

TERMS OF PEACE SENT TO MADRID.

President Promptly Responds to Spain's Request That Negotiations to End the War be Considered.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ACTS FOR SPAIN

Cuba Shall be Free, and Porto Rico to be Ceded to the United States—Coaling Station in the Pacific.

NO DECISION ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The reply of the United States government to the overtures for peace presented to this government last Tuesday were received at Madrid Sunday.

The negotiations for Spain were conducted by M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington.

The terms on which the president will consider to treat with Spain for peace have not been made public, as the question of the final disposition of the Philippines has not been decided upon by the president and his advisers, among whom there was a disagreement.

On the other points of the answer, there was no disagreement and these propositions were ratified as they stood Saturday, namely:

Cuba to be free.

Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States.

One of the Ladrone islands (probably Guma), to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and as an immediate step, all Spanish military forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plans for the future government of the entire group.

After that point the matter of opinion began and all sorts of propositions were put forward and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protection, and also in any settlement we should arrange, received a severe shock through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The boy king of Spain has the measles. Gen. Merritt and his troops have arrived at Manila.

Ex-Secretary of State Sherman believes that the war is about over.

British opinion favors the retention of the Philippines by the Americans. Cubans exiled some time ago from Santiago are returning in large numbers.

The Japanese press favors the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

There are 751 sick soldiers at Miami, Fla. Fifty-seven of the men are ill of typhoid fever.

Spanish steamers are now on their way to Santiago to remove the 24,000 prisoners back to Spain.

Two Washington newspaper men have applied for a charter to conduct a national bank at Manila.

Natives of the Philippines are praying President McKinley not to restore the islands to Spanish rule.

Spain protests against the continuance of the campaign in Porto Rico after she has sued for peace.

Business in the city of Ponce, Porto Rico, has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans.

Fifty sick and wounded soldiers arrived at New York on board the transport Leona, from Santiago last Friday.

The number of sick American soldiers now at Santiago are 3,770. Of these 2,924 are suffering from fever.

The five Spanish ships captured inside the harbor of Santiago will be used as transports by the United States.

Admiral Cervera has sent his report of the naval disaster to Spain. It was first inspected by United States censors.

The people of Spain are clamoring for peace, having lost confidence in the government, in her generals and her newspapers.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, chief of the operating staff at Santiago says Gen. Shafter unnecessarily exposed his troops to yellow fever.

Latest news reports from Manila indicate that Admiral Dewey is after capturing 12 merchantmen, cruising near the Philippines.

The Olivette a few days ago left New York carrying among other things 50 crates of eggs and 1,200 quarts of ice cream for the sick Americans at Santiago.

Several soldiers of the civil war who have again enlisted are deprived of their pensions. The government holds that a man who can pass muster is too healthy to draw pension.

Sylvester Scovel, a New York World correspondent, and three New York Journal correspondents have been banished from Cuba. They made themselves too prominent in Gen. Shafter's affairs.

Gen. Augusti's power in the Philippines has been reduced. Spain's object is evident. When the general surrenders he can only give up Manila, while his former power enabled him to surrender all the islands.

PORTO RICO WELCOMES THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Ponce, the Largest City on the Island, Taken Without Resistance.

ONLY A FEW SHOTS WERE FIRED.

All the Transports Are Now Anchored Near Shore—Infantry and Artillery Effect a Landing.

GEN. MILES ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

The negotiations for a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain has thus far in no way affected the Porto Rican campaign.

Gen. Miles has landed at a Porto Rican port, the American flag has taken the place of the Spanish emblem, four of the enemy have been



CAPT. HIGGINSON. Commander of the Massachusetts expedition, having in charge the naval expedition to Porto Rico.

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The following message has been received from Gen. Miles:

"Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898—2:30 p. m. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spanish forces were completely routed. The commandant of the harbor, met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well protected harbor, sufficiently deep for all transports, and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson with his fleet has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. MILES.

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"Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898—2:30 p. m. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Volunteers surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the Americans. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be ready to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities.

I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his consideration. The existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES, Major-General, Commanding Army. Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of Gen. Henry's army, which landed at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived at Ponce Saturday, taking en route the cities of Yauco, Tallaboa, Sabana Grande and Ponce. Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages and men.

At Yauco the Americans were welcomed in an address made by the alcalde and a public proclamation was issued, dated: "Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27." Maj. Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here; but they fear an uprising of the natives in the interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule.

Gen. Miles has issued a proclamation to the people in Porto Rico, in which he assures them that the Americans have come, not to oppress but to liberate them from their political relations. "They have come to bring protection to your lives and property, to promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government."

Captain Davis of the Dixie received the capitulation of Porto Rico, on Thursday morning, in his cabin, before the army arrived.

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

He Relates How the American Vessels Annihilated Cervera's Squadron.

