

# SPAIN COMES TO TERMS.

## Notice of Her Submission Said to Have Been Sent to Washington.

### OUR DEMANDS ACCEPTED

#### In an Unequivocal Manner and Hostilities May Soon Be at an End.

Spanish Government Thinks Its Note Will Satisfy the United States—Queen Regent Has Approved of Venanzuela's Position Says the Did Not Want the War in the First Place—President Has Received No Official Word.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Madrid that the Spanish Government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiations of a treaty of peace, the Administration is proceeding under the conviction that the report is true, and is giving attention to the steps to be taken next.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The Cabinet council Sunday evening approved the reply to the United States, which it is said, accepts without reservation the American conditions of peace.

The reply was telegraphed Sunday night to Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador in France, so that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, would receive it Monday.

The Government is convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the



M. JULES CAMBON, The French Ambassador who is acting for Spain in the negotiations.

Washington Government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

It is impossible to ascertain precisely the text of Spain's answer to the American peace terms, but from a well-informed source it is learned that while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace, and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expedient to agree beforehand to a suspension of hostilities.

It is said the Spanish note in dignified language asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territories. A willingness is expressed to appoint delegates to meet the American Commissioners to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

### Miles Advances in Porto Rico.

Ponce, Aug. 10.—There has been a general advance of the army of invasion. Gen. Wilson's headquarters was moved to Juan Diaz. The Second and Third Wisconsin regiments moved to the support of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment on the Descalabros River. Gen. Swan, with the Eleventh Regulars and part of the Nineteenth California regiment and Thorpe's light batteries, moved to Yauco, advancing on Arecibo by way of the west coast road, touching at Mayaguez, where the Spaniards have artillery.

Col. Black of Gen. Miles' staff, and the engineers, will build a road with the assistance of 5,000 natives, who are now employed by the Americans.

Native regiments will be raised and armed in all the towns. Little resistance to the advance is anticipated.

### Washington, Aug. 9.—The War Department has heard as follows from General Miles:

Ponce, August 6. "General Brooke reports Hall's brigade, 4th Ohio and 3d Illinois, captured Guayama yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about five hundred; not ascertained if any of them regulars; resistance not strong. Private John O. Cordero wounded below knee; T. F. Wolcott, right foot; none serious, all 4th Ohio. One Spaniard killed, two wounded so far as known."

### New Diggings in Alaska.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 10.—Three important gold strikes, the first made this season, are reported by returning Klondikers. The first was made on Clear Creek, thirty miles from the McQueston River, which flows into the Stewart ninety-five miles above where the latter empties, into the Yukon. Surface dirt yielded 90 cents to the pan, and a mine inspector was called from Diggins, 200 miles away, to examine the strike and record claims. Four thousand men are prospecting Clear Creek and the surrounding

# AGUINALDO NOW TRACTABLE

## Wants His Men Formed into Regiments Under American Officers.

Caive, July 31, by way of Hong Kong, August 10.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is becoming more friendly to the Americans.

In the first place he asks Gen. Merritt to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila, the city surrenders.

Gen. Merritt appears inclined to consent to this. It would gratify the vanity of the natives to let them indulge in what will seem a triumphal march as victors through the capital of the enemy. At the same time the native troops being thus in line and under direct orders, may be more easily controlled and prevented from excesses.

In the second place Aguinaldo suggests the formation of Philippine regiments with American officers.

This is considered an important proposition, a possible key to the whole situation throughout all the islands. It is believed they would be obedient and easily controlled under the American command.

Americans propose to occupy the trenches in front of Malate, a suburb of Manila, which were constructed by Aguinaldo.

The Anti-Battery, supported by a battalion of the Tenth Infantry, is now in position at the front, as was being prepared within a thousand yards of the Spanish lines.

Fathers Daughters and M. Kinnon, the former being on Gen. Merritt's staff, have gone to Manila to interview Archbishop Nozaola, of the Archdiocese of the Philippines, and to point out to him the futility of resistance to the American troops.

### Deaths in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 10.—The worst local thunder-storm that has occurred in this city in many years swept across the central and southern part of town Wednesday, inflicting great damage by the lightning and rain. The entire southern part of the city was flooded, and one man was caught in the basement of his house and drowned. The lightning struck in scores of places. The cornices and sculpture of the big marble city hall were struck in sixteen places. The heroic bronze statue of William Penn on the apex of the tower was scorched by five distinct bolts of lightning. Many flag-staffs and chimneys were knocked down or splintered. The Pennsylvania railroad station at Broad street was struck twice. One shaft of lightning struck the western end of the big train shed, and the other shattered a flagstaff on the front of the building.

