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FREELAND, PA., JULY 28, 1898.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Mrs. Dora Hildebrand Schmidt, of Poughkeepsie, accused by John Schmidt of having killed Henry Gruber in Ghent, has been placed under arrest.

It is reported that the Abyssinian expedition under Prince Henry of Orleans and Count Leontief, a Russian scientific explorer, has collapsed, and is returning to France.

According to a dispatch from Madrid, Senor Sagasta, the Premier, has again offered to resign, and has been counseled by the Queen Regent to advise with other political leaders relative to his future course.

Secretary Long has received information of the arrival of the second Philippine expedition at Manila. On the way over, it is said, the army took possession of Wake Island, a body of land lying about two-thirds of the way over from Honolulu to Manila.

Two other regiments from Tampa, the 69th New York and the 3d Ohio will pass through Jacksonville en route to Fernandina. The 32d Michigan stopped for an hour or two, and many soldiers rushed uptown to see the city.

The authorities of Madrid, as well as those of the Canaries, have been seized with a panic over the possible seizure of the islands by Admiral Watson's squadrons, and powerful garrisons have been stationed on the islands of Lanzarote and Graciosa.

The faculty of Cornell University is to be represented in this war. Duncan Campbell Lee, Professor of Oratory, has just enlisted with the 203d Regiment, Col. Schuyler. He has been appointed sergeant, but has not yet been assigned to any particular company.

Gen. Shafter's plans contemplate the marching of his army north into the mountains, with a view of preserving the health of the troops; and a campaign against Holguin, which is occupied by 10,000 troops under command of Gen. Luque, may be the result of this movement.

The gunboat Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to make the longest tow ever undertaken. She is to haul the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, a distance of about 6,000 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 100 horses and 120 mules and a coal supply.

A draft for \$50,000 for Admiral Cervera and his men has been sent to this country by the Spanish Government. This statement is made by Emilio M. Castello, president of the Spanish Benevolent Society of New York, who has just returned from a visit to the admiral and the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis.

The Olivette, with twenty colored female nurses, one colored physician, one colored preacher, twenty white physicians, fifteen white female nurses, one white male nurse, and a number of army officers and privates, together with tons of medical and hospital stores and food supplies, sailed from Pierpont stores, Brooklyn, for Santiago.

To Fortify Honolulu. San Francisco, July 27.—It has been decided to fortify Honolulu and make it one of the strongest military posts in the Pacific. For this purpose Major Langitt, commanding a battalion of United States volunteers and engineers, will leave on the first steamer for Honolulu, and he will be followed by 400 men, who are under command of Col. Willard Young, now in Chicago. These men are all expert engineers.

Distress in Spain. London, July 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says: "Great distress continues among the working classes at Barcelona and Malaga, and it is said that not a vessel is to be seen at either Cadix or Barcelona."

Bank of Spain's Condition. Madrid, July 26.—The Bank of Spain report for the week shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,383,000 pesetas; silver in hand, 6,636,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,517,000 pesetas.

In violation of the terms of surrender, the Spaniards sunk one of their gunboats in Guantanamo Bay.

SPAIN ASKS US OUR TERMS

French Ambassador Presents the Preliminary Note to the President.

NO DEFINITE PROPOSAL.

No Direct Reply Has As Yet Been Made to Spain's Inquiries.

While Desirous of Peace Spain Does Not Commit Herself But Asks This Country To Disclose Its Intentions—She Has However, Accepted the President's Determination That No Other Nation Shall Figure in the Negotiations.

Washington, July 28.—The President directed Tuesday afternoon that the following official statement should be made public:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

The note handed to the President by M. Cambon at the request of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and by direction of the French Government is a brief affair. It does not propose any terms, but merely asks the United States Government for a statement of the terms on which it will be willing to cease hostilities and arrange a peaceable settlement with Spain.

