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COUNTER PROPOSITION.

Spaniards Apparently Doubt the Fairness of America's Offer.

SAYS HUNTING A GOOD BARGAIN.

The Philippines Thrown on the Colonial Bargain Counter for One Hundred Millions.

New York, Nov. 25.—It is now known that Spain will consider for some time yet the offer of the World, before replying to the American offer regarding the Philippine Islands.

In the meantime the speculators are busy scanning every nerve field and examining every resource to anticipate the operation.

As stated by the Associated Press on Sunday, they would not accept the American ultimatum as final without asking if it were really so. That appeared to be the time limit.

Now the Spaniards apparently doubt the fairness of the amount the American offered for the Philippines, and hold they sent a communication to the American commissioners asking if it could be considered a counter proposition by Spain to cede the Philippines for $100,000,000.

It is known that the Americans might be willing to cut off the great island of Luzon from the Philippines and pay Spain $60,000,000 for the rest and retain about of $40,000,000 now offered for the entire archipelago.

Spain will hesitate in response to such a proposition, that Americans employ the same argument to signify ultimate conditions. Moreover strategists Spain may seek to increase her money advantage for the cession of the Philippines, she will finally be compelled to admit that the United States offer means $20,000,000 no more and no less, and that if the whole archipelago must go to the United States for that sum.

Spain before giving up or turning over will also propose some alternative, such as the cession of the Canary Islands to be held in the possession of the United States in addition to the Philippines. Spain, moreover, will claim that Spain be permitted to retain her sovereignty in the Philippines.

In short words Spain would cede outright territory in the Carolinas and Canaries and the control of the Philippines also. Spain would say to some of Spanish sovereignty and as a further inducement, propose that the United States allow Spain to retain sovereignty over the Philippine Islands.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

Captain Mahan's First Article on Naval Battles in the London Times.

New York, Nov. 25.—A special to the Herald from London says:

Captain Mahan, of the United States navy, writes in the Times the first of his promised articles on "The War on the sea and its lessons."

He emphasizes the risk of paying final judgment on events still recent. Captain Mahan states that in the rapid drive from a rapid result, yet still a sufficient interval must be formed from the war experiences. The material, he says, is not available to give a complete history of the operations, but is the time for a final decisions, but it is sufficient to suggest a general direction to study.

It seems that the American naval commanders hampered by the fact that in our war undertaken primarily to free Spain out of Cuba. If a more general appreciation of the situation had been taken account of the injury they inflicted by the indirectness thereof. Spain would have left the outside and had declared war on these grounds the effective American operation would have been directed against Spain herself, and by effectively checking, so as not to imperil Cuba, but to compel Spain to adopt such terms as the United States chose to dictate.

Hence a case the reduction of Porto Rico would have been America's first step, and the fleet would then have been free to operate against Spain back on her home territory to support her home operations in Cuba, and as another valuable base is wrested from Spain.

Captain Mahan insists weightily on the great military importance of Porto Rico.

In estimating the fighting strength of the American and Spanish fleets the Spanish fleet should unquestionably be merely possible success justified action unless it gave fair promise of a decisive victory, among naval forces and in deciding the control of the sea, upon which the issue of the war depends.

He attaches immense importance to the bringing of the Oregon from the Pacific. The Oregon's fleet because it alone could give the American fleet had an Overwhelming superiority and the consequent ability to move an army to Santiago without fear.

He pays a high tribute to Sampson for his successful bottling of Cervera's squadron, yet Sampson was confronted with difficulties, doubts, uncertainty and a more akin to the wilds than any of a similar character in modern times, the more showing of a core of Nelson.

As to Cuba's move to the Philippines, if he had preserved though the Spanish fleet was quite safe, it might have necessitated a temporary abandonment of Manila bay.

Then enters into a technical consideration of the comparative power of the individual size of ships or their number should be the aim of naval power, and he concludes the conclusion of, other things being equal, numbers give an increase of offensive power.

The time has passed when the liveliest interest in naval crises, where, owing to the inevitable technicality it is principally read.

FUTURE OF CUBA.

Sec'y Wilson, One of the Commissioners, Expresses His Views.

New York, nov. 25.—The Cuban commissioner, who came to the United States to offer President McKinley, on behalf of the Cuban leaders for the future government of the islands expect to be in Washington Monday, Dec. 5, when one of the commissioners expressed his views on the subject of the future of Cuba.

"The strength of the annexationists in Cuba," he was asked.

"Is not large," he replied, "and if it were it would make no difference. The United States has declared to the world that it has no interest in Cuba, and it would be lacking not remember our independence, if it attempted to be practically sovereign of the island, and we can do it only without its permanent occupation and attack or without a political connection with the United States."

"Then," Nelson said that General Lee, would hardly make a good governor in Havana, Cuba, in his political opinions and was apparently in favor of annexation. Do your views agree with him?"

"Any gentleman either would make a good governor, and especially Gen. Lee, who is the brave one, yet was and remains and our traditions. A man who knew nothing about these subjects would hardly be acceptable to us."

"Do your sentiments that there will be any trouble between the Cubans and our forces when the time comes for the occupation of the whole island?"

"There will be no trouble," he said, after a long pause. "If the United States forces behave themselves. If they are kept under strict discipline, if they are protected by officers who know their business we will welcome them with open arms.

"I see no object to our troops at Santiago because some of them are sick."

"Not at all. We have no care troubles in our country and many of the best men in our army are negroes."

RUN DOWN.

Two Killed and Two Injured by the Lake Shore Fast Mail.

Elkhart Ind., Nov. 25.—While a party of twelve people were returning from a ball at Cline early this morning an express train of the Lake Shore ran down the Lake Shore east mail east of Chesterton. William Rodewald and William Kemper were killed outright. Two female were daughters, aged 17 and 18 respectively were probably fatally injured.

Others of the party jumped and escaped injury.

VICTIMS NOW NUMBER FIVE.

Bodies of Leightlead and Pryor Have Been Recovered.

Grave Rumors Regarding the Origin of the Baldwin Hotel Fire that Will be Investigated.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25.—So far as now known the victims of the Baldwin hotel fire number five, as follows: J. L. White, Lewis Meyers, J. M. Leightlead, Tale Pryor, J. J. Chaser.

The bodies of Leightlead and Pryor have been recovered. That of Justice Judge Carter has not yet been found, though his remains are doubtless among the ruins. The body of Pryor will be forwarded to St. Louis, where his wife resides. It was found under a mass of timbers and debris. It was badly burned, but was identified by the peculiar gold filling of the teeth.

Judge Carter was the son of a wealthy resident of Tennessee. He was born and reared in Nashville, where he held the office of city clerk for a term, and later was appointed to a clerk's office. While there his health failed and he went to Long Branch, N. J., to recuperate. There he became intoxicated, losing his position, and since has been actively identified with the sport, either as an owner or an official. A sister, Mrs. Dr. Hume, lives in Nashville, and he had three nephews. They all went to Manila in a Tennessee regiment.

The Meyers family of Nashville, whose bodies yet to be found. Manager Lake of the burned hotel says that many of his guests have been called on him since their fire for their mail or to inquire about their personal effects, and it is believed that some of the persons reported as missing are not registered at the office.

There are rumors of incendiarism in connection with the fire, one crime being attributed to a discharged employe who, it is said, had made threats to burn the place. Some of these have reached in the hotel and the annex on Friday night of last week, but both were satisfactorily accounted for. Other rumors are current, and it is said that the hotel was on fire