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CABINET DISCUSSES PEACE,

But Reaches No Conclusions

As to the Answer to Be Made to Spanish Proposals.

Disposition of the Philippines the Point at Issue.

Independence of Cuba and the Ceding of Porto Rico to the United States, With Coaling Stations in Ladrone and Carolines Determined Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Nearly five hours' earnest discussion by the President and his constitutional advisers on the nature of the response to be made by the Government to the Spanish overture for peace brought no conclusion, and the subject necessarily was postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the Cabinet to be held at 10:30 to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the situation made at the conclusion of the day's work by each member of the Cabinet who was questioned upon the subject. A final conclusion, however, is much nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and, indeed, there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached on all substantial points at issue, and that what remains to be done to-morrow is rather to smooth away inequalities and adjust some very minor points of differences before making the answer expected by M. Cambon.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issues unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guam in the Ladrone Islands and one in the Caroline Islands.

These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philippines some diversity of opinion was revealed. As near as can be gathered this did not relate mainly to the retention of the islands, for on that proposition a majority of the Cabinet was speedily recorded in the negative. But, accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions of importance developed and it was felt that these must be answered definitely before the subject could be disposed of. There was no question as to the propriety of demanding the coaling station in the Philippines, and, while there reasonably might be a difference of opinion as to the location and extent of this station, little difficulty was expected to be encountered in solving that problem, because the matter could be referred to the Navy Board, who are competent to deal with the subject. The perplexing problem was what form of government should be instituted in the Philippines, and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character. These questions hinged on the primary decision to interfere at all in prescribing a change in the condition of the Philippines. Some members of the Cabinet felt that the insurgents under Aguinaldo have acted independently of the United States from the very beginning of the insurrectionary movement, and having lately shown a disposition to make trouble for us, had no moral claim upon the United States in the settlement of terms of peace. On the other hand, it was urged that our Government should lose no opportunity to extend its principles throughout the world and that this would be done best in the present case by requiring Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. It was upon just such points as this that the discussion proceeded all day.

A point which was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual action by outside Powers.

Another point that was settled, though there was no formal action in it, was that no protest against the continuance of military or naval operations pending the peace negotiations would avail in the slightest; that there would be no armistice; no suspension of operations, nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish Government had agreed to the terms proposed.

Incident to the cession of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain was the decision that every vestige of Spanish Government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines. Furthermore, the sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States of near by waters is to be effective also as a quit claim of all indebtedness assumed by the Spanish Government and charged by her to those islands, so far as the United States is concerned, and all commercial treaties now existing between the Spanish Government and her possessions there and outside power are extinguished.

Some discussion was offered as to the probability of Spain's acceptance of our terms. The views differed, though it can be stated that several of the more influential members of the Cabinet believed that the terms substantially agreed on would not be accepted by Spain at once. While believing that the proposition made should in all reason constitute the minimum to be considered, some expressed the belief that Spain would not be immediately disposed to reach any agreement on them, and that, possibly, a considerable lapse of time would ensue before that Government would be ready to yield, meantime seeking a compromise, which, it was asserted, was not to be entertained for a moment. Others took the ground that there was every indication that she had decided to make terms and that what was now proposed would soon be acceded to, to avoid further disaster.

One factor in the protracted discussion of the Philippine problem was the absence of advices as to the existing situation there on this date, a point that might be of considerable importance in the adjustment of the question.

The unconfirmed dispatch reporting that Manila had surrendered was read and commented on, as indicating that definite action without the knowledge of the exact situation at Manila might cause a statement regarding conditions that did not exist. The formal papers crystallizing the results of the two sessions to-day will be ready for action to-morrow. A formal vote will be taken and the answer of this Government is likely to be communicated to Spain before nightfall.

The most important news received at the War Department to-day was the cable from General Miles, announcing the excellent progress being made in Southern Porto Rico and the capture of Ponce. The Navy Department also received a cable announcing that the navy had captured the city of Ponce and landed the forces under General Miles. Both departments are very much satisfied with what has been accomplished and the tone of both dispatches indicates that the rivalry between the army and the navy for honors in the Spanish war is not at an end. The department expects an easy conquest of Porto Rico and notwithstanding the overtures for peace, made by Spain, the war wil be prosecuted vigorously in that island.

