

NEWS OF THE WHOLE WORLD BY CABLE.

ALL FIXED BUT TREATY PHASES.

Judge Day Announces That the Big Questions Are Settled and the End Is in Sight.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) PARIS, Dec. 6.—Unless Judge Day's hopes are defeated this week will see the signing of the Peace Treaty.

The discussion at to-day's session of the American Commission announced at the conclusion of to-day's session that all the great questions had been disposed of and that the remaining work was that of drafting the conclusions arrived at into the proper official language.

regarding the property of the religious orders, whose status is not clear. The Spaniards also demanded certain safeguards regarding their literary property. The American Commissioners will answer these proposals tomorrow. These and the first parts of the Protocol will be signed first, the American Commissioners desiring these to go at once before Congress. It is understood that the commercial conventions cannot be settled here, as no commercial concession of privilege will be granted Spain by reason of her cession of territory.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WILL BE THE GREAT SUFFERER BY OUR VICTORY OVER SPAIN.

"Retribution," Says the \$64,000,000 British Coin Spanish Financier, Juaralda.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) LONDON, Dec. 6.—Senor Juaralda, president of the Spanish finance delegation now in London, was asked to-day by a Journal correspondent what influence the treaty of peace would have on Spanish finance and Spanish credit.

"It is difficult without the text of the treaty to appreciate the effect. That the loss of Cuba and the Philippines had no serious effect on Spanish credit is evident by the great fall which has taken place in the rate of exchange, which has gone down from 68 to 34.33. This shows that Spain's credit had not been impaired. "Spain, despite the heavy drain on its finances, has not been obliged to raise any external loan, but has recently raised a home loan with little difficulty. Though there is poignant grief over the loss of territory which had been held for centuries, there can be no disputing the fact that the removal of the Cuban and Philippine debts, if that could be effected, and the payment of the American indemnity for the Philippines, will be a source of relief to Spain's finances.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) LONDON, Dec. 6.—Dr. Regidor Jurado, who is chairman of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in London, in speaking of the effects of the treaty of peace, said to the Journal correspondent:

"Twenty years ago the American interest in tobacco and sugar—the two branches of industry most concerned in the future of the conquered islands—was greater than it is to-day. Especially is this the case in the Philippines. Ten years ago Manila sugar was introduced into America, duty free. Consequently the trade became great. Since then all the trade has gone into English hands, who are now acting as brokers and carriers. "About \$64,000,000 yearly is the total of the English trade in the Philippines, and any loss through the transfer of Spain's late possessions must fall on England. "Spanish trade is mostly what is known as 'Barcelona goods,' articles that correspond closely to Manchester goods. In order to keep this trade many English firms had established houses in Barcelona. "Already these English merchants are taking fright. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Lord Salisbury to see that British interests are protected by the treaty of peace. All that is at present known is that Spain is going to enjoy the same rights as America. "If England is to enjoy the same benefit America's gain will be small for many years to come. If America is to profit by the war only by injuring British trade. "Dr. Jurado added that he deeply regretted the continuance of the revolt in the Philippine islands, and feared that in the end Americans would be engaged in a long and expensive fight with the natives.

FRANCE AGAIN THREATENS CHINA

Her Troops to Enforce Freedom of a Missionary—Our Ships to Back Up Conger.

