

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1898

TWO CENTS.

ANSWER OF SPAIN NOT SATISFACTORY

It Is Believed That Only a Middle Result Has Been Obtained.

The Reply of the Spanish Government Received by President McKinley Has Not Been Made Public, But It Is Believed That It Is Far from Satisfactory—The Reply Divided Into Five Parts—Cabinet Conference at White House.

Washington, Aug. 9.—More than twenty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington, the Spanish note in answer to the president's peace conditions was presented at the White House by the French ambassador.

It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms, the result would have been made public. On the other hand it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the president's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before.

The Spanish reply is said to be divided into five points or heads, namely, Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrones islands, occupation of Manila, and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned no mention is made of the Cuban debt. The retention of arms and ammunition by the Spanish troops comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba.

In the absence of an official statement it is impossible to give the Spanish position on the several American conditions. But the following is from the best information obtainable: In treating each subject—Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrones, Manila and peace commission an acceptance in some cases is understood to relate to conditions somewhat different to those laid down by the American government.

As to Cuba the American terms demanded the evacuation of the island, without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply is said to accept the principle that Spanish sovereignty over Cuba will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the island, and because of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view either expressed or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island. As to the evacuation of Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

CONDITIONS ACCEPTED. The American conditions as to Porto Rico, the Ladrones, Manila, etc., are believed to be accepted, but the topics are treated at some length, and it will require the full text to show how far the language used may be construed as an acceptance. The provision as to the commission is assented to. The commission is to consist of five commissioners on each side, with Paris as the probable meeting place. The Spanish reply is said to develop somewhat the scope of the commission, leading to it not only the determination of the future of the Philippines, but also the details involved in the arrangement of a lasting peace. The outcome of the conference is unknown but the best opinion obtainable is that the matter is still open, that Ambassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this government and that another

reply from Spain as to some details will be necessary to a final conclusion. There were four parties to the conference—President McKinley and Secretary of State Day, on the one side, and the French ambassador, and his first secretary of legation, M. Thiebaut, presenting the case of Spain. The call of the ambassador had been almost momentarily expected from the moment the cabinet adjourned. The president was in readiness for the call throughout the afternoon, but toward 3 o'clock took a brief respite from his work and gained a short nap. Several members of the cabinet called but left after remaining but a few minutes in the White house. Shortly after 4 o'clock Secretary Day drove over from the state department and immediately joined the president, announcing that he had received word from the French embassy as to an appointment at 5 o'clock. The president and Secretary Day immediately joined them in the library. From then until a scant hour and a half afterward the four were closeted together, going over the answer of the Sagasta government. It was noticeable that neither Secretary John Hay nor Assistant Secretary Adee, both of whom are authorities on diplomatic phraseology and one or the other of whom has been called into conference on previous occasions, were present at the meeting which ended at five minutes past seven.

Secretary Day did not leave the White House at the conclusion of the conference. He had been accompanied to the executive mansion by Mrs. Day and they remained to dine with the president and Mrs. McKinley. Shortly after 8 o'clock Secretary Day went to his office in the state department, remaining there about an hour. In response to inquiries concerning the result of the conference with Mr. Cambon the secretary said that no information could be made public tonight. Further than that he declined to say. He could not discuss in any way, he said, the answer which had been submitted by Spain.

CABINET CONFERENCE. Secretary Day returned to the White House about half-past nine. Meanwhile, Secretaries Alger, Bliss, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the executive mansion. The five members of the cabinet remained in conference with the president until 10:30. Assurance was given that the conference did not amount to a formal meeting of the cabinet, the reply submitted by the Madrid government was discussed.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Alger said that nothing could be given tonight about the reply of the Spanish government, indicating that it was a subject for further consideration than had yet been given it.

SPANISH VICTORY AGAIN. American Troops Are Being Chased Out of Porto Rican Towns. Madrid, Aug. 9 (5 p. m.)—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says that the Spanish army, under the command of General Cervera, has driven the American troops from the town of Fajardo, previously occupied by the Americans, who on retiring took their flag with them.