### Curzon for Viceroy.

London, August 10.—It is reported that George H. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, has accepted the office of Viceroy of India, in succession of the Earl of Elgin.

Mr. Curzon married Miss Mary Leiter, the daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago. He was formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and is the author of several prize essays, including "Russia and Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East."

He is the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, was educated at Oxford and is a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

### Colombia Will Pay Italy.

Berlin, August 10.—The Congress of the Republic of Colombia, it is announced in a dispatch from Bogota, the capital has unanimously resolved to deposit a sum equal to \$300,000 as security for the amount due the heirs of Signor Cerruti, the Italian subject whose claims against the government of Colombia were decided in his favor by President Cleveland, as arbitrator. The resolution, it is added, becomes law in six days. It is further explained that Italy's demand for a settlement, which was backed up by the presence of some Italian warships at Cartagena, had not hitherto reached the Colombian government in its official form.

### Sickness in Shafter's Army.

Washington, August 10.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2, 1898. "Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.: "Sanitary report for Aug. 1.—Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever, 689; cases fever returned to duty, 679.

### Found Death in a Crevasse.

Seattle, Wash., August 10.—The details of the horror of the Valdes Glacier, in which Frank C. Fleming, a young Chicagoan, lost his life in an icy crevasse, are told by returning Copper River miners, who boarded the steamer Oregon at Sitka, now at Departure Bay.

### Saved by Mayor Van Wyck.

New York, August 10.—Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck of this city was the hero of the hour at Woodcleft Inn, Freeport, L. I. He plunged into the broad canal in front of the hotel and rescued two young women from drowning.

### Texas Safe in Drydock.

New York, August 10.—The work of floating the Texas into dry dock No. 2 at the navy yard, was accomplished without the slightest mishap. The famous battleship has certainly lost the hoodoo which was supposed to attend her.

### Blough Riders Coming North.

Washington, August 10.—Orders were issued from the War Department directing that all of the cavalry troops at Santiago and nearly all of those at Tampa be transported as soon as possible to Montauk Point, L. I.

Three railroad employees were killed and seven men injured by the wreck of an express mail train on the N. Y. & N. E. R.

# THE TERMS MADE PUBLIC.

## President McKinley Gives an Outline of Conditions Demanded.

### PORTO RICO TO BE OURS

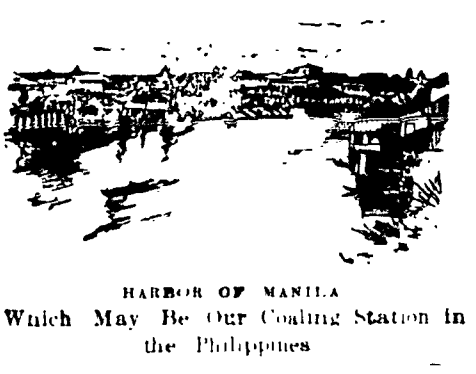
#### Freedom for Cuba; a Ladrone Island and a Coaling Station in the Philippines for Us.

Notes of the Reminders of the Pacific Islands to be decided by a Commission to be Appointed at a Future Stage in the Negotiations. Spain Seems Likely to Accept Terms Speedily. Is Now in Correspondence With Washington.

Washington, August 10.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting Tuesday the following statement was given out concerning President McKinley's answer to Spain's peace proposal.

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West In-



HARBOR OF MANILA, Which May Be Our Coaling Station in the Philippines.

des, and the like cession of an island in the Ladronees.

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that Commissioners will be named by the United States to meet Commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

### Blanco Proclaims Amnesty.

Washington, Aug. 10.—News has reached Washington of a recent proclamation of amnesty, in which Gen. Blanco has made known to the Spanish people of Cuba that Spain had, through the intervention of foreign powers, been forced to the disgraceful issue of suing for peace, and that there would be no more war and no further use for soldiers. He offered a pardon to all Cuban political prisoners, and over 150 were released in Havana.

### Relief for Gen. Gomez.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The last Government relief expedition for Gen. Maximilian Gomez, leaves Tampa on the Government auxiliary Wanderer in charge of Lieut. George R. Ahearn of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Gen. Nuñez and Dr. Mendez Capote, vice president of the Cuban Republic who have been in Washington for several days, will accompany the expedition. No arms or ammunition will be taken, but quantities of clothing and provisions of all kinds. Twenty-five regular soldiers go in the Wanderer, which will be conveyed by an American man-of-war.