The belief is general in the War Department that General Merritt has landed in Manila, although no cable information to that effect has been received. The fact that Merritt sailed a month ago and has had ample time to reach Manila is the ground of the belief that the department.

An officer has been dispatched to Montauk Point, Long Island, to prepare a hospital for the sick of General Shafter's army when they shall have arrived again in the United States. Orders have been issued looking to the accommodation of sick soldiers on furlough, enabling them to visit their homes and return with greater dispatch and convenience.

It has been determined to send a commission to visit the hospitals of the various army camps with a view of ameliorating the condition of the sick. A surgeon of the army and Major Hopkins of the Adjutant General's office will compose this commisison, with perhaps some other officer of the army.

J. Hopkins is Secretary Alger's military aide. The Surgeon General's office is also considering the advisability of allowing a number of women as nurses in the hospitals of the large camps. The Surgeon General has been averse to having women nurses in the field, but it is said that the large rendezvous camps cannot be considered as field service, and that the objection to women does not apply as it would in active service.

General Shafter was heard from this afternoon in a message relating to the transports in Santiago which are wanted to carry additional forces to Porto Rico. He reported that they were being unloaded as fast as possible and that the Yucatan, Allegheny, Comal and San Marcus sailed for Tampa yesterday, while the Seguranca, Miami and Matawa were to sail to-day. The department wants at least three of these boats at once at Tampa to load on the artillery and cavalry on Coppinger's division.

General Coppinger telegraphed to-day that so far these troops have left Tampa: Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, under General Schwan; Batteries C and M of the Seventh Artillery; Troops B, Second Cavalry, and A, Fifth Cavalry. The following troops are waiting transports: Batteries K and M, Fifth Artillery; E of the Sixth, H of the Seventh, and I of the Fourth.

The Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, General Hudson's brigade, consisting of the Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland and First Florida and General Snyder's headquarters, as well as the division quarters.

PEACE PROPOSAL.

Interest Now Centers on Answer to Be Made to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Interest focused early to-day on the approaching Cabinet meeting. It was the general expectation that in its results this meeting of the Cabinet would prove to be the most important that has been held, not only during the present but in many preceding Administrations. Upon the nature of the answer to the Spanish overtures for peace would depend the whole future policy of the United States, for it would determine whether the nation shall embark on a policy of world-wide expansion or shall more cautiously content itself with expelling the Spanish flag from the Western Hemisphere, while at the same time providing what may be in the end ample guarantee for the extension of our trade in the East. All this means in substance that in the best judgment of close observers here, the one critical point is the future of the Philippines.

As near as can be ascertained from personal inquiry, a clear majority of the Cabinet are disposed to be content with the acquirement of a coaling station in the Philippines, allowing Spain to retain the remainder of the group of islands. However, it may be stated that within the last forty-eight hours the President has confined his conferences more closely to the Secretary of State, so that the remaining members of the Cabinet entered the White House to-day with their minds in a receptive condition as to any arguments that might be presented upon this important proposition, even prepared for delay.

In connection with the peace negotiations some significance was attached to the fact that the members of the War Board conferred with Secretary Long in his office just before that official left for the Cabinet meeting. While these conferences are frequent, there was a disposition to regard this particular one as having a bearing on the present negotiations, as Captain Mahan and the other naval strategists composing this board would be able to give valuable advice on the strategic value and necessity of coaling stations in the Philippines, Ladrones and other points on the highway to the Orient.

Secretary Day has a clear idea as to what he desires and when he left the State Department to-day for the White House he had his views outlined and ready for submission to the Cabinet in documentary form. It may be that the Secretary's presentation of the case will be so clear and conclusive as to induce the remainder of the Cabinet to assent at once to the program he has outlined, in which case it will be entirely possible to return an answer to the Spanish Government through M. Cambon within the course of the day. The President has not, so far as can be learned, changed in any degree his disposition to take the American people into his confidence in dealing with this most difficult and delicate subject and about the only restraint that is imposed upon publicity at this stage is that caused by the observance of the amenities of the diplomatic exchange.

