SOUNDING THE CORTES.

Article on Peace Terms Presented by the Spanish Cabinet.

IT IS SIGNED BY ALL THE MINISTERS.

Point Must be Purchased at the Cost of Cession of Territory, and Abandonment of Sovereign Rights.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—According to the Madrid correspondent of the Times, the following is the text of the proposition of the government to commissioner Jones:

"The revolution suffered by our arms in the gigantic struggle to which we were drawn in order to defend the honor of the nation and maintain its rights disposed us at an early stage of the conflict required for consideration the question of peace. The victory of our adversaries, however, was so decisive and subject proved insufficient, as did the calm attitude of the nation, ever ready to shed its blood and even its life in obedience to the honor of the Spanish flag.

"Repulsed by wide seas from the American coasts we are subject to protect and those territories being entirely blockaded, it is not our intention to cause more much more, nor the Spanish government has been compelled to admit the bitter truth, that we are most to put to the war.

"The sense of responsibility entailed by the preliminary peace stipulations has weighed heavily on the government. Nevertheless it fully appreciated its duty towards the country, the government has not to consent to these preliminary negotiations and to bow to necessity.

"For this reason and because peace must be purchased at the cost of cession of territory and the abandonment of sovereign rights, the government has thought it expedient to submit the matter to the consideration of the Cortes, the initiation of which will be duly established in both chambers in accordance with constitutional law.

"The government, whose moderate language will not be found fault with by the representatives of the nation, feels itself to be unmoved in the sure, the following but, whose first and only article is:

"The government is authorized to negotiate upon the basis of a protocol or note memory in the Spanish cabinet in accordance with the peace preliminaries agreed upon between the government of the United States of America.

The Times correspondent says the list is signed by all the ministers.

SAGASTA MINISTRY A CORPSE.

Do Not Stand Silvela—The Cabinet Must Fall.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Via Biarritz.—The government's severe measures to prevent venom of the secret societies of the Cortes are nullified by the sneers and derision of the opposition, who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on.

Yesterday's session of the chamber ended with Senor Silvela attacking the government and exclaiming: "The Sagasta ministry is a corpse and we do not discuss corpses, we bury them."

Senor Canovas, who is a lieutenant of Sagasta's new party, urged an inquiry into the sources of the charges against the army and navy.

The debate apparently menaced the government. It is reported that at yesterday's cabinet council Senor Sagasta told his colleagues that they must be prepared for the fall of the cabinet.

Gen. Blanco has applied to the government for funds, representing that the situation in Cuba is most distressing. Senor Romero Rivas, minister for the colonies, has asked the treasury for 150,000,000 pesetas. In reply he received 30,000,000. The Bank of Spain necessarily lends one hundred pesetas in interest to not the money applied to the government on this guarantee is already exhausted.

Havana Consulate to Have to Vacate.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—The Spanish mail steamer Cuba left for Cadiz, which arrived this afternoon, brought instructions from the Madrid government to the Spanish consular representatives, dealing with the details of the evacuation. The question of facilitating Spanish, American and other property in the city is now engaging the attention of the consuls.

The joint commission of the commissioners will be held behind closed doors in the Spanish consular government, and it is understood that the commissioners will be charged an account of information being zealously guarded.

The United States transport Resolute, with the American military commissioners, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

English Anarchist Shoots at Queen Wilhelmina.

BERLIN, Sept. 8—The Lokal Anzeiger says that a foreigner was on Monday evening shot at Queen Wilhelmina near Amerofort, province of Utrecht, on the road between Baarn and Soestdijk. The shot missed the queen, who was at the time seated from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her majesty. The bullet missed the queen, but lodged in the coach, which is in attendance. The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist. The attempt seems has been maintained secrecy as to the affair, in order not to disturb the enjoyment of the enthusiasm traversing.

Prisoner at Manila's Surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: The government recently forwarded to M. Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, a long strength-argued statement respecting the Philippines, which he will communicate verbally to the Washington government.

