

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 is 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.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The boy king of Spain has the measles. The cruiser Detroit is badly in need of repairs.

A Madrid dispatch to a French paper says that peace will be an established fact by August 15.

The government of Mexico has detained 16 vessels which were intending to run the Havana blockade.

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.

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

There is great excitement at San Juan, Porto Rico, and the inhabitants are leaving for the interior of the island.

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.

Admiral Sampson in his several bombardments of Cervera's fleet.

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

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

The Cuban debt amounts to half a billion dollars. French and German bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 worth are held by French and Germans.

The Olivette a few days ago left New York carrying among other things 100 crates of eggs and 1,200 crates of ice cream for the sick Americans at Santiago.

Prominent men throughout the country generally express themselves that only a coaling station should be retained on the Philippines by this government.

The increasing number of typhoid fever patients at Camp Alger has led to the abandonment of that camp. Medical officers have declared the conditions of the camp very unhealthy.

John Jacob Astor, the millionaire colonel, who has seen active service at Santiago has returned to New York on leave of absence.

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

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

Gen. Augustin'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.

Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, will be invited to be present at a meeting 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 Manzanillo a few days ago. The expedition encountered a Spanish force during which several Cubans were wounded.

Lieut. Hobson has admitted to Secretary Long 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.

Capt. Evans of the Iowa has been severely criticized in certain quarters on account of his profanity and lack of religion. He now comes out in a statement that during the victory over the Spanish squadron on July 3, every drop of blood in his veins was singing thanks to Almighty God for the victory the Americans had won.

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 been recognized by this country and consequently the city could not be turned over to him.

Senor Ros, the Spanish civil governor of Santiago has had a clash with Gen. Shafter. The governor discharged Spanish officials thus gaining the favor of the insurgents who will eventually possess the city. Gen. Shafter upheld the governor's word.

Fluors in Spanish Prisoners. One death from pneumonia occurred among the Spaniards at Camp Long, Portsmouth, N. H., last Saturday, and two others are at the point of death tonight. The 156 patients in the main hospital were presented with a bouquet of flowers by members of the families of officers at the yard.

PORTO RICO WELCOMES THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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

GEN. HULLINGS TAKES JUANA DIAZ.

The Custom House at Ponce Already Yielding Revenues—A Request Made for National Colors.

GEN. MILES ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

Without resistance, the Americans at Porto Rico under Gen. Miles are pushing into the interior of the island. At Ponce, Yauco and Juan Diaz the American flag has been floated amid the enthusiastic greetings of the assembled inhabitants.

Col. Hullings 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 there Sunday with great enthusiasm by the populace.

Several American vessels left Guanica, Porto Rico, one day last week.



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

Blockade Ponce, the largest city in Porto Rico. No sooner did the American ships put in an appearance than the port of Ponce was surrendered to Commander C. R. Davis of the Dixie.

There was no resistance and the American flag was hoisted with enthusiasm by the natives.

Maj. Gen. Miles arrived at the port of Ponce last night. He brought with him transports Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division.

Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated Friday afternoon.

The following message has been received from Gen. Miles: Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898.

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Volunteers surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition at Ponce, Porto Rico, are hereby notified of the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to send to the interior of the island transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded to us. As soon as the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

Please send any national colors that you have to be given to the different municipalities.

I request that the question of the tariff between the ports of Ponce and Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action. The tariff is being raised in the ports of Ponce and Porto Rico.

As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions to the authorities at Ponce. The Philippine islands and similar to them are under the control of the United States. Major-General Commanding.

Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of the United States army, which landed at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived at Ponce Saturday, taking en route the cities of Yauco, Sabana Grande and Ponce. Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the line between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives and are now operating everywhere, and carrying supplies, messages and men.

At Yauco the Americans were welcomed at the spot selected by him as the site of 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, hailed upon the flag on Tuesday evening.

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.

Our troops found seventeen Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities at Yauco and Ponce, cities expressing delight at annexation and the administration of Gen. Miles and welcoming our troops to the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Much enthusiasm is manifested everywhere at the sight of the Stars and Stripes.

The protected cruiser Columbia went ashore at Ponce, but it is expected she will be floated in a few days.

Gen. Brooke arrived Sunday evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the Nineteenth regular infantry arrived on the island.

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 give you immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government.

Captain Davis of the Dixie received the capitulation of Port of Ponce.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

Gen. Merritt Has Cabled the War Department Relative to the Situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous.

Gen. Merritt has cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of Gen. Merritt the general attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

Gen. Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the attack of the general.

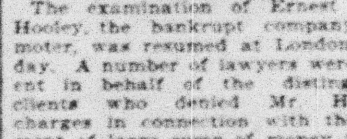
Notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the evacuation of the city by the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture. Still it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until the date of the report Gen. Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers. So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco, carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention of Gen. Merritt to lead 4,000 men more than his present force. If he delays his attack until all these have reached him Manila will not be taken in that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet started from San Francisco. It may be, however, that the arrangement as to the Philippines, which is expected will be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity for further action on the part of the American commanders.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL METHODS.

London Paris Was Charged Immense Sum for the Examination of Ernest Terah Hooley.

The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed at London Monday. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of the distinguished clients who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names or for introductions to people of prominence. Mr. Hooley, upon examination, said that the last of the money he had received was given to the Earl of Winchester for the purchase of the Cyclone Tube Company. The earl, however, said he could not take the money personally, but remarked that it could be given to his brother, Mr. Fincham, who had been arrested for fraud. Mr. Hooley asserted that the earl of Winchester also received £12,000 for the same purpose.