Troops for Honolulu. San Francisco, Aug. 9.—The steamship Mariposa will sail tomorrow for Honolulu and Australia. She will convey to Honolulu the members of the commission recently appointed by the president to study the conditions of the island, one hundred and fifty men of the New York regiment also sail on the Mariposa to join the regiment in Honolulu.

STERNBERG TO SHAFER.

The Surgeon General Says it is Not His Fault. Washington, Aug. 9.—The following reply was today issued by Surgeon General Sternberg in defense of the medical department of the army, to Major General Shafter:

When the regular troops were ordered into the field commanding officers of regiments were directed to take with them a complete field outfit and medical supplies for three months. I enclose herewith a memorandum showing the medical supplies which have been sent to the Fifth Army corps at Tampa and at Santiago. The only requisition for medical supplies received from the chief surgeon of the Fifth army corps at Santiago is one dated July 23, 1898, by cable, as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 21, 1898. Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington: 'July 21. Wanted urgently quinine tablets 1,000 bottles, strychnine tablets 100 bottles, calomel 200 grains, nitric acid 12 ounce vials 100, test tubes 1,000. Powder solution 1,000. V. Harvard, Major Surgeon, U. S. A., Acting Chief Surgeon.'

The supplies asked for were sent by the Olivette, in addition to a large quantity of medical supplies of various kinds which I had ordered to be put on board that ship and delivered at Santiago—see memorandum attached.

The hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, calculated upon the basis of the field supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, etc. If these supplies were inadequate there was ample time to inform me of the fact before the sailing of the Olivette, July 26.

SECRETARY ALGER'S SANITARY ORDERS.

Every Regulation Which Will Improve the Health of Troops Is to Be Enforced to the Letter. Washington, Aug. 9.—Secretary Alger has determined to enforce every regulation which will improve the health of the various camps of the army. The following peremptory order was issued today:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 9, 1898. General Order. In order to prevent as far as possible the diseases incident to encampments of large bodies of men, namely, typhoid and malarial fevers, and dysentery, and the further spread thereof where these diseases have already gained more or less headway all officers, from the commanding general of a corps down to the lowest grade of company commanders, will exercise the utmost vigilance to enforce proper sanitary conditions in camp and strict cleanliness of the person.

The speedy destruction or removal with safety of all decaying substances, present and future, and the rendering innocuous of the foulest matter of the camp, must be accomplished.

The quartermaster's department will furnish lumber for floors to all tents. The general commanding officer will at once provide ample hospital facilities by erecting barracks where there is a shortage of hospital tents.

No effort will be spared to carry this order into effect to the fullest extent and to this end those concerned will not rest content with the issuance of orders upon the subject, but they or their representatives, duly impressed with this grave responsibility, will immediately see to the commencement, continuance, supervision and practical accomplishment of the daily practical requirements of which they will assure themselves, rendering daily reports to the adjutant general of the army. Copies of the rules promulgated will be sent at the earliest moment to the adjutant general of the army.

LARGE TANNERY BURNS.

Establishment of Bennett & Co. Completely Destroyed. Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 9.—The large tannery of W. R. Bennett & Co. was completely destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$32,000.

Death of Louis R. Rinn. New York, Aug. 9.—Louis R. Rinn, a private of the Sixth Massachusetts, who died in the hospital on Staten Island today. He was one of the sick soldiers brought from Santiago and has been in the hospital about a week.

Standard Oil Dividend. New York, Aug. 9.—The Standard Oil company declared today a dividend equaling 3 per cent. on the corporate success now in their possession, and an extra sum equal to 2 per cent., both payable on September 15.

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, Aug. 9.—These Pennsylvania pensions have been issued: Original widows—Mary Boice, Bloomburg, Columbia, \$8; Deborah A. Eastday, Sycamoreville, Luzerne, \$8.

GEN. MILES HAS TROOPS ENOUGH

INTERESTING FEATURES OF WAR DEPARTMENT NEWS.