PEKIN, Dec. 6.—The French Minister, M. Gerard, has sent an ultimatum to the Chinese Foreign Office, threatening that unless the French missionary now held a prisoner by the rebels in the Province of Sze-Chuen be released within ten days, a force of French troops will be ordered to cross the frontier.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The existence of an American-English-Japanese understanding adverse to the extension of the French settlement at Shanghai, the report of which was published in to-day's Journal, is not denied at the State Department. On the contrary, it is said there could be no diplomatic reason why the United States should not be an objector to the territorial expansion of any power in the East which might eventually affect American commerce. The State Department awaits with great interest official intimation of the particular reason which impelled Minister Conger to make common protest with England and Japan. The Navy Department read with special interest the reported action of Minister Conger. One of the highest officials in the Navy Department said: "The specific resistance of America, England and Japan to French expansion is news. The Navy Department has provided for such a contingency by having the Petrel at Shanghai, the Monocacy at Miaocong, and the Boston at Taku, all under the immediate direction of Minister Conger. He has authority to call for the landing of marines to assert the American objection to the French movement. If this be done it may or may not be in conjunction with England or Japan. We have rights of our own in China now to preserve. St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 6.—The French cable repair ship Contre, Admiral Gobet, has been working on the Grand Banks for the last two weeks in changing the position of the French transatlantic cables, thereby reducing the liability of the cables to be destroyed by a foreign power in the event of hostilities.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO IS VERY SICK.



TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 6.—The Sultan, Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, is dangerously ill. Five European doctors have been summoned to attend him, and general excitement prevails in and around the palace. Abd-el-Aziz, known to his subjects under the title of Emir-al-Mumtaz, or Prince of True Believers, was born in 1871, and succeeded his father, Mulai Hassan, on June 7, 1884. He is the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the prophet. The deceased Sultan's nominee is usually elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death.

COL. HENRY THE REAL TRAITOR.

Court of Cassation Made the Astonishing Discovery, Says Paris Radical.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Radical is responsible for the statement that, as the result of the inquiries made by the Court of Cassation, it appears that the traitor who communicated documents containing military secrets to a foreign power was Colonel Henry, and not Dreyfus.

Cuba, Dec. 6.—To tell of the improvements in the city of Santiago would be to employ a string of adjectives and a paean of praise in favor of General Leonard Wood, the Governor of the Province of Santiago. From the very commencement of his regime dirt and disorder began to give place to cleanliness and quietude, although the people who were being benefited were the last to appreciate his efforts. Even the most rabid anti-American who knew Santiago in the past must, perforce, admit now that not only is the city clean, but that the people and even the animals are looking better than at any previous time.

NEW SANTIAGO UNDER GEN. WOOD.

Cleanliness and Order There Now Instead of Filth and Disorder.

POPE TO HEAR NEW ORATORIO FIRST.

Rome, Dec. 6.—Maestro Perosi's new oratorio, "La Resurrezione de Cristo," will be produced for the first time probably before the Pope.

Perosi's work, "The Resurrection of Christ," will be produced privately before His Holiness. Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Rome, Dec. 6.—Maestro Perosi's new oratorio, "La Resurrezione de Cristo," will be produced for the first time probably before the Pope. Musicians who have been present at the rehearsal of the oratorio pronounce it a great work. It will be publicly heard in the Basilica of the Apostles. Perosi is a priest. He is only twenty-six years old. His first oratorio, "La Resurrezione de Lazarro," is making a triumphal tour of Italy.

TALKS PEACE AND PREPARES FOR WAR

Kaiser William Tells Reichstag His Sole Aim Is to Avoid Conflict.

OFFERS HUGE ARMY BUDGET Bills for Increase and Reorganization of Troops Accompanying the Demand for Supplies.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Emperor William opened the Reichstag to-day in the White Hall of the Royal Castle, in the presence of the Bundesrath and military officers, grouped about the throne. The Emperor and diplomats sat in galleries. The Kaiser read his speech in a loud voice. He said that Germany's relations with all other powers were friendly, and that his principal object would be to maintain peace. In this connection he warmly approved the Czar's peace proposal.

MICHAEL OF RUSSIA WINTERS AT NICE.

Grand Duke and Family There—Prince of Wales Expected to Arrive Soon After Christmas.

ENGLAND WILL FORTIFY CYPRUS. It Will Be Britain's Strongest Outpost for Warships in the Levant.

