

ALL EYES TURNED TOWARD MADRID Upon the Spanish Cabinet Depends Restoration of Peace.

Speculation Turns Backward Toward the Remarkable Meeting at the White House on Saturday—The Conditions of Peace Are Discussed—No Decision as to the Future of the Philippines—It Is Denied That General Miles Has Succeeded in His Plan of Intercepting Troop Transports.

Washington, Aug. 1.—All eyes turned today toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It has been announced here in a quarter that removed the information from any question of its accuracy that the decision of the Spanish government was not to be submitted before tomorrow at the earliest. In the absence of any new phase in the negotiations here today, speculation naturally turned backward toward the remarkable meeting at the White House Saturday and great interest was manifested in every particular respecting that event. A disposition was shown in some quarters to question the authority of the French ambassador to act as he did, representing Spain. But it can again be stated that regardless of any technical point such as the absence of signed, sealed and delivered mail credentials which of course could not reach here in the little time at hand, that the president regarded that Cambon was fully qualified to act as representative of the Spanish government in the negotiations, subject of course, as are almost all ministers or ambassadors in these days, to the reference of the work accomplished by them to the government they represent for final approval. M. Cambon made it clear that he had been fully instructed on every point likely to rise in the negotiations that the president was satisfied that by accepting him as the representative of Spain in this matter, a vast saving of time would be effected and a point of the most importance, that the negotiations be conducted without the interposition of any neutral government. However any question that might have arisen as to the powers of the French ambassador was set at rest by a short, guarded and evasive statement issued today from the embassy itself. When discussion turned on the nature of the change made at the instance of M. Cambon in the list of American demands, it was contended in some quarters that no change had been made, in others that an important modification had developed. As the matter of fact is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance

to it. However, this may be, as the administration believes that the change is not essential and that it certainly does not affect the principle of the document, it might be well to recapitulate briefly just what the demands of the United States were. As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain is to release her government possession and control. It will be noticed that nothing is said of Cuban independence and that the acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best. Porto Rico, with the small islands adjacent and embraced within her jurisdiction, is to be ceded unconditionally to the United States. One of the Ladrone Islands likewise is to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station. These three conditions being granted by Spain, are to be taken as part payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the United States, subject to his approval. Whether Spain shall retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part, is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the decision as to the future of the islands in this fashion is because the administration is not satisfied itself. It is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter. Meanwhile, and until the commission has satisfactorily disposed of the future of the islands, the United States is to exercise a military government over Manila harbor and bay. The commission will be actually a peace commission and will prepare the treaty which will terminate formally the war with Spain. However, a suspension of hostilities may be sooner declared when the Spanish government shall definitely accept the conditions above laid down and renounce its authority over Cuba and Porto Rico. Notwithstanding the fact that he now has a direct cable to Washington, General Miles has been instructed during the day and all that was heard from him was contained in a belated telegram announcing the arrival at Ponce of the advance of General Schwan's brigade. It is denied that General Miles has any plan of intercepting the troop transports before they reach the point in Eastern Porto Rico originally selected for their landing, and in diverting them to the excellent harbor he has secured.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT TELLS OF HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY BOYS BEFORE SANTIAGO.

The City Was Fortified Much More Thoroughly Than Had at First Been Supposed—In Case of Battle the Losses Would Have Been Great on the Side of the Storming Party.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The secretary of war has received the following letter from General Shafter, transmitting the commissioner's report of the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago: Camp before Santiago, Cuba, July 18, 1898.—I take liberty of sending to you, this morning, copy of the agreement between the commissioners on my part and the commissioners on the part of the government of Spain for the surrender of eastern Cuba. The schedule just submitted shows there to be a little over 22,000 men and officers, about 4,000 more than I have myself and I am glad to say that we have got all these men with very little loss of life compared to what it would have been had we had to fight them. The city of Santiago is simply a network of fortifications at every street corner. I had no proper conception of its strength until I went into it, although I knew those old stone towers were naturally very strong. Everything is going admirably, so far as the transfer is concerned, and the Spanish troops are behaving well, as they are perfectly delighted at the thought of getting home. I send to you personally a telegram of Gen. Linarez to his government which one of the consuls gave me. It shows the straits to which they were put and the feelings that actuated them. I stated the case exactly; I did have him so surrounded that it was impossible for him to get away; and I could wait and I could not.