The absence of definite terms on which Spain would be willing to end the war is not regarded as important by the President and Secretary Day. A correspondent was informed at the Executive Mansion that it is contrary to the precedents of Spanish diplomacy to set forth terms of peace until it has been fully determined that the country with which Spain is treating is willing to accept peace overtures.

The communication made by M. Cambon met all the requirements demanded informally by the Administration as essential to the preliminary work of restoring friendly relations between the United States and Spain.

It had been stipulated by the President that any overtures looking to the establishment of peace must be made directly to him; that they must be conclusive and advanced in good faith by Spain; that they must not come through the medium of some foreign Government; that they must not be intended merely to secure diplomatic delay.

Sampson's Report.

Washington, July 28.—The long-expected report of Admiral Sampson on the naval engagement between the United States fleet under his command and the Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Cervera of Santiago de Cuba on July 3 was received at the Navy Department on Saturday. Admiral Sampson also transmitted the report made to him by Commodore Schley, in command of the second division of the American fleet, and the reports of commanding officers of vessels engaged in the action.

Admiral Sampson's report deals with the parts taken by all American vessels that participated in the fight; Commodore Schley treats of the conduct of the ships of the second division, and particularly of the share his flagship, the Brooklyn, had in the contest, and the commanding officers of vessels tell the story of the battle as seen from their ships. In addition to the reports of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, the Navy Department gave out for publication the reports of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Evans of the Iowa and Capt. Clark of the Oregon. The reports of the other commanding officers will be made public later.

The Olivette Sails.

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OUR FLAG IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Miles Lands 4,000 Troops in the Best Harbor With a Slight Skirmish.

Washington, July 28.—The War Department received information direct from Maj. Gen. Miles of the landing of the first military expedition in Porto Rico. The gratifying news came in this dispatch from the Commanding General of the Army:

"St. Thomas, July 26, 1898-9:35 p. m. "Secretary War, Washington: "Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Walnwright, first entered 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, water sufficiently deep for all transports; the heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred feet 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 spirits. No casualties.

"MILES, "Major-General Commanding Army."

Gen. Miles took with him from Guantanamo, when he sailed on Thursday last, Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, B and F of the Fourth, and B of the Fifth, the Sixth Illinois, the Sixth Massachusetts, the Seventh Hospital Corps, 275 recruits who had been sent to Shafter but who had not landed at Santiago, and 60 men from the Signal Corps, a total of 3,415 men.

Speed Contracts.

Washington, July 28.—The discussion in naval circles over the contract speed requirements of the new battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio for the construction of which bids will be opened soon, has resulted in the preparation of a circular notifying shipbuilders that the ordinary course of awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder will not be strictly adhered to.

The Navy Department has decided that greater speed and a greater steaming radius, or the distance a vessel can go without refueling, are desirable; but as the plans have already been prepared, and to change them might cause endless confusion and considerable dissatisfaction, the shipbuilders will be notified through the circular that preference will be given in awarding contracts to those who propose to build vessels having the highest rate of speed and the greatest coal endurance.

Infernal Machine on a Transport.

New York, July 27.—News reached the Army building Monday of the finding of an alleged infernal machine aboard the transport Port Victor, which sailed for Tampa on July 12. The news reached here in a letter from the ship's commander, Capt. Brickley.

Two days out from New York, the captain wrote, a wooden box nearly two feet long was found on the main deck. As nobody seemed to know whose it was or how it came there an examination of it was made. Inside was a smaller box and in that about thirty pounds of gun-cotton and dynamite with clockwork and wire attachment.

More Klondike Gold.

Seattle, July 27.—One million and a half dollars' worth of gold arrived in Seattle Monday on the steamer Charles Nelson. This is the conservative estimate of Purser M. A. Tucker. In all probability the amount was greater, because Klondikers are now estimating their treasure much less than it really is in order to avoid trouble with the gold commissioner on the royalty score.

Rumor of Manila's Surrender.