### Eastern Porto Rico Ours.

Off San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted the lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and on other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan, deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, Annapolis, Puritan and Amphitrite. The two first named are looking for the transports with troops, which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Raleigh, and they are now at Cape San Juan.

### Will Water Visit Us.

London, Aug. 10.—The Manchester Guardian says that a strong endeavor is being made to induce the Prince of Wales to visit the United States next summer, and it is expected, in case the visit occurs, that it will give a great impetus to the Anglo-American movement.

The persons who are responsible for the arrangements have consulted the Prince, and he is said to have replied encouragingly.

### More Gold From Klondike.

Seattle, Aug. 10.—The steamer Drigo, the twentieth vessel of this year's Klondike fleet to arrive, is in port with forty Klondikers and \$200,000.

### Hobson Lined.

Lieut. Hobson was lionized at Long Beach, where he was presented with a gold sword and kissed by the prettiest girls on the beach.

# COMING YACHT RACE.

## Sir Thomas Lipton's Boat Will Meet a New Craft to be Built by the Herreshoffs.

London, August 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton, challenger for the America's cup, has instructed Dilliam Effe, of Farnley, to design a yacht to be built by Harland & Wolff, the great shipbuilders of Belfast.

The Yacht Racing Association meets this week, when a deputation from the Ulster Yacht club will attend and settle all the matters connected with the challenge, so far as this side of the water is concerned. Secretary Kelly of the Ulster Yacht club, will accompany Mr. Charles Russell, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, to New York, should the challenge be accepted by the New York Yacht club.

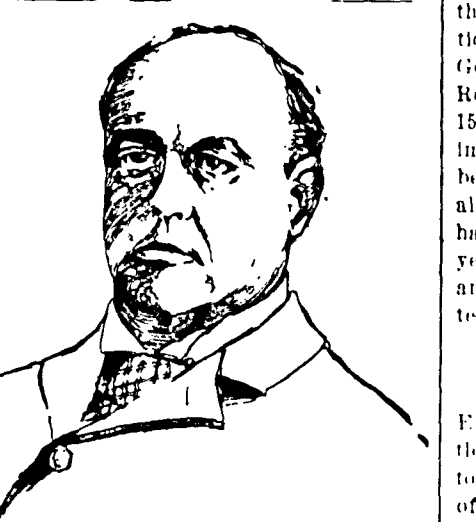
That Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup will be accepted is a foregone conclusion and it is equally certain that a new American yacht will be built to meet her.

C. Oliver Iselin, who was managing owner in the Defender during the last international race, said at his home on Premium Point, New Rochelle, that, although the Defender was believed to be the fastest single sticker in the world at the present time, the New York Yacht club would not take any chances of her being outbuilt by any of the British designers.

The lines of a new 90 footer guaranteed to defeat the Defender, are a comfortable craft, an already completed by Sir Thomas Lipton, said Mr. Iselin. Nothing of course has been done in the way of laying her down as yet for until the present time we have had little cause to expect a challenge. We will be ready, however, when it comes in due form.

"The boat will embody some new features, but what they are I am not at liberty to state at present. The Defender might be good enough to win of course, but we do not care to take any chances, which we would as surely be doing by neglecting to construct a new craft. It must be borne in mind that the Defender when in dry dock three years ago at Erie Basin was photographed from numberless points of view, and when it is recalled that her dimensions have been published intimately by the press on both sides of the Atlantic, it is easily deduced that any intelligent naval architect would be able to abstract her entire model and with no great effort build a counterpart of her."

"This, of course, cannot be avoided now, and the only way out of the dilemma is to build a new and faster boat. Such a model is now in the hands of the Herreshoffs. You must excuse me saying anything more at present on the subject. I cannot say what material will be used in her construction, nor whether it will be a syndicate or an individual that will own her."



SPEAKERS R. REED, Who has been nominated for Congress from his district in Maine.

### NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Spain's reply to our peace demands was received in Washington. The substance of it was cabled in advance, and the reply is said to be satisfactory to our Government. An armistice is expected forthwith and a peace commission probably will be appointed this week.

The Liberal, the organ of the Spanish Ministerialists, significantly says: "Certain passages of Spain's reply may lead to an exchange of cable messages of a critical nature, possibly creating difficulties."

Secretary Long, having received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson, made public his reply to one of them. He gives Sampson credit for the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

Lieut. Hobson called on Admiral Cervera at Annapolis. He was warmly greeted and the Admiral invited him to visit him at his home in Spain after the conclusion of peace.