I send out tomorrow morning to receive over 2,000 men up in the interior, a short distance about thirty miles and in two or three days will send to Guantanamo, to receive the 4,000 that have surrendered there. They should be shipped from Guantanamo bay direct to Spain. There are also about 300 men each from Baracosa and Sagua de Tanamo on the northeast who will come into port there for shipment. I will send an officer around with a Spanish officer to take their arms and military supplies. We have gotten a great deal more than I had any idea of getting in the way of munitions of war. In everything but food they were well supplied. Having got a few heavy modern high power guns, about a dozen. My only fear is that we shall have some sickness, and it is for that reason that I have had my men vaccinated, getting these prisoners away, so that we can go up in the mountains with my command fifteen or twenty miles, at the end of the week every day, which is said to be very healthy. It is, at any rate, about 1,500 feet above the sea, and has communication by rail with Santiago. So there is no fever in Santiago, I suppose because there is no one there except immunes. Three cases only so far this year, and the English consul tells me there was only one case last year. Of those here who served throughout the civil war, I declare they never had anything to compare with it for hardships. With only one set of clothes, officers have been until now rained on nearly every day, carrying three days' rations like the men, on their person and suffering every day with it. The final surrender added to all these privations in addition all the horrors of disease in an unknown land and very limited accommodations should they be wounded. The spirit shown by them and by the whole army was simply grand. I can recall no instance where a greater surrender has been made than this. The final surrender of General Toral and his generals to myself and my generals was highly dramatic, as well as the holding of the flag over the city of Santiago, one of the oldest cities in this continent. I want to thank you and the president for words of cheer that have come to us, and to say that none of us have ever doubted that every effort possible to make our lives as secure and our situation as comfortable as is possible would be done.

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

DR. LESSER, of the Red Cross, arrives in New York on the Concho with 72 sick and wounded soldiers. COMMODORE FERRYOS of the Peruvian navy goes to Paris to purchase warships, and it is intimated that an important move may be made against the United States. IT IS ANNOUNCED that Camp Alger in New York on the Concho with 72 sick and wounded soldiers. COMMODORE SCHLEY'S flagship Brooklyn has been assigned duty in foreign waters. JUAN DIAZ, Porto Rico, raises the American flag which is greeted with enthusiasm.

WILL ABANDON ALGER. A New Camping Ground Will Be Selected.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Acting on the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg, Secretary Alger has practically concluded to abandon Camp Alger, near this city, because of dissatisfaction with the sanitary conditions there as exhibited by the large number of sick soldiers. The change will not be made immediately, however, for it is not positively known yet which regiments now in the camp will be withdrawn to make up the total of about 5,000 required to be supplied to General Wade's command, and in the second place, it is to be absolutely essential to have the new camps selected with the greatest care and put in perfect order for the reception of troops before any attempt is made to install them. Major Helstead and Surgeon Smart, who have been making a tour through Pennsylvania recently, returned today and reported the result of their search for camp sites to Secretary Alger. Further information is required, however, before the department can act.

DISCUSSING PEACE. Spanish Cabinet Sends for Explanation of Difficult Points.

Madrid, Aug. 1.—(11 p. m.)—The cabinet council sat this afternoon and again for four hours this evening, discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for "further explanations of some difficult points." When the replies are received the cabinet will reassemble. Senor Sagasta, the premier, confirms the report that some modifications of the original terms have been obtained.

WELCOMED AT YAUCO. The Mayor Issues a Proclamation Calling for a General Holiday.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 30, 3 p. m., via the island of St. Thomas, July 23, morning.—The following is the text of the mayor's proclamation, issued at Yauco as a United States city: Citizens—Today the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved island, because for the first time there waves over it the long live the United States of America by major general of the American army, Senor Miles. Porto Ricans, we are, by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just, given back to the bosom of our mother, America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her government by General Miles, and we must send our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our consuls here, the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles. Citizens—The government of the United States of America. Hail to their valiant troops. Hail Porto Rico, always American. Francisco Maria Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America.

TO MOVE THE TROOPS. Surgeon General Sternberg's Recommendations Regarding Camp Alger.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, has recommended to Secretary Alger that the troops now at Camp Alger, Va., near this city, be removed at an early day to some other location more healthy than that they now occupy. The increased number of typhoid fever cases, which disease has prevailed there for some time, is the reason assigned by General Sternberg in making the recommendation.

KLONDIKERS RETURN. Alaska Steamers Bring Thousands in Yellow Just.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—The steamer Humboldt arrived from St. Michaels via Seattle bringing down about forty people from the Klondike with about \$1,000,000 from the gold fields. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1.—The steamer Discovery arrived today from Alaska with about sixty Klondikers and about half a million dollars in gold and drafts.