Thus it will be necessary to communicate to the French Embassador the decision of the Administration before the same can be made public. This is the rigid requirement of diplomatic courtesy and to fail in this apparently trivial point would be to invite remonstrance that might end in the serious interruption of the negotiations. It is said that the Government's response will be "handed to" Mr. Cambon, whence it may fairly be inferred that the Embassador is to call in person for it at the White House as soon as he is notified that the answer is ready.

The simple matter of handing this communication to the Embassador may involve quite important results. In the event of its being sent to him or handed to him, this act will be in the nature of a finalty, and there will be nothing remaining for the Embassador to do but to forward the communication to Madrid. If, on the other hand, he is invited to the White House to receive the communication, it opens up the possibility of a conference between the President and Embassador, which may carry forward the subject considerably beyond the point specified in the answer of the United States Government. It is probable that the action of the Government will be restricted simply to handing the note to the Embassador, after which, without further explanation, it will be for Spain to make the next move. Up to to-day the Spanish Government has given no intimation whatever as to its attitude or purposes beyond the original proposition submitted last Tuesday, though many public men say the Administration fully expects peace to result from its answer.

The Cabinet also decided that Spanish sovereignty in the entire Caribbean and West Indies must be utterly removed. This means that not only must Porto Rico and Cuba be relinquished, but that the Spanish flag must be taken down on every one of the numerous small islands in the hemisphere. This is in accord with a sentiment that has been growing some weeks. Two other propositions also were disposed of. The indebtedness assumed by Spain and charged against both the island of Cuba and Porto Rico will not be assumed by this Government, and, moreover, commerical treaties now existing between these islands and other portions of Spanish domain will be invalidated by the transfer of authority, the Cabinet having decided not to recognize them.

With respect to the proposition to require Spain to grant an autonomous form of government to the Philippines in the event that she is allowed to retain these islands, it is suggested that but little opposition can be expected from Spain. It has been reported already that in their desperation the Spanish officials at Manila with the consent of the Madrid Government have made the broadest promises to the natives if they would return to their allegiance to the Spanish crown.

Inasmuch as the insurgents are now so firmly established as to make it improbable that Spain could overcome them unaided, it seems only probable that the Spanish Government will be able to make any pledge in the direction of granting an autonomous government that would result in the submission of the natives. The greatest difficulty about the matter is that it must be assumed that the United States has obligated itself to compel the acceptance by the insurgents of autonomy, something it was indisposed or unable to do in case of the Cuban insurgents.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Favors Their Being Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, called for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the business men of this city as to the disposition of the Philippines and to present the sentiments of the chamber to the President of the United States, the following resolution was adopted, after a preamble complimentary to President McKinley for his conduct of the war with Spain:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, voicing the commercial views of this city, hereby respectfully and earnestly petitions the President to hold and retain under our full control the Philippine Islands and other lands which are now or may hereafter be acquired in the present war with Spain, with a view to strengthening our trade relations with the Orient, building up a business that belongs to this country and extending the cause of humanity and civilization, as well as greatly benefiting the people, who will be thus brought under our flag.

"The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

"HUGH CRAIG, President."

FRESNO, July 29.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held to-day, a telegram was drawn up to be forwarded President McKinley, favoring the annexation of the Philippine Islands, if it can be done with honor to this nation.

The nurse girl isn't a necromancer, but she is something of a soothe-sayer.—Chicago Daily News.

VICTORIES FOLLOW AMERICANS.

Old Glory Now Floats Over Ponce.

Spanish in Porto Rican City Surrender.

Inhabitants Greet General Miles' Troops With Enthusiasm.

The Stars and Stripes Were Hoisted Yesterday Afternoon, the Spaniards Evacuating Their Position in the City.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Miles:

PORT PONCE, PORTO RICO (via St. Thomas), July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th, Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties four wounded; all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded.

Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day. Last evening Commodore Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson with his fleet early this morning. General Wilson with Ernest's brigade is now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and its port, with population 50,000, now under the American flag. The populace received the troops with cheers and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm.