Wreckers examined the Cristobal Colon and said they feared it will be impossible to save her. Lieut. Hobson still thinks she can be added to the American Navy.

A confession made by one of the stewards on the steamship Britannic, shows a plot to rob New York mail bags.

### Japan's New Cruiser.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.—Nine Japanese naval officers are here en route to Philadelphia to place the cruiser Kasagi in commission. They are K. Hidemitsu, Fleet Engineer; S. Nakahama, Chief Paymaster; Y. Suzuki, Chief Surgeon; Sayejuna Katagawa, K. Ugeno, M. Okl. K. Yamooka, and S. Kondo. Capt. Kosiyayuhau, who will command the cruiser, is now at Philadelphia.

The remainder of the officers and 200 seamen will come in about six weeks. The Kasagi will be taken to Portsmouth, England, where she will receive her big guns. Then after cruising in European waters for six months she will go home via the Suez Canal.

# SHAFTER'S ARMY MOVING

## Coming North to Montauk Point, L. I., Because of Illness.

### GENERALS ASKED FOR IT.

#### Transports of Cavalry and Other Troops Are Now on the Way North.

The Entire Corps to Be Withdrawn from Cuba With All Possible Speed. The War Department Now Says the Order for the Withdrawal of the Troops Was Issued Before the Publication of Roosevelt's Letter.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Administration has become so deeply impressed with the necessity of withdrawing Gen. Shafter's army from Santiago at the earliest possible moment, that all the transport vessels which the Quartermaster's Department can command have been ordered to southeastern Cuba. The expedition of eleven volunteer regiments under Gen. Wade to Porto Rico has been postponed or abandoned in order that transportation may be provided to carry the Santiago troops to the proposed temporary camp at Montauk Point, L. I.

The War Department eager to defend itself from the criticism which has come from all parts of the country in regard to the care of the sick and wounded in Santiago and the general policy of the Administration in holding the Fifth Corps in Cuba, has issued the following statement:

"It had quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was epidemic in Santiago and it was not believed that it would be safe to send thousands of men largely infected with yellow fever. The disease, it was believed would spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea. On the 28th ult. the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that had been selected for them on Montauk Point. On the 30th of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed 'Made known Secretary of War's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided and it had a very good effect upon the men.' When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible, and all ships in the Quartermaster's service possible to get to Santiago were sent there, and the great liners, St. Paul and St. Louis were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by Gen. Shafter and his Generals was received and before Col. Roosevelt's letter was published. Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago and 176 humane nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been less deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States."

### Capt. Clark Has Broken Down.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, the commander of the battleship Oregon, has been "combed" to use the technical term by a board of medical survey at Santiago, and ordered to return to the United States on the first naval vessel leaving for an American port. Capt. Clark has broken down under the terrible strain to which he has been subjected in the last four months. Leave of absence in which to recuperate has been granted him, and if his health has not been restored on the expiration of the leave, it will be necessary to place him on the retired list. It has been definitely settled, however, that Capt. Clark shall receive substantial advancement in his grade, and if he is obliged to retire, the Navy Department will undoubtedly recommend that he be promoted to flag rank on account of his brilliant services since he has been in command of the Oregon. His successor on the big battleship has not been selected.

### To Raise Cervera's Warships.

New York, Aug. 10.—The tugs William E. Chapman and Plymouth left the dock of the Merritt Chapman Wrecking Company, at Clifton, N. J., with a wrecking expedition for Santiago. Two sixty-foot pontoons and the barge F. B. Sharp were in tow of the tugs, and a large supply of wrecking appliances, including diving apparatus, was on board the boats. The expedition will stop at Norfolk and two ninety-foot pontoons will be taken in tow there. Capt. Charles Nelson, the commander of the expedition, will meet the boats at Norfolk. If good weather prevails during the trip the expedition will reach Santiago inside of three weeks.

### Fever Situation in Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The report received from Gen. Shafter Sunday, giving the sanitary situation in the army at Santiago for the day before, shows that the yellow fever cases have considerably decreased in number, and that the whole hospital list is shorter by several hundred names than it was a few days ago.

### Shafter's Whole Army to Return.

Washington, August 10.—After a conference at the White House with Secretaries Day and Long the President had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allyn, at which action was taken for the prompt transportation of General Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk Point, L. I.

# SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Bills were opened in New York in the presence of the Sinking Fund Commission for \$1,688,992.36 worth of 3-1/2 per cent. gold-bearing bonds of the city of New York. Thirty-eight bids were received ranging from par to 109 5/8, and the whole issue was subscribed for several times over.

The transport Miami sailed Monday morning from Santiago for Montauk Point, having on board the First Volunteer Cavalry (rough riders) and a number of discharged soldiers. All show in their enclaved forms and face the effects of their campaign.

The Paris Temps says that M. De-casse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been protesting against the seizure and detention by the United States of the French steamer Ollande Rodriguez on the charge that she was attempting to run the blockade of Porto Rico.

Gov. Cassius M. Barnes, of Oklahoma, spent a little while in the guard-house at Fort Reno one evening. Gov. Barnes and his staff went over from Guthrie in the morning to review the troops and could not give the counter-sigh when commanded.

Capt. John W. Phillip will be detached from the command of the battleship Texas within the next two weeks by an order issued by the Navy Department, and Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee will succeed him in command.

Two detachments of the Sixth United States Cavalry reached the new military camp at Montauk Point Monday and slept there that night, some in tents and some on the ground, rolled in their blankets.

Owing to rumors of an Anarchist rising in Madrid, special precautions have been taken at the palace. Gen. Aguilera, Governor of Madrid, has made a personal inspection of the palace guards.

Indianapolis has been handed over to cyclists who even now are pouring into the city to attend the nineteenth annual national meet of the League of American Wheelmen.

At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon the First and Third battalions of the Fifth regiment, U. S. V., sailed from Savannah to Santiago, where they will reinforce Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Wilson's headquarters in Porto Rico is now established five miles east of Juan Diaz. His forces covered thirteen miles Sunday.

In an encyclical against the suppression of Catholic journals in Italy the Pope says that neither threats nor violence will cause Catholics to swerve.

Dublin, being asked to erect a Gladstone monument answered through its Municipal Council that Parliament must first have a memorial.

An imposing ceremony took place at Notre Dame Church, Montreal, when Archbishop Bruchesi was invested with the pallium.

Some of La Bourgoigne victims floated alive four days and could have been rescued by prompt action.

It is credibly reported that Colombia has fully agreed to the Italian demands.

Dr. George M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist, is dead.

Reported Fighting at Manila. London, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Hong Kong says:

The German steamer Potraroh, which left Manila on July 26, has arrived here and reports that the Spanish forces attacked the American camp at Manila on the night of July 31.

The Spaniards were over 3,000 strong. They charged the American lines several times.

The American fire broke the Spanish centre and they retreated.

The Spanish forces made a second charge on the Americans, and again retreated to the bushes, keeping up an incessant fire on the road.

Eleven Americans were killed and thirty-seven wounded. The Spanish losses are reported to be great. The rebels remained neutral during the engagement.

It was estimated that the Spanish lost 120 killed and 250 wounded. The American troops engaged were all from the West, except the Tenth Pennsylvania. The First California Battalion and a Utah battery were in the fight.

### THE MARKETS.

	WHEAT.	
September.....	69 3/4 @ 69 1/2	
December.....	68 3/4 @ 69 3/4	
CORN.		
September.....	37 1/4 @ 38 3/4	
OATS.		
September.....	35 3/4	
PORK.		
September.....	9 17/8 @ 9 40	
December.....	9 22 1/2 @ 9 40	
FLOUR AND MEAL.		
Spring Patents.....	4 50 @ 4 75	
Winter Straights.....	4 00 @ 4 40	
Winter Patents.....	4 10 @ 4 50	
Rye Flour.....	2 50 @ 2 90	
COUNTRY PRODUCE.		
Beans, marrow, # bu.....	1 30 @ 1 50	
Beans, red kidney, # bu.....	1 95 @ 2 00	
Green Peas, # bag.....	87 1/2 @ 90	
Green Peas Scotch # bag.....	87 1/2 @ 90	
Potatoes, Long Island and New Jersey, # bbl.....	1 50 @ 2 00	
BUTTER.		
Creamery, West'n, extras.....	19	
Creamery, West'n, firsts.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2	
Creamery, West'n, sec'ds.....	16 @ 17	
State Dairy, half firkins.....	16 1/2 @ 16	
FRUITS, FRESH.		
Apples, # bbl.....	1 50 @ 2 50	
Apples, wildfalls.....	50 @ 1 25	
Apples, Golden.....	1 00 @ 3 00	
Peaches, Georgia, # car.....	50 @ 1 37	