THANKS OF GERMANY. Washington, Aug. 1.—Ambassador White today wired the following to the state department: Berlin, Aug. 1. Adeo, Acting Secretary of State, Washington: I am requested to tender the sincere thanks of the emperor and the German people to the president and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismarck. (Signed) White.

Death of Judge Ikeler. Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 1.—Judge I. R. Ikeler, of the Twenty-sixth judicial district, comprising Columbia and Moutour counties, died this afternoon at his residence at Bloomsburg. He was one of the three judges who composed the court trying the contest between former Judge Lyon vs. Judge Dunn, of the Schuylkill orphans' court.

Assignment of Shoe Dealers. Boston, Aug. 1.—Hosmer, Coddling & Co., of this city, who are among the largest boot and shoe dealers in New England, assigned today to Charles W. Lavers, president of the National Shoe and Leather exchange of this city. The liabilities are estimated at \$500,000.

Lancaster Republicans. Lancaster, Aug. 1.—The Republican county committee organized this morning, D. W. Graybill, of East Hempfield, being elected chairman without opposition. August 15 was fixed as the time for holding a special primary election to name a candidate for prison keeper to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prison Keeper Smith.

Draw in 25 Rounds. New York, Aug. 1.—The fight tonight between Solly Smith and Tommy White was declared a draw at the end of the twenty-fifth round.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. PRESIDENT TO CALL MEETING IF TERMS ARE ACCEPTED.

The End of the Present War Will Necessitate the Enactment of Laws to Increase the Regular Army of the United States—Other Work That Will Require Time for Consideration. Washington, Aug. 1.—The Post tomorrow will say: "President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States." "It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the president has been called, however, to a situation which makes the holding of the entire congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words. "Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases. "When the law was framed it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would not be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully equipped, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes. "In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the new requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico. "The president is naturally averse to calling congress together during the hot weather, and it may be decided that the war is not ended until the senate has ratified the treaty of peace. In this case, congress will not meet until the first or middle of September, as it will take at least a month or six weeks for the full details of the treaty to be discussed and framed. The present outlook is, however, for an extra session at a much earlier period, in the hope that its work can be concluded before the fall campaign has reached its height."

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. Soldiers to Be Sent from Santiago to Montauk Point.

Washington, Aug. 1.—An experimental movement of troops is to be made within a few days from Santiago to Montauk Point, N. Y. As soon as the necessary transportation can be arranged for the men a part of General Wheeler's division of cavalry now at Santiago will be brought back to Montauk Point and will be kept there probably for some time. In the healthful and invigorating climate at Montauk the men are expected rapidly to recuperate from the results of their hardships in Cuba.

SCHLEY'S FLAGSHIP. The Brooklyn Has Been Assigned to Foreign Duty—Answering the Souvenir Friends.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Guantanamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Commodore Schley today sat down in his cabin on the Brooklyn at a table filled with over 1,200 letters received in the last two months. They were from every part of the country, and from all classes of people, senators, representatives, state legislators, governors, common councils and private citizens in every walk of life. There were bundles of poems and thousands of newspaper clippings, for coat buttons, cap ribbons or almost any other kind of souvenir that the commodore might care to give. There were pieces of music dedicated to the commodore, advertisements with his picture in them, letters from societies named after him, and finally, an engrossed set of resolutions from his native town in Maryland. The commodore threw up his hands with a gesture of despair, but said: "Yes, I am going to try to answer them all, if it's only a brief line," and he began. Once in a while, amidst the dictation of a letter from some "crank" warning him of mines and other danger. To the writers asking for souvenirs he answered that his coat did not have enough buttons to go around, and that he did not wish to appear partial. While answering these letters, Commodore Schley was apprised of the new division of the squadrons and the fact that he would have to change flagships as the Brooklyn was assigned to foreign duty. It is probable that his flag will fly from the Harvard, as he intends asking for the ship.

MEAT FOR SHAFTER'S ARMY. Transport Michigan Sails from Tampa With Supplies.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1.—The transport Michigan sailed yesterday from Port Tampa and crossed the bar of the bay today. She was loaded with fresh meat for General Shafter's army, besides a large quantity of other supplies. General Coplinger, of the Fourth army corps, with headquarters in this city, received orders today to go to Porto Rico at once. He will sail on the transport Arkansas tomorrow unless another boat arrives from quarantine before that time.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE. Opinion of Judge Gunster in Ferdinand Equity Suit.

