

PREPARING THE TERMS OF PEACE

Secretary Day Reducing President's Conclusions to Diplomatic Form.

About the Only Point That Seems to Be Open to Amendment of an Extensive Character Is the Disposition of the Philippines—Alger Concerned About the Condition of the Troops—New Camp Ground May Be Secured.

Washington, July 28.—The terms which the United States government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their outlines. These terms were the formal subject of interest and discussion today in official circles. If the president's purpose was to secure a free expression of public opinion on this subject he has been gratified with the response made through the newspapers and in the exhibition of interest by government officials in the complex problem now presented. Although it was stated yesterday that no announcement of the position assumed by the United States in this matter would be forthcoming before it had been formally discussed in the cabinet tomorrow, there is the best reason to believe that after the full conference the president has had individually with the members of his cabinet he has already made up his own mind and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the reply that the United States government will make to the Spanish government's overture through Ambassador Cambon.

ago inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, L. I., belonging to the Long Island Railroad company, which had been offered to the government as suitable for a large encampment. The tract is three miles square, contains an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 150 feet in height and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing. The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger, to make everything as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans of Shafter's army. The time for their removal is left to General Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it shall be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard to the fever conditions. Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison the island so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

HOBSON'S PLANS.

Would Spend \$20,000 for Air Bags to Raise the Colon.

Washington, July 28.—Lieutenant Hobson returned to Washington and called at the navy department today to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser, Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Constructor Gilmore to go over the plan. Mr. Hobson brought with him from the wreckers at New York, and more than an hour was spent in this way. Mr. Hobson's recommendation in brief is the purchase of all the pontoons, retaining a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting. This decision it is possible, though not probable, may be again changed before the cabinet disposes of the matter tomorrow, as strong influences are at work to induce the president to insist upon the substitution of at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult of settlement the answer to Spain may not be rendered tomorrow but may have to await another cabinet meeting next Tuesday.

EVASIVE SPANIARDS.

Declare Published Extracts of Peace Note Are Incorrect.

Madrid, July 28.—At the close of the cabinet council today the following semi-official note was issued: "The French ambassador at Washington, during the afternoon of the 28th, presented, in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley, with the view of bringing the war to an end and make known the conditions of peace. The government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his council of ministers and requested M. Cambon to come to the White House again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

WILL ORDER INQUIRY.

The Crew of the La Bourgoigne Will Be Examined.

Paris, July 28.—M. Edouard Lockey, minister of marine, has decided to order a fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bourgoigne.

It is found that any of the crew failed of their duty, they will be punished. M. Lockey has also decided to submit to the chamber of deputies a bill providing measures for the better safeguarding of ocean navigation.

CABLE TO MANILA.

San Francisco, July 28.—The Evening Post in an article published today says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possessions and the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Porto Rico Will Protest.

London, July 28.—According to a dispatch from Berlin a newspaper there professes to know that the Porto Rican colonial legislature has adopted autonomy and has resolved to protest against American occupation of the island as a violation of the principles of the United States went to war to enforce.

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

GENERAL BROOKE leaves Newport News for Porto Rico with the United States Army corps.

ADMIRAL CERVERA sends a dispatch to the Madrid government.

GENERAL SHAFTER's report concerning the health of his troops causes uneasiness at Washington.

GOVERNMENT WILL secure a camping ground for sick soldiers at Montauk Point, L. I.

CERVERA'S REPORT.

His Official Story of the Engagement at Santiago Sent to Spain.

Washington, July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government, through the French embassy his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages of the admiral's own writing, and is even a mere elaborate treatment of a great engagement than that of Admiral Sampson in his report to the navy department.

Through the vicissitudes of war, Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish minister of marine, was submitted first to the American navy department, in order that the precautions might be taken usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government. The examination made by the naval authorities here was solely for the purpose of precaution, and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish admiralty. The strictest secrecy has been observed while the document has been in transit, and in order to avoid conjectural stories as to the contents of the report it can be stated that no instance has been known in which an attempt was made to escape from the few persons through whom it has passed en route to the Spanish minister of marine. If the Cervera report ever reaches the public it will be through the hands of the Spanish government, although it is probable that the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

PEACE AT PERU.