Madrid, July 28.—It is rumored here that Manila has surrendered to the Americans. The situation at Manila is causing the deepest anxiety. The Government believes that the town has been bombarded by the American warships, and that it was concurrently attacked on the land side by 12,000 Americans and 20,000 rebels.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

According to the report of a German ship which arrived at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, the American squadron, with the army for invasion, has arrived off San Juan. The German was fired upon and afterward boarded by an officer from the New York eight miles from San Juan.

The news of Sagasta's secret negotiations for peace set Washington talking about terms. It is conceded that Spain must give up Cuba anyway, and it is figured that the indemnity to be demanded may be \$375,000,000, with a possible offset in the form of Pacific possessions.

Ex-Secretary Sherman says that if Garcia was ignored at Santiago it was a blunder. Also that Porto Rico is the only Spanish territory we should keep, unless the Cubans prove themselves incapable of self-government.

A Berlin correspondent cables an authoritative denial of the report that the Continental Powers have entered into an arrangement to prevent the annexation of the Philippines to America.

Brig. Gen. Otis, just before starting for Manila, said that he anticipated serious trouble in the Orient, probably with one of the great powers.

Gen. Garcia has written to Gen. Gomez that the United States Government is not in sympathy with the Cuban cause.

EUROPEANS ARE CURIOUS.

Great Powers Want to Know What Our Attitude is Toward Philippines.

EMPEROR OF GERMANS

Asks How We Stand Toward Aguinardo, the Self-Proclaimed Philippine Dictator.

Washington Government Says We Do Not Recognize Him as an Ally and That We Don't Know Just What We Shall Do With the Islands—The President Studying the Situation as Between the United States and Europe.

Washington, July 28.—The Administration is studying the future relations of the United States and the Philippine Islands with great care and not a little anxiety. It is a question that has been presented to the President and his advisers within the past few days, not from a new standpoint exactly, but with a knowledge that the European powers are taking a lively interest in its determination. A member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington told a reporter that the stories which came from abroad last week, that the Continental powers had formed a combination to protect their interests in the islands and in effect to protect against a disposition of them that did not take into consideration their desires, were based upon correspondence among them as to a concerted inquiry to be made of the United States Government as to its intentions.

Washington, July 27.—It is denied both at the Executive Mansion and at the German Embassy that Emperor William has sent a personal letter to the President, as has been reported.



The German Ambassador called on the President last week, under instructions direct from the Emperor, transmitted by the Chancellor instead of coming through the usual channel of the Foreign Ministry. The representations of the Emperor were read to the President and the communication was returned to the Embassy.

The Emperor desired to know the precise attitude of this Government toward Aguinardo and the insurgents in order that the German authorities might know where to fix responsibility for the destruction of property owned by German citizens.

A reply will be given that Aguinardo and his followers are not recognized by the United States as allies.

Miss Schley's Mission Failed.

London, July 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that Miss Jessie Schley has arrived in Madrid for the purpose of seeking to induce the Queen Regent to conclude a peace with the United States.

Neither the Queen nor any responsible personage will receive her, and she will probably be requested to quit the country as speedily as possible.

Miss Schley, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley, went to Madrid as the representative of the Peace Society in Paris for the purpose of seeking an interview with the Queen Regent, whom she thought she could induce to bring about peace. Miss Schley's father is strongly opposed to her action, which he declares is impractical, nonsensical and absurd. He is cabled to her asking her to return home.

U. S. Postoffice for Porto Rico.

Washington, July 27.—Nathan Smith in charge of the postal establishment for Porto Rico, left for Newport News whence he is to sail on the St. Louis for his destination on the island. He carried with him an outfit including \$5,000 worth of stamps and all the blanks and books necessary for transacting a money order and registered letter business. The rate of letter postage between Porto Rico and the United States will be the domestic rate—2 cents an ounce.

Yellow Fever Scare at Annapolis Over.

Annapolis, Md., July 27.—All anxiety over reported cases of yellow fever at the Naval Academy having been removed, the Spanish officers who were sent to the cadet quarters as a precaution will return to their former quarters in Stribling row. Naval Academy physicians say there is no apprehension of yellow fever, the only cases of sickness being malaria.