In the equity suit of Johanno Ferdinand against the city of Scranton Judge Gunster yesterday handed down the following opinion: "Some time in March last the plaintiff commenced the erection of a dwelling house on a piece of land in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Scranton, of which she claims to be the owner. The basement wall is built, the frame is up to the second story, and much of the building is in place, and so much as \$1,000 have been expended on the work. The defendants claim that the building is being erected in part on a public alley and threaten to tear it down. "A preliminary injunction restraining them from so doing was asked for and granted, and the defendants now ask to have the same dissolved. As was suggested at the argument of the rule, any attempt at a detailed discussion of the evidence at the present stage of the case, would be a pre-judgment of the case when it comes up for a final hearing. The case is of such a nature that it is not necessary to do this. "Under the new rules the case can be put at issue and brought up for final disposition in a short time, and until then it seems to me the defendants should be restrained from carrying out their threats. The rule is made absolute and the injunction heretofore granted is continued until otherwise ordered."

Democrats at Sunbury. Sunbury, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Democratic county convention today endorsed the ticket nominated as follows: Congress, Hon. E. Davis, Sunbury; legislature, P. J. Criste, Milton, and P. E. Radie, Lower Mahanoy; district and county, D. W. Smith, Shamokin; sheriff, Eugene Seizing, Herndon; county surveyor, H. S. Boyer, Sunbury.

Bob Will Fight Jeffries. New York, Aug. 1.—In a statement issued tonight over his signature, Bob Fitzsimmons, champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world, announces that he has posted a forfeit of \$2,500 with the sporting editor of a New York newspaper for a fight with Jim Jeffries, of California, the contest to occur before October 1.

CHEROKEE ARRIVES. Washington, Aug. 1.—The war department has received the following: Ponce, Porto Rico, July 29.—Transport Cherokee with General Schwan on board and part of his brigade arrived this afternoon. The remainder expected soon. (Signed) Miles.

OLD GLORY AT JUAN DIAZ. American Flag Is Greeted with Cheers.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31 (10 p. m.), via St. Thomas, P. R., Aug. 1.—Colonel Hullinger with ten companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, has occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. The American flag was raised and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace. The cruiser Columbia went ashore attempting to enter the harbor of Ponce, but it is hoped she will be floated tomorrow. General Brooke arrived this evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the Nineteenth regular infantry arrived on the transport Cherokee. Cable communication was opened tonight, but the line will not be in full operation for several days.

WAR WITH PERU. MAY COME NEXT. Commodore Ferryos Starts for Paris to Purchase Warships.

The Navy of the Country Is to Be Strengthened and the Anti-United States Feeling Runs High—President Pierola's Significant Remarks at the Opening of the Peruvian Congress Are Regarded Seriously. New York, Aug. 1.—On the Panama liner Advance, which reached this port today was Commodore Carlos Ferryros, of the Peruvian navy, who is en route to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy. Rumors had been current in Panama prior to July 21, those on the Advance said, when Commodore Ferryros arrived there on the steamer Santiago from Callao, concerning a strong agitation throughout Peru against the United States, owing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885. There was therefore some significance in the utterances of President Pierola at the opening of the Peruvian congress at Lima last Thursday. During his address President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous, 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 1885. With respect to this president, Pierola added that Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture and that negotiations were still pending with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs. During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Spanish war, and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify her demands. It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important move might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferryros' admission that he was on his way to Paris, and that the object of his mission to Europe was to purchase warships for the Peruvian government. No little excitement was caused in Central America when the information that Peru was taking steps to strengthen her navy became known.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY AT OMAHA. Keystone State Commissioners at Philadelphia.

They Elect Officers and Fix Upon October 8 as the Date to Be Devoted to Pennsylvania's Interests. Hon. Charles Emory Smith Will Be Invited to Deliver the Oration. Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—The Pennsylvania commissioners to the Trans-Mississippi and international exposition, now being held at Omaha, held their first meeting in this city today, at which the election of officers and selection of Pennsylvania day took place. The officers elected are: President, John W. Woodside; vice-president, Colonel Thomas Potter; secretary, William A. Connor; treasurer, Thomas H. Bradley; executive committee, George Nox McCain, Philadelphia; L. O. Nisley, Middletown; C. S. Overholt, Philadelphia; E. L. Kennedy, Beaver; J. E. Baker, Philadelphia; Dr. F. C. Johnson, Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. J. R. Bryan, Philadelphia. It was decided to have Pennsylvania day on October 5, immediately preceding the day fixed upon as New York day, provided the selection meets with the approval of the exposition managers. A letter was received from the president of the exposition inviting the hearty co-operation of the committee and assuring its members that every attention would be shown all Pennsylvanians who might attend the exposition.