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS Leading the Naval Attack Against Porto Rico.



Leading the Naval Attack Against Porto Rico.

Joining the directorate of a horseless carriage company.

also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared more than likely that the prince was dead.

According to an unofficial account, the death agony was prolonged. The prince died without taking leave of his family. For fully an hour he suffered terrible difficulty in breathing, and his groans were fearful to hear during the death struggle. He had been placed in a sitting position and propped up with cushions in order to relieve the painful spasms of breathing.

His powerful constitution fought to the last. The family, gathered in an adjoining room, was plunged into the very anguish of grief by the moans from the death chamber. The only consolation was that the prince was unconscious during the last two hours.

On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able upon some extent to lighten the last moments, wiping the mucous 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 Rantzenau, who died. The prince said he would like to see her again. "Thank you, my child."

The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death. Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chryxander and Baron and Baroness Mettek were present.

VALOR WILL NOT SUFFICE. Gen. Augustin Fought That Manila Was Eventually Taken by the Americans.

Communications from Gen. Augustin, captain general of Manila, received in Madrid a few days ago, are so dependent concerning his resources that it leads to the surmise that the fall of Manila is imminent. The captain general says he has improved defenses, but his supplies are diminishing. The garrison is entombed by daily losses and it is only by valor and endurance of his sufferings that the troops are able to repulse the enemy. They decline to fight to the last for their flag and honor. Nevertheless, Gen. Augustin declares, the government must understand that valor will not alone suffice to hold the city. There are limits to physical endurance. The troops have been maltreated. Refugees are pouring into Ponce with pitiful tales and have appealed to the United States military authorities for protection.

Indignant Possession Held by Zola. The expulsion of M. Emile Zola from the Legion of Honor promises to create a serious division in the organization. The well-known author, M. Jules Barthelemy, took a similar course, saying it is repugnant to wear a decoration which still ornaments the breast of a man like Zola, while it has been removed from that of a great writer because he demands that the most elementary principles of law and justice be respected.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD. Six persons were shot during a political meeting in Opelika, Ala., last Saturday.

Five longshore people were burned to death in a cheap lodging house in San Francisco.

A tornado at Mayview, Mo., last week wrecked a dozen farm dwellings and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of crops.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR, BISMARCK, IS DEAD.

Germany's Famous Statesman Passed 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.

SECTOR OF THE PRINCE'S CAREER.

Prince Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany, died last Saturday night at 11 o'clock, at Friedrichsruhe, a surprise to all Europe. Despite the fact that his death was an accident of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired 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 26, 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 relatively low on Wednesday he was roused on Thursday that he was wheeled 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 soup and then conversed brightly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

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HERBERT IN COMMAND. The General Has Established Headquarters at Cavite. He Has 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 Gen. Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of 13 guns. Until he shall have received the reports of the officials who preceded 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.

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

The receipts from internal revenue under the new war revenue act will average \$1,000,000 for every working day, said a government official recently, which is more than 100 per cent more than was collected under the old law. At the present rate this 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 fighting great war vessels. Yet I venture to assert that very few persons indeed will feel the act to be a burden in any respect.

Sadness prevails among ministerial circles at Madrid on account of the indifference with which the Spaniards at Porto Rico allowed the Americans to take their lives.

Express Complaint Less. Judge Taylor 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 companies will have to pay in case the opinion is sustained by higher courts.

An Unusual Silence at Havana. Though Havana is still quiet, extraordinarily, ominously quiet, as a calm before a storm, there is an ever-increasing feeling against the government's action in hiding the truth and spreading false news, apparently with the intention of leaving the people to the mercy of their enemies.

Famine is slowly tightening its hands. The bank of the population would already have starved but for the supplies of mangoes, pineapples and bananas. The death rate is extraordinarily high here and still worse in other parts of the island.

In some settlements hair the reconcentration have died since war was declared.

Ebony Uncle Eli Hobson. Lieutenant Pearson Hobson met his mother at Lithia Springs, Ga., last Monday. The meeting was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several moments rested her head on his shoulder shedding tears of joy. The crowd stood aside in reverence. The hero will leave in a few days for Santiago to superintend the work of fitting the Cristobal Colon.

SANTIAGO TROOPS TO COME NORTH.

ALGER CONCERNED. Spanish Negotiations the Removal of Our Soldiers. Camp Selected at Long Island—Immense Will Remains to Govern the Province.

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

The highest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick reports, which in their present shape would not distinguish between such case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a critical nature and go to swell his 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, 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 camp at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-worn 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 they 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 at the garrison Santiago as long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immigrants.

The war department posted the following last Monday: Santiago de Cuba. Sanitary conditions for July 25. Total sick 4,779. total fever cases 1,406. new cases fever, 106. cases fever restored to duty, 866. death, Private Michael McGoldrick, First Infantry, cause asthma, following malarial fever.

Shafter, Maj. General Commanding.

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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 Cristobal Colon, the least damaged of Cervera's squadron, and she will be repaired as a naval prize. In the picture smoke can still be seen issuing.

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 secure 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.

The Spanish cabinet council sat Monday afternoon and evening discussing peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington. "Further explanation of some difficult points."

Senor Sagasta, the premier, confirms the report that some "indications of the original terms have been obtained."

When the replies are received the cabinet will reassemble.

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 expectancy of encountering little opposition to our demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition shown out by the vatican recently.



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