Admiral Sampson's official report is a statement of the facts connected with the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It is made up of reports from Commodore Schley, Capt. Evans, of the Iowa; Capt. Clark, of the Oregon; Capt. Taylor, of the Indiana; Capt. Phillip, of the Texas, and Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester.

Capt. Evans, of the Iowa; Capt. Taylor, of the Indiana and Capt. Phillips, of the Texas, are praised in high terms. Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, receives marked praise for the manner in which his ship was handled, and the efficiency of his fire.

Commander Wainwright, of the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, is most highly complimented and recommended for promotion. Admiral Sampson says that the destruction of the Pluton and Terror by the Gloucester was one of the most remarkable events in naval warfare.

The report at some length commends the men of the fleet and mentions in particular a number of commissioned officers who were conspicuous for their coolness during the fight. The rescue of the Spanish sailors after the battle was over is also dealt on.

MERRITT IN COMMAND.

The General Has Established Headquarters at Cavite. Meets Admiral Dewey.

Gen. Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey last week. He has established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal.

The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, Gen. Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of 13 guns. Until he shall have received the reports of the officials who attended him and familiarized himself with the situation, Gen. Merritt cannot determine as to his future course.

The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus, and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam island.

Express Companies Lose. Judge Tuley of the Chicago circuit court last week ruled in favor of the shippers in the test case brought by the Illinois Manufacturers' association, granting a writ of mandamus compelling the United States Express Company to accept for transportation packages for shipment without the payment of 1 cent in excess of the regular rate. The case will be appealed by the defendants.

The court held it was not within the domain of the shipper to issue the bill and that the law expressly provides that the person issuing the receipt shall affix the stamp.

Three million dollars annually is the estimated sum which the express com-

THE IRON CHANCELLOR, BISMARCK, IS DEAD.

Germany's Famous Statesman Passes Away in His 83d Year—All Europe Surprised.

FACIAL NEURALGIA THE CAUSE.

He Had Just Celebrated the 51st Anniversary of His Wedding—Discussed Our War With Spain.

SKETCH OF THE PRINCE'S CAREER.

Prince Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany died last Saturday night at 11 o'clock, at Friedrichsruhe. The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced. Instead of more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 29, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled out to the dinner to celebrate with his assembled family the 51st anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday and then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to some extent to lighten the last moments, wiping the mucus from the patient's mouth and enabling him to breathe more freely.

The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child."

The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Gumbel, and Baron and Baroness Merck were

SANTIAGO TROOPS TO COME NORTH.

ALGER CONCERNED. Diseases Necessitate the Removal of Our Soldiers. Camp Selected at Long Island—Immense Will Remains to Garrison the Province.

Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under General Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health report shows a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statements that these figures are misleading in the certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate.

The slightest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick reports, which in the present shape would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell its grand total of sick and wounded.

Notwithstanding this mitigating fact Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the very earliest opportunity to a more healthful climate. The Surgeon General, under the direction of the Secretary, a few days 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, is 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 the conditions 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 Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

The war department posted the following last Monday:

"Santiago de Cuba: Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4,579; total fever cases, 3,406; new cases fever, 696; cases fever restored to duty, 590; death, Private Michael McGoldricks, First Infantry, yellow fever, following malarial fever.

"Shafter, Maj. General Commanding."

BURNING STEAMER ARRIVES. Revolver Was Used to Prevent Offending Passengers From Making Away With the Life Boats.

The steamship Ardanhu of the Tweedie line, trading between West Indian ports and New York, came up the bay at New York Wednesday with the cargo stored in her lower hold on fire. The wildest excitement followed the outbreak of the fire last Monday, and several of the eleven steamer passengers, all Jamaicans, endeavored to seize the life boats. The first mate, Percy Sanders, was forced to draw his revolver to prevent the men from the steamer leaving the burning steamer in the three life boats, which could easily have accommodated 45 passengers and members of the crew. The passengers were, however, forced out of the boats by Capt. Walker, and preparations were first made for the saving of the lives of the women and children on the vessel. The sea was quite calm and the ship officers stood by the ropes and ladders. Thus a panic was averted and the safety of the 56 persons on board the Ardanhu assured.

It was nearly midnight when Capt. Walker considered that he had the fire in control and decided to continue on his way to New York. The officers from that time on kept watch over the life boats to prevent the 11 Jamaicans, who appeared to be terror-stricken, from deserting the burning ship in them.

REVENUE GREATLY INCREASED. Collections Under the New Law Will Amount to a Million Dollars a Day.

The receipts from internal revenue under the new law will amount to a million dollars a day, said a government official recently, which is more than 100 per cent more than was collected under the old law. The present annual total of fiscal year will produce upward of \$300,000,000 from this source alone, and if the law continues in force for a very few years, the increase will be sufficient to pay the expenses of our fight with Spain, besides building a few more great war vessels. The official ventures to assert that very few persons, indeed, will feel the act to be a burden in any respect.

Enthusiasm at Hawaii. The steamer Mariposa has arrived at San Francisco and brings news concerning the enthusiastic reception which when news was received there that the islands had been annexed.

Whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off and one hundred guns were fired on the grounds of the executive building.

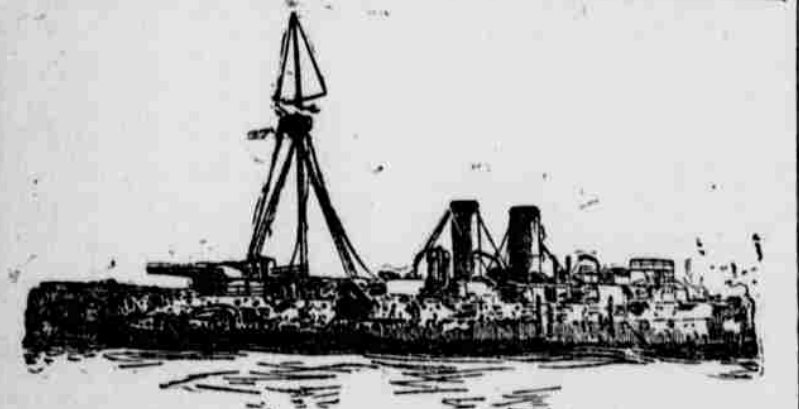
At the same time the Hawaiian band marched through the streets to the wharf playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building, where President Dole made a speech.

A Gross Breach of Faith. The Spaniards Tuesday night sunk the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been lying near Calmanera, Cuba. This is looked upon as a gross breach of the terms of the surrender, which the Spaniards then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food had been sent by the United States navy into Calmanera.

CABLE FLASHES. Spaniards at Manila are still expecting the squadron and 10,000 men reported to have been sent by the home government.

Raiders prevail among ministerial circles at Madrid on account of the indifference with which the Spaniards at Porto Rico allowed the Americans to take their towns.

The correspondent of the London Times writes that the movement of our troops in Cuba, says the charge at Santiago was a most brilliant and daring one.



VIEW OF THE MARIA TERESA, CERVERA'S FLAGSHIP, AFTER THE FIGHT. This cruiser, which the Spanish Admiral selected for his flagship, was next to the Cristobol Colon, the least damaged of Cervera's squadron, and was last week floated. She will be repaired as a naval prize. In the picture smoke can still be seen issuing from her forward port.

and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them, necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands. While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account in settling the terms of peace, it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the proposition to defer action on the question of the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations have been satisfactorily adjusted, meaning by that that the matter goes over until the last Spanish flag has disappeared from the western hemisphere and the American flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling station we require in Micronesia.

These terms are not to be a basis for further negotiations. This blunt

It is rumored that Nuevitas, on the north coast of Cuba has been bombarded.

The battleship Texas has arrived at New York for repair. She was greeted by thousands of waiting spectators.

Will Lawson, an Arkansas volunteer, was accidentally shot during target practice at Chickamauga, a few days ago.

The steamer Fabasqueno, flying the French flag was last week captured by the Wasp and brought to Key West. She was attempting to land a cargo of food in Cuba.

A female relative of Commodore Schley is now at Madrid trying to induce the government to conclude peace with the United States. No responsible person will give her an audience.

An entire army division under the command of Maj. Gen. Wade at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, will shortly be sent to reinforce Gen. Miles and Brooke at Porto Rico.

Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, will reside at a meeting to be held in New York next Thursday. Admission will be charged, and the money is to be devoted to supporting the families of absent soldiers in distress.

An expedition commanded by Capt. Heard landed supplies and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents at Banes a few days ago. The expedition encountered a Spanish force during which several Cubans were wounded.

The British steamer Regulus, of about 1,300 tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk, 19 miles from Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, and was brought to Key West a few days ago.

Lieut. Hobson has admitted to Secretary Lora that he was for five days imprisoned in a most filthy cell in Morro Castle. Not until Admiral Sampson threatened to hold Cervera responsible for Hobson's life was he removed to better quarters in Santiago.

The rumored interference of the Powers to prevent the United States from annexing Manila, has encouraged the Spaniards. They are making strenuous efforts to capture the leader of the Philippine insurgents Aguinaldo.

A corps of army engineers will go to Santiago by the transport Olivette in a few days as will 34 women nurses, 20 of whom are negroes. Maj. Shiffen, of the paymaster's department, who is to pay the soldiers at Santiago, will have in his custody, when the Olivette sails, \$750,000.

Major General Shafter sent word from Santiago that the statement made by General Garcia that he had not been invited to be present at the surrender of the town is untrue. Garcia, he said, had been told that the insurgents' independence had not been recognized by this country and consequently the city could not be turned over to him.



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO.

reply that will be made to Spain's request will be sent in writing direct to the Duke of Almodovar, Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs, from whom Spain's petition was received last Tuesday through the French Ambassador at Washington.

The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending in a large measure for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction, and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico our government feels that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition thrown out by the nation recently, namely, that the United States shall annex Cuba.