No More Soldiers Will Be Sent to Porto Rico but the Remaining Brigades Will Probably Be Scattered Over the North Until the End of the War—Practice Marches and Drills Will Be Numerous.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The interesting feature of today's news of the war department was the cable from General Miles stating that he did not need reinforcement and advising that no more troops be sent to Porto Rico. The effect of this dispatch was to stop the embarkation of troops at Newport News and to stop General Wade's corps from sailing. The disposition of troops which are not now needed for active service was considered at once by the department officials and the determination was reached that there would be a general movement from the summer camps. Some of these troops will be sent north where they will be in a cooler climate and stationed at camps which have not yet been definitely selected. Investigation of a number of places are in progress with a special reference to the health of the camp and water supply. It is believed by the authorities that good water will go a long way toward maintaining the healthfulness of the troops. Some troops removed from the camps at once, those which cannot be moved probably will be ordered to proceed upon practice marches, the object being to scatter the troops as much as possible and to relieve the several camps from the effect of concentration.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The belief is now general among the officials of the war department that the cause of the trouble is comparative inactivity together with the failure of troops to take rigid precautions as advised by the medical department has been the cause of so much sickness in the various camps. It is stated that one reason why conditions have been allowed to continue and no orders issued for the practice marches was that the troops might be expected to be called for in a short time for service in the field. As this is no longer probable, orders are being issued for the troops to be scattered and spread them about the country in new camps or upon practice marches.

TROUBLE AT COLOMBIA.

The Government Delays Settlement of Italy's Claim. Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 9.—A dispatch received here today direct from Carthage, Republic of Colombia, says the reason of the Colombian government for delaying its note in reply to Italy's demand for a settlement of the Cerutti claim is apprehension of a popular revolutionary movement, which it is endeavoring to frustrate.

Popular opinion, the dispatch adds, strongly opposes the claim and denounces President Cleveland's award. The political malcontents, it appears, are making capital out of the situation and several arrests have already been made at Bogota. The chief leaders of the revolutionary party have evaded arrest.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

President Dole Will Remain in Charge of Affairs. Washington, Aug. 9.—President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, is to continue to exercise the functions of chief executive of Hawaii until such time as congress shall receive the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the island and shall have enacted a statute for its government. There is to be no governor of Hawaii until the president for an indefinite time, if at all.

MONTAUK WATER SUPPLY.

Surgeon General Sternberg Believes It Should Be Boiled. Washington, Aug. 9.—Some question has arisen as to the water supply at Montauk Point where Shafter's army is to be sent. It is claimed that it is entirely inadequate and that the lake which is depended upon for water is unwholesome.

MONTEREY ARRIVES.

The Capture of Manila Now Only the Question of a Few Days. Manila, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The long-expected monitor, Monterey, with the collier Brutus, arrived this morning under a salute.

United Brewing Companies. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 9.—The United Breweries company, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, was incorporated today in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators are Frederick Dwight, of Brooklyn; Philip Abrams and Henry W. Thomas, of New York; Sherman Everts, of Plainfield, and John J. Tracy, of Jersey City.

GOVERNOR BRIGGS DEAD.

The Chief Magistrate of North Dakota Passes Away. Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 9.—Governor F. A. Briggs, of North Dakota, died today of consumption. J. M. Devine is lieutenant governor.

DEWEY READY FOR ACTION.

His Ships Command the Trenches and Camps of Spaniards.

New York, Aug. 9.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World dated Manila, Aug. 9, via Hong Kong, of 8 p. m., says: The United States monitor Monterey arrived here today. Manila will fall as soon as the monitor Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday.

Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas the troops of the third expedition have not yet landed. Two lighters were capsized in the attempt and three natives were drowned. Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila. The troops were formed into one division under command of General Anderson. This division is composed of two brigades, the first under General MacArthur is made up of the Twenty-third and Thirtieth regular infantry and the Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota volunteers and the Artillery.

FAMINE AT MANILA.

Scarcity of Food Is Now Felt Even by the Richest Classes. Manila, July 20, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small quantities chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, though rigidly censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments; but it is believed most of them are dysentery, due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are ill.

An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will shortly be exhausted.

The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted and the bakers are burning doors and window frames. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice. A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there, for a nominal payment made in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to British owners have been taken, though there were plenty of Spanish owners that had not been seized.