"Spain protests against the capitulation of Manila because made two days after the protocol was signed. It says the reinforcements from Manila consequently continue to be devoted to the Philippine book of 1897 and finally it insists upon the United States compelling Aguinaldo to liberate a thousand Spaniards now in his custody, most of whom were passed there, the note asserts, by Admiral Dewey."

Gen. Cuy Gets a Divorce.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 8.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the sage of Whitehall, has been granted a divorce from his wife, Dora Richardson Clay, by Judge Scott of the Madison county circuit court. The decree restores the defendant to her maiden name. The suit for divorce was filed several weeks ago, but as it was not contested by the defendant, every effort was made to hurry it through the courts.

No reference was made to alimony, as it was understood by the attorneys and the court that Gen. Clay had already made ample provision for his wife by the purchase of a large and productive farm near her old home. The marriage contract which existed between them was dissolved.

HOME RULE FOR HAWAII

It Will be Modeled After the Existing Territories in the United States.

NAME CHOSEN FOR THE ISLANDS.

Will be Known as the Territory of Hawaii—Pacific Cable and Other Matters of Interest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8—The steamer Coptic arrived from Yokohama and Honolulu via Honolulu, brings the following advice to the Associated Press from the latter city under date of September 2d:

It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." This is the name which the annexation commission has decided to recommend to Congress. This will be preserved in the political nomenclature of the United States the distinctive origin of the part of the United States. The history and tradition of the islands and the associations that no modern time wants forgotten will go on in unbroken union with the name. The form of the government will be modeled on that of existing territories. There will be no further departures from the form than local conditions and national political considerations make necessary. It is possible that in working out the details the form of government will be somewhat modified in order to make a simple government as the ordinary form of government does. But the ultimate possibility of statehood will not be barred. Still there will be no limits of Colorado or Alaska form of government proposed.

Self-government will be given through the extension of the municipalities. The islands will be divided into municipal districts having certain under restrictions, of purely local affairs. Honolulu, for instance, will be a municipal district, embracing the whole of the island of Oahu. Hawaii may be divided into two districts and Molokai, Lanai and Niihau may be attached to some other municipal district.

The question of a territorial legislature has not been fully settled. There will be provision, but with limited powers.

All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the national government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider the question of transferring to the national government a source of national power. In local affairs they will have the opportunity American citizenship, local self-government. The form of government the commission will recommend will be one calculated to do away with the associations of national independence, and to create sentiment and the feeling of union with the United States of America.

It is pretty clear from what has been said by members of the commission from time to time that in framing a form of government for these islands they have also been charged by the administration at Washington with forming a model which can be adopted in Porto Rico and other now possessions the war has brought the United States.

The commission is trying to shape its work so as to be able to conclude its labors September 20th. The visiting members will in that case be able to return to the mainland by the steamer of the 23d of September. This will be in plenty of time for the prompt presentation of the bill which will be drafted right after the opening of Congress on the first Monday in December.

The commissioners visited Pearl harbor on September 1st. Admiral Miller and a thoroughly informed as to Pearl harbor from a naval point of view pointed out the advantages which eligibility harbor has. Pearl Harbor is the nearest approaches there to a naval station. Prof. Alexander, who is thoroughly acquainted with Hawaii from the point of view of a practical surveyor, pointed out the geological structure of the harbor and the necessary work needed to make it the most naval reservation.

The Pacific cable may go around Honolulu. A shorter route by way of Alaska has been figured on.

Minister Sewall is expected in this metropolis. By the last mail I received some communication from the company interested in the cable, that Minister Sewall arrive on that his mission is accomplished. The cable required by the government, the company, which gives the secretary of state six months in which to signify his approval or disapproval of the contract. It stands that he had some correspondence with Secretary Day on the matter and has asked him to come to a final conclusion as early a date as convenient.