Shot by a Sentinel. New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Colonel Riche, who was shot by Private Minge last night while trying to sneak into camp, is dead. Smith had spent the night in frolicking and had overstayd his leave. He refused to halt when entering the camp, but after the sentry started to run, Minge fired and the bullet passed through Smith's bowels. Smith was 25 years of age and a native of this city.

The Public Debt. Washington, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$75,084,000, a decrease for the month of \$1,004,488. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,150, the cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$4,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, Aug. 1.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Increase—Charles C. Knapp, Allport, Susquehanna, \$5 to \$12; Charles H. Stephens, Mercer, Bradford, \$10 to \$14. Reissue—Frank N. Finney, Wilkes-Barre, \$12. Original—widows, etc.—Elizabeth B. Wagoner, Scranton, \$5; Mary A. Manger, Montross, Susquehanna, \$8.

World's Bicycle Races. Toronto, Aug. 1.—Montreal has been selected as the place for the world's championship bicycle races in 1899.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 1.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair, continued high temperature, southwest to south winds. For western Pennsylvania, generally fair; light variable winds.

New York, Aug. 2.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states, a day, fair, sultry weather and light to fresh southerly and southwest winds; generally fair; light variable winds.

General—Parade of Camp Alger Troops Postponed. Camp Townsend Engineers to Go to Porto Rico.

WAR WITH PERU. MAY COME NEXT. Commodore Ferryos Starts for Paris to Purchase Warships.

The Navy of the Country Is to Be Strengthened and the Anti-United States Feeling Runs High—President Pierola's Significant Remarks at the Opening of the Peruvian Congress Are Regarded Seriously. New York, Aug. 1.—On the Panama liner Advance, which reached this port today was Commodore Carlos Ferryros, of the Peruvian navy, who is en route to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy. Rumors had been current in Panama prior to July 21, those on the Advance said, when Commodore Ferryros arrived there on the steamer Santiago from Callao, concerning a strong agitation throughout Peru against the United States, owing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885. There was therefore some significance in the utterances of President Pierola at the opening of the Peruvian congress at Lima last Thursday. During his address President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous, 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 1885. With respect to this president, Pierola added that Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture and that negotiations were still pending with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs. During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Spanish war, and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify her demands. It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important move might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferryros' admission that he was on his way to Paris, and that the object of his mission to Europe was to purchase warships for the Peruvian government. No little excitement was caused in Central America when the information that Peru was taking steps to strengthen her navy became known.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY AT OMAHA. Keystone State Commissioners at Philadelphia.

They Elect Officers and Fix Upon October 8 as the Date to Be Devoted to Pennsylvania's Interests. Hon. Charles Emory Smith Will Be Invited to Deliver the Oration. Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—The Pennsylvania commissioners to the Trans-Mississippi and international exposition, now being held at Omaha, held their first meeting in this city today, at which the election of officers and selection of Pennsylvania day took place. The officers elected are: President, John W. Woodside; vice-president, Colonel Thomas Potter; secretary, William A. Connor; treasurer, Thomas H. Bradley; executive committee, George Nox McCain, Philadelphia; L. O. Nisley, Middletown; C. S. Overholt, Philadelphia; E. L. Kennedy, Beaver; J. E. Baker, Philadelphia; Dr. F. C. Johnson, Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. J. R. Bryan, Philadelphia. It was decided to have Pennsylvania day on October 5, immediately preceding the day fixed upon as New York day, provided the selection meets with the approval of the exposition managers. A letter was received from the president of the exposition inviting the hearty co-operation of the committee and assuring its members that every attention would be shown all Pennsylvanians who might attend the exposition.

Shot by a Sentinel. New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Colonel Riche, who was shot by Private Minge last night while trying to sneak into camp, is dead. Smith had spent the night in frolicking and had overstayd his leave. He refused to halt when entering the camp, but after the sentry started to run, Minge fired and the bullet passed through Smith's bowels. Smith was 25 years of age and a native of this city.