The navy has several prizes, also seventy lighters.

The railway stock, partly destroyed, is now restored. Telegraph communication is also being restored. The cable instruments were destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others.

This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in a mountain region. Weather is delightful and troops are in the best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in the future.

Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General.

PORT PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 28.—Secretary of War, Washington: In the affair of the 26th, Captain Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in left hip. Captain J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand. Private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosby, Company L, slight wound in right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitious, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks, and forty or fifty of their sick in the hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

MILES.

The Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois went to Porto Rico on the Dixie.

The Navy Department has posted the following bulletin:

"St. Thomas, July 29 (U. S. S. Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.).—Commander Davis with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester left Guanica July 27th to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. City of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m. July 28th. American flag hoisted 6 a. m., 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisions, articles of surrender upon occupation by army: First, garrison to be allowed to retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, Captain of port not to be made prisoner. Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, General Miles and General Wilson, and transports at 6:40 a. m. on the 28th. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants; great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal.

"HIGGINSON."

AMERICAN VICTORY.

The Stars and Stripes Now Float Over Ponce.

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PORT OF PONCE (Porto Rico), via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 28.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with General Ernest's brigade, and General Wilson's division, on board transports. General Ernest's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing towards the mountains, and will join General Henry with his brigade at Guanica, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois Regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to the ridge where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed, and only three were slightly wounded.

The wounded are: Captain Gibson Barrett, Private James Drummond, Private H. C. Garry.

The Porto Ricans are glad the Americans troops have landed, and say they are all Americans, and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy, and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our Government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and, it is hoped, this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the authority of Spain, and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they come to protect not only yourselves, but your property, promote your prosperity and bestow immunities and blessings of our enlightened and liberal institutions and government.

"It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

General Shafter Not Interfered With in Its Conduct.

SANTIAGO, July 28.—(Delayed in transmission)—Major General Shafter is desirous that it should be known that the United States War Department has in no way interfered with the conduct of the campaign. The General adds that he was never hampered by the War Department and that if the campaign in this vicinity had failed the fault would have been all his own. The department's only part in the operations was in ratifying the terms of the Spanish forces.

General Shafter has requested that these statements be published, in view of the fact that the department has been criticised for faulty management.

General Shafter has received advices that two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the Island of Martinique. They are expected here to-morrow. In addition, three Spanish transports left Cadiz yesterday, and four others are to leave Cadiz on July 30th. These vessels are capable of carrying about 15,000 soldiers, and the embarkation will begin when all the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by August 15th.

The American commander has authorized the Spanish soldiers who commanded the troops that come to Santiago during the siege from Manzanillo to send for their wives and families, in order that they may be able to take them back to Spain at the Government's expense. In all there are about 750 women and children.

The telegraph operator at Manzanillo notified the authorities here that Captain General Blanco at first refused to permit the delivery of messages sent by these officers to their families, but later, under a protest from General Shafter, the Captain General allowed the messages to be delivered.

The American General has also authorized the Spanish officers to charter a schooner at Manzanillo for the purpose of bringing their families to this port, but no vessel was available, and other plans are now under way. Probably a schooner wil be sent from here to Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to fetch the wives and children of the Spanish officers.

General Shafter says he has not made certain statements attributed to him in an interview on the subject of the attitude assumed by General Garcia, and he explains that the alleged trouble between himself and Senor Ros, the Civil Governor of Santiago, is a very small matter indeed. Senor Ros is ruffled at General Shafter not allowing his complete control of the civil section of Santiago, which has been surrendered to the American forces. Senor Ros considers himself the supreme civil authority, basing his claims upon the state paper issued by President McKinley on July 18th and providing in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, which contains the following clause:

"The Judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice, may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the commander-in-chief."