The Little Nation Friendly with All Save Uncle Sam.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, July 28.—The speech of President Piérola, at the opening of the Peruvian congress today, was notable and at its conclusion was loudly applauded by congressmen and the public in the gallery. The president on leaving the chamber had an ovation.

In the course of the speech President Piérola said that the national life of Peru was calm, and that the foreign relations of the government were friendly, with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States, dating from 1855. With respect to this, he said, Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions, and he now hoped that negotiations were also pending with the United States, he asserted, respecting a modification of tariffs.

Without discounting the future, the exports for 1897 showed an increase of 50 per cent, over the previous year, exceeding by \$12,000,000 the importations.

COL. CULVER EXONERATED.

He Did Not Prevent the Fifth Illinois Going to the Front.

Washington, July 28.—The war department officials declare most positively that Colonel Culver, of the Fifth Illinois volunteer regiment at Chickamauga, is an innocent victim of misrepresentation. It is reported from Chickamauga that because that regiment was turned back from the Porto Rican expedition many men had deserted, the morale of the regiment had been destroyed and the failure to secure active service had been charged to the secret efforts of Colonel Culver to keep it from going to the front. It is said at the department that as a matter of fact the Colonel had done all in his power to meet the demands of the regiment in that respect, but he has been a victim of circumstances of which he had no control.

After the Fifth Illinois had been ordered to Porto Rico a delegation of Indiana people waited on the president and pointed to the fact that, although there were three Indiana regiments fully equipped and ready for service, none had been ordered to the front. It happened that of the three Illinois regiments available two had been sent forward in advance of the Fifth, so the department felt obliged in order to avoid a charge of discrimination to substitute one of the Indiana regiments for the Fifth Illinois. With that order Colonel Culver had absolutely nothing to do, and did not even know that it was in contemplation.

MILLER ARRESTED.

He is Wanted to Answer Serious Criminal Charges.

Trenton, N. J., July 28.—Charles Miller, alias Robert Fisher, colored, who is wanted on a charge of criminal assault of the three young daughters of Samuel Leonard, of Richborough, E. S. county, Pa., was arrested today and lodged in the Mercer county jail. Miller was captured near Lambertville by Detective Dolton, of this city, and Constable Martin, of Yardley, Pa. Miller will be held for requisition papers from Pennsylvania.

Beef for the Soldiers.

Washington, July 28.—The war department today awarded the contract for furnishing beef to the troops in Porto Rico to Swift & Co. of Chicago. The price to be paid is \$9.29 per hundred. The beef is to be of the same quality furnished the regular army and in such quantity as the department may demand.

Bismarck's Condition.

London, July 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "In spite of the optimistic reports of the Kaiser, Prince Bismarck's condition is extremely serious. Baron von Kraulheim, the Bavarian minister, arrived today (Thursday) at Friedrichshagen, but was not permitted to see the prince."

Killed by a Train.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 28.—George Morck, his daughter, Mrs. William Quackenbush, and her baby, all of Gettysville, while driving across the Delaware and Hudson railroad tracks, south of this place today were struck by a train and instantly killed.

Strike Threatened.

Altoona, Pa., July 28.—While a strike was threatened among the coal miners in this region today, none took place in the various mines. Both miners and operators appear to be waiting for a move to be made.

THE TRICKERY OF SAGASTA EXPOSED

TALK REGARDING PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DISCREDITED.

An Indirect Effort to Prejudice Foreign Nations Against This Country by Insinuating That the United States Disregarded the Peace Proposals of Spain and Pushed War Operations More Vigorously After They Had Been Received.