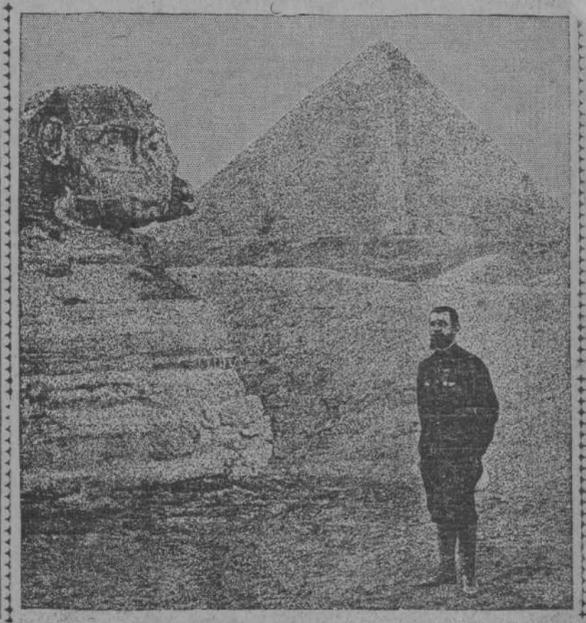
Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) London, Dec. 6.—The Admiralty has recommended, upon the report of a special commission of engineers appointed to sur-

TRIBUTE TO 'NEW DIPLOMACY'

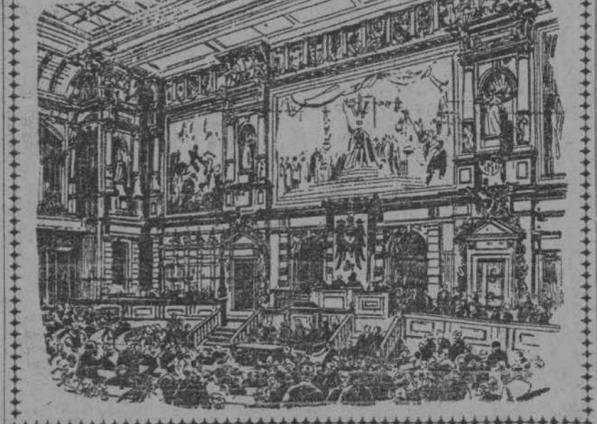
British Ambassador at Paris Compliments the Enterprise of the Press.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Sir Edmund J. Monson, British Ambassador, speaking at the Silver Jubilee banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce this evening, referred to the "new diplomacy" which, he said, was chiefly due to the enterprise of the press, but also in a measure to "mother country innovations and to the originality of the American mind—ever restlessly watching to improve everything—which will perhaps end by improving the diplomatists of the old school of the face of the earth."

A SOUVENIR OF MAJOR MARCHAND.



THE last photograph of Major Marchand, taken just before he left Cairo for Fashoda, is here reproduced. The picture was made while the intrepid explorer posed directly in front of the famous Egyptian Sphinx and almost in the shadow of the Pyramid of Cheops. The portrait of Major Marchand is particularly interesting just now, since it is reported to-day from Cairo that he has arrived in Fashoda, having been travelling toward that place since November 13.



The Reichstag, or German House of Parliament, Officially Opened by Kaiser Wilhelm Yesterday.

voice. He said that Germany's relations with all other powers were friendly, and that his principal object would be to maintain peace. In this connection he warmly approved the Czar's peace proposal.

vey the place, that Famagusta, in the Isle of Cyprus be provided with a deeper and better fortified harbor. The port of Famagusta will henceforth be capable of accommodating the largest war ships and become the strongest outpost of Great Britain in the Levant.

PLANNING A NEW MAP OF AFRICA.

Salsbury Informs King Leopold That Britain's Occupation Must Extend Northward from Uganda.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Brussels, Dec. 6.—In response to a suggestion of King Leopold to the British Government that Bahr-el-Ghazel be included in the Congo Free State, Lord Salisbury says that the Anglo-Congo convention must be revised so as to secure British occupation from Uganda northward. This involves the reversion of the Congo State's lease of the Emin Pasha Province.