Senor Ros, it is understood, resents General Shafter's so-called interference with his duties. A little cloud arose over the fact that Senor Ros discharged three employes and substituted for them three of his own friends. The discharged employes compalined to General Shafter, who ordered their reinstatement. Since then Senor Ros has been slightly ruffled, but he is continuing to discharge his duties as General Shafter's subordinate. The trouble was really insignificant, but Senor Ros and his three friends being Cubans, the matter was magnified in their circles. Senor Ros simply obeyed General Shafter's orders, without protest, though he may have murmured behind his back.

When the American soldiers were in the conquered city they were received by the townspeople with many evidences of good fellowship. Our blue coated men were strange figures among the slipshod and hungry looking inhabitants of Santiago, who wondered at their healthy appearance and at the fact that men would campaign dressed in the heavy uniform of our army. Cigars and rum were plentiful and could be had for the asking. Spanish soldiers attached themselves to groups of American soldiers and guided them through confusing streets.

The Spaniards produced rum and cigarettes for their guests in a mysterious manner, which the soldiers could not account for until one trooper noticed that friends of the Spaniards handed about the refreshments as the men passed along the street. Persons in the streets bowed pleasantly to the Americans, and a pleasant word to a group of Spanish soldiers always brought forth responsive smiles and friendly comment. Now and then a sullen face could be seen, perhaps on some junior officer, whose war pride was suffering, or a soldier still limping from a wound would scowl at the men who had injured him. But apathy to the whole proceeding was notable, except, where rejoicing was evident.

The townspeople are glad that the days of suffering are over, and to many of the lower classes it is a matter of indifference that the American flag floats over the palace instead of the red and yellow insignia of Spain and that American soldiers sit at their palace door opposite the necessary Spanish guard. They will soon learn that the American flag means food and then feelings will bring them for the time being to our side. The storekeepers regret that our army will not enter the city. The needs of a thousand men in the way of clothing and refreshments would bring acceptable trade and provide work for the many thousand people crowding in from the country, returning sick and hopeless to homes desolated, looted or sold out during their absence, for the Spanish soldiers, pressed by gnawing stomachs, have not respected empty houses and family possessions, supposedly in safety during their owners' absence have been sold for tobacco and such food as could be obtained.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves, who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The rebels demand independence, but the better classes, the merchants and land owners, dread such a possibility and fervently hope that the United States will retain the reins of government in the island as a guarantee of stability of prosperity.

Senor Julian Cendoja, agent of the Ward line of steamers, says that a hundred Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, which is expected to-day and they will leave the city, unless there is some assurance from the American Government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba. This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spanish, foreigners and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba, and until the expression is made, no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago, where, to-day both are in a demoralized and chaotic state.

YELLOW FEVER.

How It Was Brought Into Ranks of Americans in Cuba.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The first definite statement was made to-day as to how yellow fever was brought into the ranks of the American army in Cuba.

H. L. Beach, who represented the Associated Press along the fighting line at Santiago, and who has just returned to Chicago, made the statement as follows:

"When General Shafter sent word to Santiago that he intended to bombard the city the people all began to flee, and most of them went to El Caney. This is a town of about 500 people, but 15,000 refugees went thither and occupied the houses in which there was room for only 500. The town was overflowing; there was no food for the Cubans, and the army had not enough to spare. So these people had to go out and forage for themselves. Santiago is known as the worst yellow fever part of Cuba, and those people who did not carry it with them soon had it, for their condition, huddled together as they were, was terrible, and brought on the pest almighty. I know it to be the fact, having seen it myself, that the army ambulances were used to haul these refugees from Siboney so they might get food.

"The people waded through the mud and were picked up by the ambulances. Then our sick and wounded were hauled in the same ambulances. But worst of all, it seems to me, is the fact that the commissary wagons, which always were going to Siboney and back, carrying food, went out with food, returned loaded with refugees, and went back again loaded with food.

"No yellow fever appeared in the army before the lines were opened to these people from Santiago, and Dr. Rucker of Chicago, who was with the correspondents, told us just two days before yellow fever appeared, that it must come in forty-eight hours. He also told Major Pope, the surgeon, but the latter said he could do nothing to avoid it."

Death of a Philadelphia Physician.