The British consul, who has been almost constantly ill of late, has been absent for a week, but the vice consul is unwell in the energy and force which he smooths away are anti-British. There has been some desultory fighting. The insurgents deny that they have offered to the Spaniards against the Americans, insisting that their offer was only to avoid bloodshed. In the hope of reconciling some of the Spaniards are making capital out of the situation and several arrests have already been made at Bogota. The chief leaders of the revolutionary party have evaded arrest.

The Italian admiral, Candianini, the dispatch adds, is endeavoring to facilitate the efforts of the government of Colombia, recognizing its sincerity of purpose and the necessity for delay.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today: Showers; Variable Winds. 1 General-Spain's Reply Reported as Unsatisfactory. 2 Desperate Night Fight Near Manila. No More Soldiers Will Be Sent to Porto Rico. 3 General-Whitney's Weekly Trade Review. 4 Financial and Commercial. 5 Local-Dunmore Christian Church Re-dedicated. President Anthony on the Coal Question. 6 Editorial. Comparison of Spanish and American Gun Fire at Santiago. 7 Local-Anthracite Association Will Prosecute the Railroads. Annual Session of the Protestant Association. 8 Local-West Scranton and Suburban. 9 News-Round About Scranton. 10 General-Company A Private Dies at Fort Meyer Hospital.

DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR MANILA

American Outposts at Malata Attacked at Night by Spaniards.

Under Cover of Darkness the Spanish Troops Make an Attempt to Drive the Americans Back from Positions Gained—Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Thickest of the Battle and Fight Bravely.

Cavite, Manila Bay, Aug. 3, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place on Sunday night, July 31, when eleven were killed and forty-four wounded during a skirmish at the Malata trenches, between Cavite and Manila.

No attack has yet been made on the Spanish line, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents.

In Sunday night's skirmish the following were killed: CORPORAL W. E. BROWN, of the Tenth Pennsylvania. PRIVATE BRADY, of the Tenth Pennsylvania. PRIVATE BOWKER, of the First Wyoming. PRIVATES S. HULL, BUNTON (Brinton), NOSS and STILLWAGEN (all understood to be of the Tenth Pennsylvania.) FIRST SERGEANT MORRIS JUST, of the First California. PRIVATE DAWSON, Battery K, Third Artillery. PRIVATE MCKELRATH (McIlroth), Battery A, Third Artillery. PRIVATE WINFIELD, Battery H, Third Artillery.

On Monday night PRIVATE SPRINGSTEAD, of the First Colorado, was killed. Last night (Tuesday) the following were killed: PRIVATE WILLIAM LEWIS RODDY, of the Twenty-Third Infantry. PRIVATE R. BOWERS, of the Signal Corps. PRIVATE FRED. BUCKLAND, of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

Some of the wounded in Sunday night's skirmish were struck by shrapnel. HONG KONG, Aug. 9.—Advices just received from Manila show that a severe engagement took place on July 31, between the Spaniards and the Americans near Manila. The latter were victors, and had 11 men killed and 37 wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on August 6, has arrived here and reports that the Spanish forces attacked the American camp, at Manila, on the night of July 31st, the Spaniards were over 3,000 strong. They charged the American lines several times. The American fire broke the Spanish center and they retreated.

The Spanish forces made a second charge on the Americans but again retreated to the bushes, keeping up an incessant fire on the road. Eleven Americans were killed and 37 wounded. The Spanish losses are reported to be great. The rebels remain neutral.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today: Showers; Variable Winds. 1 General-Spain's Reply Reported as Unsatisfactory. 2 Desperate Night Fight Near Manila. No More Soldiers Will Be Sent to Porto Rico. 3 General-Whitney's Weekly Trade Review. 4 Financial and Commercial. 5 Local-Dunmore Christian Church Re-dedicated. President Anthony on the Coal Question. 6 Editorial. Comparison of Spanish and American Gun Fire at Santiago. 7 Local-Anthracite Association Will Prosecute the Railroads. Annual Session of the Protestant Association. 8 Local-West Scranton and Suburban. 9 News-Round About Scranton. 10 General-Company A Private Dies at Fort Meyer Hospital.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 9.—Forecast for Wednesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, showers, probably clearing at night; variable winds. For western Pennsylvania, showers, probably clearing by noon; warm. Wednesday night, light variable winds.