operate in the foundation of the United States of South America, as she co-operated in the foundation of the United States of America."

This afternoon Mr. Kruger paid a farewell visit to President Loubet, who returned to the Chateau of St. Cloud. The clergy of the Church of Sacred Heart of Montmartre will tomorrow at the moment of Mr. Kruger's departure the famous Savoyarde, the second largest bell in the world, in memory of the Frenchmen who died in the Transvaal.

## DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

Are Those of a Band of Filipino Assassins.

Manila, Nov. 30.—Gen. MacArthur has confirmed the sentences of hanging passed upon four natives recently convicted of murder at Lingayen. The condemned were members of the "Guardia de Honor," a band of assassins whose victims were kidnapped and killed. They will be hanged on December 21st. The cruiser "Newark," under orders from the United States, is ordered to proceed to Guam to investigate the circumstances of the disaster to the

## ENGLISH PUBLIC IS ALL AGHAST.

Liberal Papers Ironically Ask, Is This Guerrilla Warfare?

## AMAZED AT DEWEY'S SUCCESS

Situation in South Africa is Admitted to be Grave—Much Expected from a Victory.

London, Dec. 1.—South Africa once more monopolizes attention. The public is agitated by the news of the success of General Buller's recent capture of the British garrison of 400 men and two guns, an army captured to the Associated Press in detail.

"Is this guerrilla warfare?" the liberal papers ironically inquire. "Why," is asked on all sides, "do these troops come home?" The ovations to the victors strike even those participating in them as hollow compared with the events transpiring at the seat of war. Parliament met today in session, and the public is not favored with any insight into the war office's opinions and plans. But it is credited with varying ideas, from philosophical indifference to acute panic. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed one of the responsible heads of departments and elicited the following views:

"SITUATION IS SERIOUS. Undoubtedly the situation in South Africa is serious. It resembles in many respects America's trouble with the Filipinos. We cannot expect to crush out opposition for some time to come. We are not withdrawing troops indiscriminately nor are we improving the gravity of the problem. The household cavalry has come because heavy cavalry is useless. The infantry, too, is of comparatively small service. We rely upon two things to bring about peace. First, the transformation of the war as possible of all the British troops in the disturbed districts into mobile cavalry and mounted infantry. Second, through the establishment of a police force. Until the latter gets in working order even the cavalry will not be able to accomplish much. The police force should be similar to the Irish constabulary, only all the men will be mounted. When the cavalry and the police believe a change will quickly come over the situation."

## CANADIANS NOT SURPRISED.

The Canadian officers who returned here from South Africa this week expressed no surprise at the renewal of hostilities. They only wondered that they had not been earlier. The Canadians, however, are unanimous in expressing the belief that Gen. Kitchener is the right man to deal with the form of opposition now faced by the British in South Africa. Hardly any of the returning officers expressed criticism of Lord Roberts, even in the face of recent reverses. The general feeling towards the field marshal is well put by the Sun of this city. It says:

"Lord Roberts is a brilliant, dashing soldier and has displayed consummate ability. But, after all, we fear he is too much of a humanitarian to be well suited to the task of conquering the Boers. Lord Roberts is a brilliant, dashing soldier and has displayed consummate ability. But, after all, we fear he is too much of a humanitarian to be well suited to the task of conquering the Boers."

## FILIPINOS IN LONDON.

There is a noticeable influx of Filipinos into London and Paris. The report, subsequently denied, that Agoncillo, the Philippine minister, had been expelled from London, has done much to stir the interest of the public. The official dispatches themselves are proof of the increase of the number of deaths. Consequently volunteers for China and elsewhere are becoming more and more scarce.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the first steamer of the new German line on the Yangtze river between Hankow and Hankow will be the Hui Shang.

## ENGLISH TROOPS DISPARAGED.

Field Marshal Rattenhoff of Austria Lectures on Them.

New York, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says:

A very sensational lecture has just been delivered on the war in South Africa before the military scientific society by one of the most distinguished of Austrian generals, Field Marshal Rattenhoff. He spoke very disparagingly about the English troops, but said the officers were excellent, filled with the ideal of England's greatness, and daring to a fault. This very daring caused the troops to be led without tactical precautions, which explained the great loss of officers and the comparatively small loss of men.

In conclusion, Field Marshal Rattenhoff said:

"After the war, what will England do for men for her army? The same as she did after the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny and the Afghan campaign—that is to say, nothing. Unimportant reforms may be made, but universal military service will not be introduced."

## THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS.

Paris Dec. 1.—Le Journal Official this morning promulgates the conventions of the Hague peace conference signed July 29, 1899. Several papers note the significance of the publication at this moment.

Le Journal says: "It appears to us of great importance that these conventions are published on the morning of Mr. Kruger's departure. After declaring that he is ready to accept arbitration and has indeed come to Europe to seek mediation, is not this indication a sort of reminder to him that he should not lose the hopes which were raised by the final acts of the conference?"