OAKLAND, July 29.—Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia, a prominent Eastern physician, died at 8 o'clock last evening at Castle Beron, the country seat of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst in Pleasanton. The cause of death was heart failure. Dr. Pepper was a very old friend of Mrs. Hearst, and at her invitation was spending the summer months in the country. The remains have been embalmed and will be shipped East this evening.

Investigation of Agnews Affairs.

SAN JOSE, July 29.—The Lunacy Commission continues its labors at Agnews to-day. Governor Budd was not present. Attorney General Fitzgerald left after being present but a short time. The session was executive. Manager Hale, Dr. Sponogle and T. T. Tourtillot were examined this forenoon. While nothing is given out now, it is said the entire evidence will be made public later.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Collector Jackson to-day received letters from the Treasury Department that all shippers should be advised to discontinue the "war clause" in drawing up shipping articles, as there was very little probability of danger to American ships, as the destruction of the two Spanish fleets left the enemy practically powerless upon the sea.

SITUATION AS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

While Report of Surrender at Manila

Has Not Been Received at War Department,

There Would Be No Surprise to Learn the Rumor True.

The Disposition of the Spaniards to Give Up to the Americans in Preference to the Insurgents Well Known at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department would not be surprised to learn that by this time Manila has surrendered to the combined American forces gathered on the shores of Manila Bay. However, there is no official confirmation of the report that was printed this morning to that effect. The United States Government is in a position, it is believed, to receive news of so important an event sooner than the Spanish authorities at Madrid. Being hemmed in on all sides, Captain Augusti will not be able to communicate with Hongkong, the nearest cable station, without passing his message through the United States lines and securing permisison for its transmission by boat to Hongkong. And even if a boat bearing such message had arrived at Hongkong, it is only a fair supposition that the fall of Manila will be communicated at that point to the United States by means of cable.

Consequently, it is believed that this announcement of the fall of Manila is an assumption—perhaps the strongest basis may be that the Spanish Government, having sent permission to Augusti to surrender, concluded that he has done so.

It was known to be the disposition of the Spanish authorities at Manila to surrender to the American forces, instead of to the insurgents, when the town must fall. It is tolerably certain that Admiral Dewey might have received the surrender at any time within the past six weeks had he been disposed to exert slight pressure in that direction.

It is said at the War Department that at least three of the six military expeditions that have been dispatched to the Philippines from San Francisco are now at Manila, affording an army of between ten and fifteen thousand men, backed up by Dewey's ships and sailors.

Suspicious interest attaches to a published statement in one of the Spanish semi-official organs to the effect that Augusti has been shorn of jurisdiction over the Philippines beyond Manila, and its immediate environment, the Captain Generalcy of the Philippine group being transferred to the commander of the Vizcayas Islands. It is just possible that there is an important connection between these two items of news, one the surrender of Manila and the other Augusti's replacement, both coming from Spanish sources. As to the latter, it was frankly stated in the Spanish dispatch that the purpose was to prevent Augusti from surrendering the entire Philippine group, so that it is conceivable that, having now arranged the matter so as to protect their interests in the remaining islands so far as possible, and having placed themselves in a position to deny that the United States Government has made the conquest of the Philippines, the Spanish Ministry may have directed Augusti to surrender the small jurisdiction remaining to him to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of the insurgents. As this matter would have a decided bearing on any program the United States may outline respecting the acquisition of a coaling station in the Philippines or the acquirement of the entire group of islands, official reports as to the exact state of affairs are anxiously awaited.

Admiral Dewey may be called to Washington later on to consult with the Administration as to the general situation in the Philippines, the reforms that are needed in the political form of Government of the islands and the location that should be reserved for our coaling station there.

It is believed at the War Department that Major General Merritt has arrived at Manila. He sailed on June 29th, just a month ago to-day. His vessels were faster than some of the others and ought to have reached their destination by this time.

Los Angeles Water Fight.

LOS ANGELES, July 29.—The Los Angeles Water Company to-day opened up a new phase in its fight with the city by making a demand for $150,000, the difference between what the company would have collected under the charter provisions and that which it received because of the City Council lowering the water rates. The city will refuse payment and another law suit will result.

John Tyler was a member of the Episcopal Church.