KAISER WILL PROTECT THEM.

Emperor William to Look After the Welfare of German Christians in Turkey.

Brussels, Dec. 6.—The Journal de Bruxelles declares the important question of a protectorate in Palestine, which has given rise to controversy in the French and German Catholic press since the publication of the letter from the Pope to Cardinal Langenieux, appears to be now approaching a solution, and one which will doubtless give satisfaction to Catholics in all countries. It is announced that the Cardinal Secretary of State has received, through the representative of Germany at the Vatican, an official document informing the Holy See that a convention has just been ratified between Germany and the Sultan in virtue of which the German Government takes under its protection Germans of all Christian sects living in the Ottoman Empire.

GENERAL'S BODIES TAKEN TO SPAIN.

Insulting Articles in Papers Against the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The bodies of Generals Santocilde and Vara del Rey and the soldier Eloy Gonzalez, were shipped on the Spanish transport San Ygnacio de Loyola to-day, on which vessel about 1,800 Spanish troops also embarked for Spain.

HUNGARY'S LAW MAKERS IN A ROW

Premier Banffy Vainly Attempts to Quell a Revolt of His Own Ministers.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 6.—In consequence of the Hungarian Parliament's neglect in not passing the budget for 1899, a grave Ministerial crisis has been brought about.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Dec. 6.—In consequence of the Hungarian Parliament's neglect in not passing the budget for 1899, a grave Ministerial crisis has been brought about. After vainly attempting to get the measure passed, Premier Banffy proposed to overcome the difficulty through an imperial decree. This would insure a provisional budget arrangement with the submission of the items to the Chambers. This course of action was fiercely resented both in and out of the Cabinet. President Szilagyi, of the Chamber of Deputies, and Josipovich, Minister for the Croatian provinces, have resigned. The resignation of other Ministers is impending unless Baron von Banffy resigns the Premiership.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF EXPOSITION.

French Officials Deny Stories Started by English Papers to Discourage Exhibitors.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Paris, Dec. 6.—Great surprise was shown on the part of Government officials to-day when told of reports that the big exposition would be postponed until 1907. At the Ministry of Public Works it was thought that these stories of postponement were sent to the English papers to discourage intending exhibitors. It is officially announced that there is no hitch in the execution of building contracts. President Faure visited the works last Friday, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the progress.

POPE LEO AGAIN IS SLIGHTLY ILL.

He Has Recovered from His Rheumatism, but Suffers from an Attack of Influenza.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Rome, Dec. 6.—His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., has recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism, but is suffering from a slight attack of influenza. He is able to continue at work, but the audience he grants are limited.

SOLDIERS KILLED WHILE PARLEYING.

Tribesmen of the Niger Territory in a Massacre.

London, Dec. 6.—The British Foreign Office has received news that Lieutenant Feating and Gale and twelve native soldiers were massacred in October last, while parleying with tribesmen of the Niger territory, between Jobba and Ilo.

Cassius Sullivan from St. Thomas, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Dec. 6.—The United States collier Cassius, which sailed from Barbados for St. Thomas on December 5, arrived here to-day and will sail for Hampton Roads to-morrow.

Pierce, Miller and Waller will have a picnic to-day for a hundred miles. Teddie Edwards will ride a century at Madison Square Garden with them, and will write about it in to-morrow's Journal.

Eleven persons were drowned. French Steamer Algerois Founders in the Mediterranean. Algiers, Dec. 6.—The French steamer Algerois has foundered near Boua, a fortified seaport town of Algiers, near the mouth of the River Selboua. Eleven persons were drowned.

Quebec to Milford Haven. Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) London, Dec. 6.—The Canadian Pacific new steamer route from Milford Haven to Quebec was inaugurated to-day by the dispatch of the steamer Gaspesia. The Gaspesia carried 800 tons of cargo and 100 second average passengers. There were more applicants for stowage passage than there were accommodations.

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