The Public Debt. Washington, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$75,084,000, a decrease for the month of \$1,004,488. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,150, the cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$4,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, Aug. 1.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Increase—Charles C. Knapp, Allport, Susquehanna, \$5 to \$12; Charles H. Stephens, Mercer, Bradford, \$10 to \$14. Reissue—Frank N. Finney, Wilkes-Barre, \$12. Original—widows, etc.—Elizabeth B. Wagoner, Scranton, \$5; Mary A. Manger, Montross, Susquehanna, \$8.

World's Bicycle Races. Toronto, Aug. 1.—Montreal has been selected as the place for the world's championship bicycle races in 1899.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 1.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair, continued high temperature, southwest to south winds. For western Pennsylvania, generally fair; light variable winds.

New York, Aug. 2.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states, a day, fair, sultry weather and light to fresh southerly and southwest winds; generally fair; light variable winds.

General—Parade of Camp Alger Troops Postponed. Camp Townsend Engineers to Go to Porto Rico.

WAR WITH PERU. MAY COME NEXT. Commodore Ferryos Starts for Paris to Purchase Warships.

The Navy of the Country Is to Be Strengthened and the Anti-United States Feeling Runs High—President Pierola's Significant Remarks at the Opening of the Peruvian Congress Are Regarded Seriously. New York, Aug. 1.—On the Panama liner Advance, which reached this port today was Commodore Carlos Ferryros, of the Peruvian navy, who is en route to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy. Rumors had been current in Panama prior to July 21, those on the Advance said, when Commodore Ferryros arrived there on the steamer Santiago from Callao, concerning a strong agitation throughout Peru against the United States, owing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885. There was therefore some significance in the utterances of President Pierola at the opening of the Peruvian congress at Lima last Thursday. During his address President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous, 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 1885. With respect to this president, Pierola added that Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture and that negotiations were still pending with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs. During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Spanish war, and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify her demands. It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important move might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferryros' admission that he was on his way to Paris, and that the object of his mission to Europe was to purchase warships for the Peruvian government. No little excitement was caused in Central America when the information that Peru was taking steps to strengthen her navy became known.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY AT OMAHA. Keystone State Commissioners at Philadelphia.

They Elect Officers and Fix Upon October 8 as the Date to Be Devoted to Pennsylvania's Interests. Hon. Charles Emory Smith Will Be Invited to Deliver the Oration. Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—The Pennsylvania commissioners to the Trans-Mississippi and international exposition, now being held at Omaha, held their first meeting in this city today, at which the election of officers and selection of Pennsylvania day took place. The officers elected are: President, John W. Woodside; vice-president, Colonel Thomas Potter; secretary, William A. Connor; treasurer, Thomas H. Bradley; executive committee, George Nox McCain, Philadelphia; L. O. Nisley, Middletown; C. S. Overholt, Philadelphia; E. L. Kennedy, Beaver; J. E. Baker, Philadelphia; Dr. F. C. Johnson, Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. J. R. Bryan, Philadelphia. It was decided to have Pennsylvania day on October 5, immediately preceding the day fixed upon as New York day, provided the selection meets with the approval of the exposition managers. A letter was received from the president of the exposition inviting the hearty co-operation of the committee and assuring its members that every attention would be shown all Pennsylvanians who might attend the exposition.

Shot by a Sentinel. New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Colonel Riche, who was shot by Private Minge last night while trying to sneak into camp, is dead. Smith had spent the night in frolicking and had overstayd his leave. He refused to halt when entering the camp, but after the sentry started to run, Minge fired and the bullet passed through Smith's bowels. Smith was 25 years of age and a native of this city.

The Public Debt. Washington, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$75,084,000, a decrease for the month of \$1,004,488. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,150, the cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$4,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, Aug. 1.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Increase—Charles C. Knapp, Allport, Susquehanna, \$5 to \$12; Charles H. Stephens, Mercer, Bradford, \$10 to \$14. Reissue—Frank N. Finney, Wilkes-Barre, \$12. Original—widows, etc.—Elizabeth B. Wagoner, Scranton, \$5; Mary A. Manger, Montross, Susquehanna, \$8.

World's Bicycle Races. Toronto, Aug. 1.—Montreal has been selected as the place for the world's championship bicycle races in 1899.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 1.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair, continued high temperature, southwest to south winds. For western Pennsylvania, generally fair; light variable winds.

New York, Aug. 2.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states, a day, fair, sultry weather and light to fresh southerly and southwest winds; generally fair; light variable winds.

General—Parade of Camp Alger Troops Postponed. Camp Townsend Engineers to Go to Porto Rico.