

conquerors while just the opposite is happening."

Continuing the Gaulois intimated that if the Americans continue to show themselves intractable towards the Spaniards a renewal of hostilities may result, especially if the Spaniards declare that they have arrived at the extreme limits of honorable concessions.

The Gaulois then adds; "We hope however, that matters will arrange themselves, as we know sufficiently well the sentiments of the American nation to be able to affirm that a new war would be received with disfavor by all men of common sense and the peace commission would in bringing it about, assume heavy responsibilities for the future."

The American commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions and the Spanish commissioners have finally abandoned the effort and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. It was not until Monday that they became actually convinced that the Americans who had from the outset made a refusal to accept the Cuban debt meant exactly what they said.

In spite of the fact that the Spanish commissioners had as a background of their efforts, doubts of succeeding their hope of so doing has been so keen and their contention has been so vigorously prosecuted that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought the Spaniards such a shock and depression that consistently with these dispatches at the time, there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

In support of these statements is the fact that Senor Montero Rios, after Monday's session and on Tuesday last, would have resigned the presidency of the Spanish peace commission had he not believed that his doing so may have grievously shaken, if it had not unseated Senor Sagasta's government, from this standpoint, if for no other reason, Senor Montero Rios maintained his position and at yesterday's session, acting under the conviction arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt, and agreed that practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol the article about Cuba should go forward into the final treaty.

Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over any claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions.

All differences if any existed regarding Porto Rico and the selection of the Island of Guam, were also arranged by a mutual understanding and the commissioners found themselves well nigh touching the Philippine question which will be taken up next week.

The session of the joint commissioners which begun today at 2 p. m., ended at 4 p. m.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Vice President Hobart narrowly escaped being killed in a runaway accident in this city.

Accompanied by Messrs. Miles and Hartman of the city council, the Vice President drove down Broad street in a carriage to watch the formation of the procession. At Washington avenue the horses became unmanageable and dashed along Broad street. The driver tried to stop them, but the frightened animals ran all the faster.

At Christian street the President who was in the carriage was met and as the team dashed by him he took in the situation and looked appalled. A hundred thousand people watched the mad rush of the horses, expecting every minute

to see the occupants of the carriage dashed to the ground.

For blocks the wild flight continued but Vice President Hobart and his escort retained their seats. At South street a policeman ran out and springing at the horses heads, seized the bridle of the off horse. He was dragged for about 100 yards before the animals stopped, but when they did a mighty cheer went up from the thousands of spectators who witnessed the heroic act.

Toledo, O., Oct. 28.—The three masted schooner, St. Peter, a Toledo boat, foundered yesterday seven miles northwest of Sodus, Lake Ontario, in twenty fathoms of water. She had 700 tons of hard coal for Toledo. Capt. John Griffin is the owner. His wife and the crew of seven were drowned. But Griffin himself was saved. The schooner was built in 1873 at Toledo and was valued at \$4,500.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The President after the cabinet meeting today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

#### PROCLAMATION:

The approaching November brings to mind the customs of our ancestors hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings He has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credits been improved and strengthened, all sections of our country have been brought together and knitted into closer bond of national purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief duration, and the losses we have to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon, as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I do therefore, invite all my fellow citizens those at home as well as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving to come together in their several places of worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year, the mildness of the season and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the divine guidance which has brought heretofore to safety and honor, may be graciously continued in the years to come.

In witness whereof, etc.,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President,

JOHN HAY.

Secretary of State.

New York, Oct. 29.—Col. George E. Waring Jr. died of yellow fever today at his home in this city, where he had been since he arrived from Havana on the Yucatan on Tuesday last. He was sixty-seven years of age. Dr. Bleuvelt, who had been attending Col. Waring

during his illness, was summoned to the house at 1 o'clock this morning. He found that Col. Waring had been attacked with black vomit. This symptom continued till morning without cessation. Everything possible was done for the dying man but he only lived until a quarter of eight. President Murphy of the board of health was informed of the death of Col. Waring within five minutes after it occurred. Dr. Roberts, the sanitary superintendent was ordered to have the body placed in a hermetically sealed casket at once. Mr. Murphy also gave orders that every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The United States Supreme court today announced its decision sustaining the constitutionality of that feature of the tax laws of New York which lays a tax on foreign corporations doing business in the state, according to the capital employed. The case was instituted against James Roberts, comptroller of the state of New York, to test the law and to vacate an assessment made upon the capital of a large western drug house, having a branch in New York City. The lower courts sustained the validity of the law, and the Supreme court now affirms this decision. Judge Shiras, in announcing the court's opinion, said the law was settled that a state may impose such conditions for permitting a foreign corporation to do business within its limits as it may judge expedient and it may make the grant dependent upon the payment of a specific license tax or a sum proportioned to the amount of its capital used in the state.

This was not, the court held, a discrimination against the products of outside states.

Justice Harlan announced the dissolution of himself and Justice Brown. He said the former decisions of this court had been uniform against state laws, which favored domestic firms, corporations or persons as against those from other states. If each state set up a system of special taxes on these outside bodies, then it would in the aggregate amount to a sort of protective tariff system, overcoming the freedom of trade between the states.

Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's opinion, affirming the judgment of the Supreme court of Montana in the case of the St. Louis Mining and Milling Co., against the Montana Mining company, involving rights in mining claims.

The case of the Knights Templars and Masons' life indemnity company against C. F. Converse involved to some extent that clause in many insurance policies as to the freedom of travel by the party insured.

Payment on an insurance policy was resisted on the ground that death had resulted while the insured was traveling outside the limits allowed by the policy.

The court of appeals of the seventh circuit decided in favor of the beneficiary under the policy and the company applied to the Supreme court for a writ of certiorari. The decision today denies the application for the writ.

A re-hearing was granted in the case of the United States against Carl E. Coe, involving certain ranch claims in Arizona. The application for re-hearing was based in part upon the statement that Justice McKenna, while attorney general, had directed the government's case through his assistants and had later participated in the hearing and determination of the case.

London, Oct. 31.—Helen Faucit (Lady Martin), the celebrated English actress who retired from the stage many years ago, is dead. She was born in 1820 and was married in 1851 to Sir Theodore Martin, K. C. B.