It is understood that a year the secretary has expressed his disapproval of any contract being entered into with the company, and the disapproval of his being so that the condition was inserted in the Hawaiian concession. Secretary Day has not yet received the offer that asking to be relieved of the cable. Sewall he should have no trouble in the matter, and he would head it now entirely to his assistant, Mr. Morse. However, I have no doubt that Secretary Day will be willing to accept the offer and ask Mr. Sewall to be present to inform the commission of his opinion.

"If the company shall not avail itself of the Hawaiian concession, it considerable adopting the shorter Alaska route, which is a building in Alaska, thence to Japan, connecting with the cable laid from Japan to China, Manila and Australia, could be built for less than $1,000,000, as against $2,000,000 via the Italian and Hawaiian.

"There is a stack here between Col. Hooper and the Hawaiian government over military quarters. The Hawaiian government, as a matter of fact, and Minister Sewall, has the exercise of tenure from the executive building and grounds. It was formed that at the time the United States troops were in Honolulu there was no room and of troops to guard the Queen's palace, and it was necessary to have the military quarters extension. In the meantime the Hawaiian government had built with the understanding that the United States representatives here that after the 31st of August it would not be responsible for the official military occupation of this part. It is now an American port. The United States military authorities have occupied Chief Detective of occupying the late Hawaiian military headquarters including the royal barracks, the royal guard house, building, and the officers' quarters in the bungalow.

"To this occupation the Hawaiian government objected. It claims that the buildings and grounds vacated by its military are merely sent in their charge, and their occupation entirely prejudicial to the administration of Hawaiian affairs.

"In speaking of the trouble, Attorney General Smith said: 'There is no trouble, nor has there been any trouble. The matter has been discussed by him, Merriam, Col. Hooper and Mr. Cleveland. The military authorities would like to move the company into the quarters occupied by companies B and F of the national guard, and the officers would like to see the company go in their houses instead. The government has objected to this for the reason that it is our earnest desire to keep the civil and military in the future entirely separate. We wish to receive the military quarters and grounds entirely for civil purposes, and to convert the basement of the building into the police station and the thing into the prisoners' cells. We have requested that Col. Hooper be allowed an office in the bungalow, and the officers may be quartered in the old barracks. We have no trouble with Col. Hooper in reference and matters of any importance, but we are anxious to distinguish the military from the civil service, the building and receive it for civil offices. There has been no demand on behalf of the military authorities for the possession of the building. The matter has been raised, and a decision has not yet been reached.

"It is the present calculation to send the United States ship Philadelphia back to San Francisco. Yesterday Admiral Miller, having completed the mission on which he was sent by the United States government, is authorized to return. It is the intention of retiring from the active service, and besides that Mr. Miller is in San Francisco awaiting the arrival of officers of the Philadelphia, so we sure they ship will return to this port soon after landing Admiral Miller in San Francisco that they are making arrangements for that purpose, in fact, the ship is now in the dry dock ready for duty here.

"T. Ishida, the Japanese consul to Honolulu, arrived the Coptic late night. He accordingly, I am informed, gun ton to the President of Hawaii, although the arrangements have been made for the present consulate upon the occasion of his credentials at Washington.

The transport Scandia arrived from San Francisco this morning.

Porto Rican Commissioners.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 8.—The American evacuation commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to notify Capt. Gen. Macias that they were present and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in most courteous terms. It was asked where and when the Spanish commissioners would meet the Americans. Lieut. Sears, Rear Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant, delivered the communication to the captain general. Gen. Macias, in reply, stated to the public that the palace, which was occupied by Admiral Schley, was the quarters of troops from the executive building and grounds. It was formed that at the time the United States troops were in Honolulu there was no room and of troops to guard the Queen's palace, and it was necessary to have the military quarters extension. In the meantime the Hawaiian government had built with the understanding that the United States representatives here that after the 31st of August it would not be responsible for the official military occupation of this part. It is now an American port. The United States military authorities have occupied Chief Detective of occupying the late Hawaiian military headquarters including the royal barracks, the royal guard house, building, and the officers' quarters in the bungalow.

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