Washington, July 28.—In diplomatic quarters it is stated that the peace propositions took form in Madrid on Friday last and that not until then had the Spanish cabinet itself determined to risk a direct proposition to the United States for peace. Before that day there was doubtless more or less talk in the line of a peace proposition but, as stated, it was not finally agreed upon as the government policy of Spain. On that day Duke Almodovar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, drafted the Spanish proposal to this government and it was formally agreed that it should be presented direct to President McKinley, the French ambassador at Washington acting as a medium of communication. The proposal was called to Ambassador Donalton's attention, but before acting he advised with his government as to their wishes. In the meantime the state department received no intimation from the ambassador that Spain was about to present this peace proposition. The instructions from Paris came last Monday night too late for the presentation of Spain's proposal that day. On Tuesday the state department was asked to arrange for a call by the ambassador on the president, and this being set for 3 o'clock, the proposal for peace for the first time was made known to the United States. Until then there was not even an intimation to this government that the proposition was to be made, so that all cognizance of Spain's purpose to sue for peace dates from 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the most recent date known to the United States. It may be said also in this connection that at no previous time had the French ambassador or any representative of the French embassy spoken on the subject of peace to any official of this government. The French government has not now authorized any peace overtures or inquiry relating to peace, nor had the Spanish government, prior to the written communication of last Friday, reached a definite determination to sue for peace.

With these facts established beyond question, the statement attributed to Premier Sagasta, "that we (Spain) resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the United States government," is discredited with great positiveness. In those diplomatic quarters having the most intelligent knowledge of the situation, the report, it is pointed out, comes by way of London, which is regarded as furnishing a reason for this indirect effort to prejudice the negotiations.

RELIC OF LA BOURGOIGNE.

Crew of Schooner Delight Picks Up a Quantity of Jewelry.

St. Johns, N. F., July 28.—The schooner Delight, Captain McDonald, arrived here today and reported passing through a quantity of wreckage from the lost French liner La Bourgoigne off Sable Island. Captain McDonald, however, has not now discovered some dead bodies which he discovered floating about the wreckage. He found the bodies of several men and women, from which he removed rings, watches, pocketbooks and other property which would help in identifying them.

St. Johns, N. F., July 28.—The property over to the government here, with whom the relatives or friends of people lost on the steamship should communicate. All the bodies were too much decomposed to permit of a description that would identify them.

SPANISH ASSURANCE.

Willing to Have Peace and Make the Terms.

Madrid, July 28.—With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that the Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine Islands will be respected, the newspapers here consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable.

The papers, however, protest against the continuance of hostilities by the United States after Spain had sued for peace.

The minister for war, General Concha, is arranging for the reception of the Spanish troops, which surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, and is preparing sanitary stations in order to prevent the introduction of diseases into Spain.

Porto Rico Commercial Co.

Trenton, N. J., July 28.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state today of the Porto Rico Commercial company. The company is organized to do a general shipping and commission business and to build and operate steamship and railroad lines. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$200,000. The incorporators are William D. Martin, Felix B. Ebenhaub, and Isaac W. Tausie, of New York, and Allan McDermott, of this city.

Searching for Bodies.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—The steamer Hiawatha sailed tonight on a cruise in search of bodies of victims of the La Bourgoigne disaster. The expedition is led by Judge Dillon of New York, and W. O. Perry, of Kansas City, both of whom lost their wives and children.

Spanish Soldiers Paid.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 28.—The Spanish prisoners confined at Seavey's island were paid off by the Spanish government today, the money being received from Admiral Cervera at Annapolis, the men receiving from \$4 to \$10 each in American currency.

Brick Works Burned.

Lock Haven, Pa., July 28.—The large main building of the brick works owned by Fredericks, Munroe & Co. at Parkersville, was destroyed by fire today. Two large engines, two sets of boilers, over 20,000 bricks and 300 tons of coal were burned. Loss \$40,000; no insurance. The works will be rebuilt at once.

Terms Too Hard.

London, July 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The terms of peace which America imposes occasion surprise here, as much too hard. The National Gazette remarks that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are consequently gloomy."

NO WORD FROM MILES.

Probably Advancing Across the Island Towards San Juan.

Washington, July 28.—No word came from General Miles today and the war department assumes that he is pursuing his advance across the island of Porto Rico towards San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish report of a battle at Fort Riego, resting confident in the belief that when the facts are known it will be found that this was a victory of the usual Spanish type resulting in the complete achievement of the object of the American commanders. Considerable reinforcements are now arriving to support Miles, and before the week is over the campaign there will be in full swing.

Washington, July 28.—Up to midnight the war department had received no information from General Miles as to any part of his command in Porto Rico. Throughout the day the officials have been expecting momentarily to receive news of the landing of General Wilson's expedition. No uneasiness is felt, however, because General Miles has not communicated with the department further than to announce his landing at Guanica, as it is necessary, in order that he may communicate with Washington, that he should send a vessel to St. Thomas which is the nearest cable station.

OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

General Haines and Troops Leave Newport News.

Newport News, Va., July 28.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio regiment, the Second brigade of the First army corps in command of Brigadier General Haines, left for Porto Rico this afternoon at 2 o'clock. General Haines and his staff and the Fourth Ohio regiment are on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and it is not likely that this ship will leave Old Point before daylight tomorrow, as there is yet a large quantity of supplies to be loaded. The transports that got off after the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca and Roumania and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows: Massachusetts, ambulance signal corps, headquarters of the expedition, A and C, New York cavalry and the City troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, 23 officers, 454 horses, 425 mules, besides the wagons.

St. Louis—Third Illinois regiment, Colonel Bennett and staff.

Roumania—Four companies of light artillery of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. On this transport there are 19 officers, 700 men, 219 horses and 19 mules.

City of Washington—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of 23 officers and 612 men.

Seneca—Detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, consisting of 24 officers and 615 men. General Brooke commanding the First army corps and his staff took passage on the St. Louis.

Batteries A and C of Pennsylvania and two troops of cavalry from the same state did not go with this expedition but expect to sail with General Fred Grant's brigade next week.

SPAIN SATISFIED.

Will Accept Peace if the Philippines Are Not to be Included.

London, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail remarking the "feeling of satisfaction and relief" the peace overtures have produced, says:

"There is little probability of popular discontent and none at all in Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the public makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Cerralbo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

SANTIAGO FEVER VICTIMS.

Over Eight Hundred New Cases. Total Number of Cases.

Washington, July 28.—The war department tonight posted the following: Adjutant General of the Army: Condition for the 27th—Total sick, 412; total fever, 243; new cases, fever, 82; cases fever returned to duty, 54.

Deaths—Private J. H. Farrell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Tolson, Company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company D, Seventeenth infantry, cerebral apoplexy. (Signed) Shafter, Major General.

Typoid at Alger.

Washington, July 28.—But two cases of typhoid fever were reported at Camp Alger today, Corporal J. D. Clute, Company A, and Private Charles S. Grace, Company E, Sixth New York. The patients at the Fort Meyer hospital are reported as doing well and all probably will recover. The order prohibiting the sale of drinks and eating by vendors was put in operation today and a number of booths demolished.

Concho at Fort Monroe.

Washington, July 28.—The Concho, a vessel with wounded and sick soldiers aboard, arrived at Fort Monroe today. The authorities there did not desire her to land. It was stated at the war department today that all vessels with sick and wounded probably would go to New York.

The Arctic Sails.

Philadelphia, July 28.—The United States auxiliary gunboat Arctic, commanded by Lieutenant George C. Stout, and manned by Pennsylvania naval reserves, left League Island navy yard shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Orders were received from Washington to proceed as far as Cape Henlopen and await further orders. At 5 o'clock tonight the Arctic reached Marcus Hook, where she anchored for the night.

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SPAIN IS EAGER TO TERMINATE WAR

Hesitated for Days to Go Beyond an Unofficial Exploration.

There Is Little Doubt That Almost Any Terms Proposed by President McKinley Will Be Accepted, As Spain Desires a Speedy Settlement of All Difficulties—Admiral Camara's Fleet Returns to Cadiz.

London, July 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington, because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions; the other, that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid government thought it useless to sue officially.

"When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar del Rio, minister of foreign affairs, was instructed to send the note.

"There is little doubt that if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis, the negotiations will not be protracted since Spain, for

many reasons, is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

"After today's cabinet council, Senor Sagasta, the premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an understanding might be arrived at, but he could say nothing definite."

CAMARA'S FLEET RETURNS.

Madrid, July 28.—Captain Anon, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Admiral Camara announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadiz.

The papers generally express the opinion that the cortes will re-assemble in September.

Miss Jessie Schley, who came here in the hope of an interview with Senor Sagasta, on behalf of peace, started for Paris this evening.

LIFE IN SANTIAGO.

American Soldiers Enjoying Themselves in the Old City—The Spanish Residents Treating Them With Distinguished Consideration—Glad That "Old Glory" Flies Over the City and That Spanish Rule is at an End.