General Shafter issued an order praising the troops for their conduct in the Santiago campaign.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BRIEFS.

At least 20,000 of the volunteers who go to Porto Rico are to be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles used by the regular army. This announcement, made by the Ordnance Department, came as a surprise, the understanding having been that the supply would not permit of their being served out to the volunteer troops for some months to come.

The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines have not yet been removed. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our side. The Annapolis and the Wasps afterward proceeded to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on the arrival at Porto Rico.

No provision laden vessels have arrived at Santiago since the surrender of the city and for a long time before the capitulation, except the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, and food commodities are very scarce. As a result prices are very high, and it is only the rich who are able to secure any of the scanty supply of food in the city.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government would build four battleships, four cruisers and twelve torpedo boat destroyers within the next three and a half years at a total cost of 8,000,000 pounds.

Owing to the alleged bribery and intrigues by the priests, the divisions among the Philippine insurgents have been seriously emphasized, causing retrogression among them. They were defeated to the southward of Malate on July 15, losing the position they had acquired there.

Nine hundred well equipped troops embarked on the transport Rio de Janeiro at the Pacific Mail pier, San Francisco for the Philippines. They consisted of two battalions of the First South Dakota volunteers, the recruits for the Utah Light Artillery, and 88 men of the Signal Corps.

The Madrid Imparcial ascribes to Prime Minister Sagasta the following reply to a question: "The truth is something has already been done toward making peace. We have entered the preliminary stages of the question."

Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron, that was to sail "immediately" after June 27, will not, it is said, sail at all if Spain will ask her friends to help her stop the war.

The War Department has received no official information in regard to the reported appointment of Gen. Leonard Wood to succeed Gen. McKibbin as Military Governor of Santiago.

Details of Porto Rican Campaign.

Washington, July 25.—The Administration has decided to send three separate expeditions to Porto Rico. The first will land at Guanica under command of Gen. Miles, and from Guanica it will go to Juanco which is a large village with a healthy climate, where the troops will establish a stronghold. Thence the troops will go to Ponce by rail, and from Ponce, 734 kilometers, to San Juan on a very good road, which is easily traversable in either the rainy or the dry season. This expedition is commanded directly by Gen. Miles, who will await in Guanica the Porto Rican troops under command of General Antonio Mattel Luverna. The second expedition will land in Fajardo, a south port of San Juan, and the third will land in one of the small playans on the north side, where there is no port, but from which it will be easy to cut off the retreat of the Spanish forces. If the three expeditions land on the three sides of the shore they will make a circle around Porto Rico, and within fifteen days Gen. Miles will control the entire country.

The first detachment of the combined military and naval expedition to Porto Rico passed Mole St. Nicholas at about noon Friday.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Gibraltar, July 27.—A Spanish transport yesterday landed at Algeciras, near Gibraltar, a number of heavy and other guns. The place is swarming with men and mules, all busily occupied in getting the artillery in position.

Berlin, July 27.—A despatch from Shanghai to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the situation in Corea is troubled. The King wishes to abdicate and retire to the British Consulate, but the Consul refuses to receive him.

Havre, July 27.—Nineteen Austrians of the crew of the ill-fated steamer La Burgogne, were arrested here upon the arrival from New York of the steamer La Bretagne.

Paris, July 27.—A despatch from Cape Haytien says that the 7,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo Bay have surrendered to Gen. Shafter, the American commander at Santiago de Cuba.

British Steamer Captured.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—The British steamer Regulus, of about 1,500 tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk nineteen miles from Sagua la Grande province of Santa Clara, and was brought in here.

She landed a cargo at Sagua la Grande, and was coming out when taken. The hawk hailed her by megaphone and told her she was a prisoner for running the blockade. No protest was made to this, and Ensign Schofield was put aboard with a prize crew.

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Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

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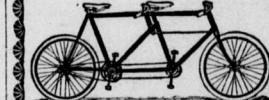


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