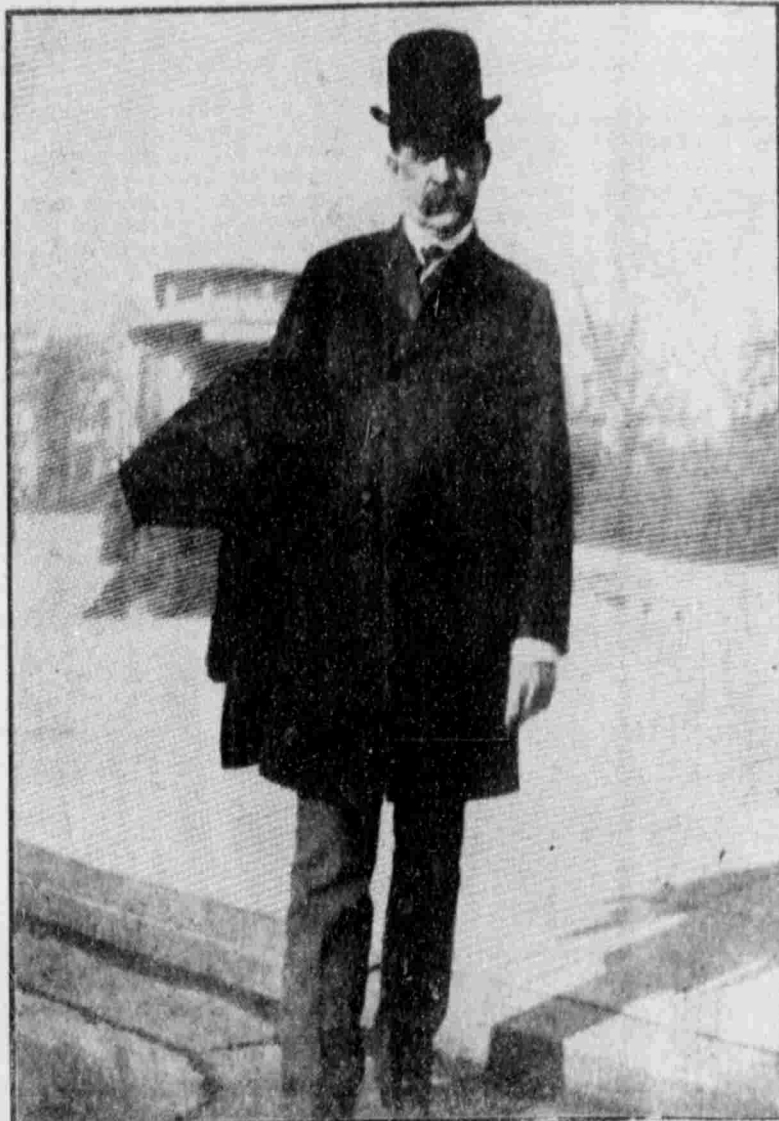
## LIPTON'S SCHEMES.

Sir Thomas Lipton recently has been considering the proposal to send the Shamrock II into American waters for a series of trial races with Shamrock II. However, while he is anxious to give the new yacht every chance he feels pledged to the Glasgow exhibition committee to race the older boat in the international match which the committee has arranged to take place on the Clyde. He has decided to leave the decision to Mr. George I. Watson, who has designed the new challenger for the America's cup. Therefore, it is impossible that both boats will cross the Atlantic as Mr. Watson only desired to see how the new and old yachts compare, and he believes this can be done on the Clyde.

## CHOATE NOT APPRECIATED.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United

## SENIOR-AT-ARMS GOING TO THE SENATE.



Daniel M. Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, occupies the most ungrateful post in the National capital. His duty it is not only to preserve order in the chamber, but also to pursue traitor senators to their lairs and drag them shivering before President Frye. Nevertheless, he is liked by all the toga-toters.

States ambassador Thursday evening at the Thanksgiving dinner given at the Hotel Cecil, under the auspices of the American Society in London, referred to "long, careful" reports, which have evidently not been considered by the English press to be as humorous as intended, for the papers discuss the speech with a few lines. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Mr. Choate was naturally jubilant last night, as Americans always are on Thanksgiving Day. There is no false modesty about them. They have not written their 'recessional' yet and if any poet were to oblige them with one unasked they would promptly put it in the fire. A great people, a young people, an expanding people, a people that can look creation—that's the sort of people to enjoy heartily Thanksgiving Day."

## Col. H. C. Symonds Dead.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 1.—Col. H. C. Symonds is dead at Los Gatos, of paralysis, aged 70 years. He was a graduate of West Point and formerly a professor in that academy.

Among his classmates were Generals Sheridan, Schofield and McPherson. During the civil war he was commissary at Louisville, Ky., and handled millions of dollars worth of supplies for the army in the field.

## German Losses from Typhoid.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The German losses in China from typhoid and climatic diseases, generally continue large despite official denials. Indeed, the official dispatches themselves are proof of the increase of the number of deaths. Consequently volunteers for China and elsewhere are becoming more and more scarce.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that the first steamer of the new German line on the Yangtze river between Hankow and Hankow will be the Hui Shang.

## WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Sixto Lopez Says it Will Continue till They Are Free.

New York, Dec. 1.—Sixto Lopez, the former private secretary of Senator Agoncillo, who was the Philippine commissioner to the United States, is in the city. Lopez has had several conferences with prominent men since his arrival from Boston concerning the situation in the Philippines.

The war in the Philippines will continue," he said last night, "until some declaration of a definite policy looking toward an independent government for the islands is made in the United States. The condition of the people in the Philippines is deplorable. It is as miserable as that of the Cubans before the United States went to their rescue."

## TAKING MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

New York, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The important question of competition between English and American manufacturers in the iron trade engaged the attention of the institution of junior engineers last evening. Sir Lovthian Bulk, in his presidential address, took a roseate view of things from a British point of view. He preferred not to believe in the possibility of Americans sweeping trade on this side of the Atlantic out of existence. Meanwhile it is interesting to note, in view of the railway race between London and Scotland which begins today, that the Great Northern company is understood to have gone to America for the purpose of high speed locomotives.

## KRUGER'S JOURNEY TO BERLIN.

Announcement of His Coming is Cautiously Discussed.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The semi-official announcement that Mr. Kruger is coming here is discussed cautiously. It is regarded as premature to predict that Emperor William will receive him. There is no appreciable sign of a public demonstration and some of the papers warn the public to beware of a policy of sentiment, pointing out that Germany is not in a position to change the fate of the Transvaal and deprecating manifestations which are likely to clash with the government's policy. The agrarian organs express the earnest hope that Emperor William will render powerful assistance to Mr. Kruger.

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## WILL PROPOSE NEGOTIATION.

London Statist Favors It With Botha and Dewet.

## ENGLAND LOSING PRESTIGE.

Highest Civil Authorities, and Not the Military, Should Make the Overtures to Them.

London, Nov. 30.—The Statist will propose tomorrow that the government begin negotiations with Commandant Botha and General Dewet to bring the war to a close. As the Boer warriors might misunderstand the motive of an overture from the military authorities, it will suggest that the highest civil authority in Cape Town should begin the negotiations if not Sir Alfred Milner, then the chief justice of Cape Colony, or even J. H. Hofmeyer.

"This great financial journal will lead up to its proposal by an analysis of the situation in South Africa, and will say: 'We are losing in every way, losing in prestige and losing in life. We are seeing our South African possessions plunged into greater distress, and the opinion is gaining ground abroad that we are incapable of bringing the struggle to a satisfactory termination.'"

Military incompetency will be alleged, and the Statist will aver that military harshness should be avoided, and the Boers conciliated.

"If men like Botha and Dewet voluntarily surrender and bind themselves not to act against us in the future," the Statist will say, "is there any good reason why a promise should not be given not to send them out of the country? J. B. Robinson suggests that Botha and Dewet should be invited to take seats in the legislative council that will be established. The suggestion is worthy of approval. The Boers should not be excluded, even from the beginning, from anything which can safely be given them."

The war office announced this evening that Lord Kitchener's promotion to a lieutenant general, with the rank of general while in command in South Africa.

From Capetown come indications of the uneasiness felt. All military posts throughout Cape Colony are being strengthened. Bloemfontein is now prepared for any possible attack. Extra scouts are out, and guards watch throughout the night. The garms on the Orange River drifts are being increased.

At the same time measures are being taken to assist in the restoration of order and prosperity. The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail announces that "the British are distributing oats and seed potatoes among the surrendered Boer farmers at nominal prices, without which the farms would go untill for another year."

## Competition With England.

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## PRESIDENT'S CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND.



Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, United States representative from the Eleventh Congressional district of the Buckeye State, is President McKinley's closest friend in the National legislature, not excepting even Senator Hanna.

## Robbers Hold Up Street Car.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—A daring attempt was made last night by five men to hold up an Ogden avenue electric car at Randolph and Canal streets. The robbers were beaten off after a furious battle with the crew of the car and several passengers, but not until Edward J. Wright, president of a commission house of South Water street, was robbed of a satchel containing more than \$200 in currency and checks. There were twenty passengers on the car.

When the police patrol wagon arrived on the scene in response to a riot call turned in by a citizen they found the conductor, John Steindeck, lying insensible in the street, bleeding from half a dozen wounds.

The interior of the car was wrecked. The windows were broken and the floor and seats splattered with blood. During the fight in the car several women fainted, while others leaped panic-stricken from the car. Several passengers whose name the police were unable to learn received cuts and bruises.

## Dunne of "Dooley" Fame Ill.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Findley P. Dunne, author of the "Dooley" papers and for many years an active newspaper man of Chicago, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at St. Luke's hospital. Mr. Dunne was taken ill in his apartments in the Victoria hotel, but was removed to the hospital by the advice of his physicians.

## The Icarus Going to Panama.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—The British sloop of war Icarus has arrived here from Esquimaux, B. C., on her way to Panama to inquire into the seizure of a British steamer by the Colombian government, which took it for use as a transport.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to sail for Central and South America on Monday. She takes away a double crew. The extra men are to be trained for the manning of the battleship Wisconsin. The transport Mendel will sail today for Manila, with general supplies and a number of recruits.