Santiago de Cuba, July 28.—When the American soldiers were in the conquered city yesterday they were received by the townspeople with many evidences of good fellowship. Our bluecoated men, were strange figures among the siphed and hungry looking inhabitants of Santiago, who wondered at their healthy appearance and at the fact that men could campaign in Cuba, dressed in the heavy uniform of our army. Cigars and rum were plentiful and could be had for the asking. Spanish soldiers attached themselves to groups of American soldiers and gazed through confining streets. The Spaniards produced rum and cigarettes for their guests in a mysterious manner, which the soldiers could not account for until one trooper noticed that friends of the whole proceeding was noticeable, except where rejoicing was evident. The townspeople are glad that the days of suffering are over, and to many of the lower classes it is a matter of indifference that the American flag floats over the place instead of the red and yellow insignia of Spain and that American soldiers sit at the palace door opposite the customary Spanish guard. They will soon learn that the American flag means food, and then their feelings will bring them to the time being to our side.

The storekeepers regret that our army will not enter the city. The needs of a few thousand men in the way of clothing and refreshments would bring acceptable trade and provide work for the many thousands of people crowding in from the country, returning sick and hopeless to homes devastated, looted or sold out during their absence, for the Spanish soldiers, pressed by gnawing stomachs, have not respected empty houses, and family possessions, supposedly in safety during their owners' absence, have been sold for tobacco and such food as could be obtained.

The Spanish women of refinement

CHICAGO GAS.

It is the Subject of Seemingly Endless Legal Proceedings.

Chicago, July 28.—The attempt to cause the dissolution of the consolidated gas companies of Chicago today resulted in a complete rout for the eastern bondholders of the Equitable Gas Light and Fuel company. The bill filed by the bondholders asked the Circuit court to appoint a receiver for the corporation and incidentally to cut the ties which bind the seven companies forming the consolidation. Judge Gibbons rendered a decision claiming that the defendants have no standing in court, refusing the motion to appoint a receiver and dismissing the bill for want of equity.

Soon after Judge Gibbons had rendered his decision the attorneys representing the bondholders filed an amendment to the bill of complaint in which are made charges of corruption in the Illinois legislature, which passed the consolidation act. Four of the companies in the trust, the People's, the Equitable, the Chicago and the Consumers, are accused of appropriating and using \$230,000 toward securing the passage of the bill. The amendment asks that the officers of these corporations be required to account for the money thus spent. No attempt will be made to interfere with the entry of Judge Gibbons' decree, the amendment being filed solely for the purpose of the proposed appeal to the higher courts.

Texas Populists.

Austin, Tex., July 28.—The Populist state convention has nominated Barney Gibbs, of Dallas county, for governor, and W. Kirkpatrick, of Collins county, for lieutenant governor without opposition.

Gen. Brooke Starts for Porto Rico.

Newport News, Va., July 28.—The transport Sp. St. Louis, Massachusetts, with General Brooke started for Porto Rico at 2.30 p. m. Other transports will follow at once.

Baroness von Puttkammer Dead.

New York, July 28.—The Baroness von Puttkammer, wife of Baron Franz von Puttkammer, nephew of Prince Bismarck, died suddenly at her home in this city.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Showers and Thunder Storms.

1 General—The Government's Reply to Spain's Peace Proposals. Spain Eager to Terminate the War. One of Sagasta's Tricks Exposed.

2 General—Soldiers Off for Honolulu. Financial and Commercial.

3 Local—Twenty-Three Lives Endangered in the Richmond Mine. Opinion in Jernyn Assessment Case.

4 Editorial. Trade of the Philippines.

5 Local—North Main Avenue Pavement Contract Awarded. New Plan of Soldiers' Relief Committee.

6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. News Round About Scranton.

7 General—Typhoid Spreads at Camp Alger. Echoes of the War.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 28.—Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsylvania, showers and thunder storms; southerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, showers; cooler; light westerly winds becoming northwesterly.

New York, July 28.—Herald's forecast—In the middle states and New England, today partly cloudy to fair sultry weather and fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds will prevail, preceded by fog and rain on the coast north of Sandy Hook with nearly stationary temperature and local rain or thunder storms in the lake region, possibly extending to the coast.