

SPAIN'S ANSWER ARRIVES.

Received by the French Ambassador,

But Not Yet Communicated to the President.

Reason to Believe That the Spanish Reply

Is Not an Unqualified Acceptance of the American Terms, but an Indirect Attempt to Open the Way for Further Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The reply of the Spanish Government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later came a second section, and they kept coming uninterruptedly by a procession of messengers until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at ten minutes to 4 o'clock, when the last part was scheduled to arrive. In the meantime the cipher experts were at work, and by 4:30 o'clock they were abreast of all portions of the reply received up to that time, and there was a lull for some time, pending the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rainstorm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock might have occasioned delay to the remainder.

Pending the receipt of the complete reply, no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the President, as the time for that depended largely upon some of the features of the reply, and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer which usually accompanies a document of this solemn character. The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the Ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States Government to-night, beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents.

There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the essentials and trusting to a hoped-for conciliatory spirit on the part of this Government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish Government seems to regard as unessential.

Pending the official delivery of the answer, speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the reply was an acceptance it was accompanied by extended discussion and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to beget that possibly there might be another period of discussion, and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms.

The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was on its face an acceptance, although not such a one that precluded all possibility of further discussion. All vital points were believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrones, and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines.

In the carrying out of this program it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish Cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the Senate to become operative.

In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points, there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay, unless the President and Cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion. Late in the afternoon the President received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French Embassy. A Cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving: "The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish Cabinet indicates that the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but leaves several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically

stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on these terms."

"Administration has not yet given serious consideration to the possibility of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the President's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed, and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection, if not the whole of Luzon Island. As to members of the Cabinet as members of the commission, there are precedents for their appointment, notably the treaty of Ghent.

In some quarters it is being urged that so long as Spain accepts the essential principle required by the United States, the disposition here will be to deal with the defeated enemy in a generous spirit on minor details. It is probable that this will be the view presented by the French Ambassador, in case the matter is presented to the categorical acceptance of the American terms. On the other hand, it is believed that a response which opens up diplomatic controversy, and gives the conditions a much broader scope than as originally framed at Washington, may not meet with approval here. For instance, the Madrid advices seem to imply that the answer is based on an immediate cessation of hostilities, but the view among officials here is that hostilities will progress steadily until the American conditions progress entirely beyond the stage of possible diplomatic complications over details. There is a strong disposition in some influential quarters to have hostilities continue until the actual evacuation of Havana and Porto Rico begins by the embarkation of Spanish troops. It is probable that the Spanish reply will be in the hands of the Government in time for consideration at the regular Cabinet meeting to-morrow morning, when the sufficiency or insufficiency of the response can be determined.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Shafter and Sampson Acted in Harmony in Santiago Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A good deal of light is thrown upon the relations between the army and navy during that critical period just preceding the surrender of Santiago by the following extracts from Admiral Sampson's report, dated July 15th, which is now made public by the Navy Department: "On July 1st a demonstration was made by a Michigan volunteer regiment under the command of General Duffield. The New York, Gloucester and Swanee moved up at the request of the army to assist in an attack, which was to begin at daylight, but the troops, which came by rail, did not arrive until 9:20. The small river San Juan, through a deep ravine and is spanned by an iron railroad bridge. There is an ancient fort near the water and on the hill are the small rifle pits. Some sixteen or twenty of the enemy had been counted while waiting for the troops, but disappeared when the ships began firing. The troops advanced as far as the bridge. A corner of the fort was knocked off by the shells of the navy and the flagstaff shot away. Desultory firing was kept up between our troops and the Spanish, the troops returning to Siboney about 10:30 o'clock.

"The evening of July 1st the Admiral was advised by General Shafter that the army would assault at daylight on the 2d, and the navy was requested to keep up a fire at the batteries on the bluff. The squadron consequently closed in early on the morning of the 2d, and kept up a vigorous fire two hours, but the attack proposed by General Shafter did not take place on that date.

"One the night of July 10th, the Reina Mercedes was sunk by the Spaniards, so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed, and if smaller vessels had been sunk by the mines or batteries, the Spanish vessels would have been effectively closed against us.

"It was essential to the new scheme of attack of combined forces that the position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried and this was the scheme of action first proposed by General Shafter on the day of his first arrival, which might be landed either at the foot of the Morro in Estrella cove, to assault the Morro, or to the westward for the purpose of assaulting the west battery. At the same time a detachment of two or three thousand men from the army would proceed by land, occupy the ground between the Morro and just to the northward of it.

"A visit of General Shafter was arranged, but the Admiral being ill, his chief of staff went instead. "The following arrangements were made: That a long continued bombardment of the Santiago from the sea with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and continually during say twenty-four hours, at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour, at the rate of one every two minutes. This refers to the 8-inch and 13-inch shells. If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that an assault be arranged on the Socapa battery, using marines and the Cuban forces under General Cebreco, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller ships.

"General Shafter will furnish the Admiral with correct maps, showing where his lines will be surrounding the city, and also open telegraph communication by the way of Siboney down to near Agudores, to give information as to the fall of the first shots."

This was followed by the correspondence between General Shafter and the Spanish commander at Santiago, in which General Shafter demanded the surrender of the Spanish forces. Copies of this correspondence were forwarded by General Shafter to Admiral Sampson, who was also advised of the terms of the truce agreed upon. On July 10th, General Shafter notified the Admiral that the bombardment of the city would be resumed by the army on the following morning. He inclosed charts showing the position of the American and Spanish lines and requesting that the fleet begin the bombardment at 4 o'clock p. m. on the 10th. General Shafter added that it would be very disastrous to the morale of his men to have any of the shells fall near them, and he consequently requested that the navy throw its shells into the westward part of the city, near the bay, promising that the falling of the first shell would be observed and the results communicated to the fleet by signal.

The bombardment was begun as requested and there were several exchanges of notes between the General and the Admiral as to the result of the firing.

The following correspondence then took place: "Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 11th. "Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron: My lines are now complete to the bay north of Santiago. Your shots can be observed from there perfectly, at least those that fall in the town. Flares followed several shots fired to-day, but seemed to be quickly extinguished. A number of shots fell in the bay close to a small gunboat lying near the shore. At present they are considering a demand for unconditional surrender. I will notify you of the result. I think it advisable to put in some heavy shots, say ten to thirteen inches, to-morrow, and see if we cannot start a fire. Be careful not to shoot beyond the town, as my troops are within one and a half miles of it, and you will be firing directly toward us. "SHAFTER, Major General."

Admiral Sampson notified General Shafter on the 12th that he proposed to begin the bombardment next morning with 13-inch shells. The general, Massachusetts and Indiana were promptly on hand on the morning of the 13th, prepared to fire, but a telegram from General Shafter brought notice of a truce, pending negotiations for the surrender of the city. On July 12th and 13th several notes were passed, General Shafter advising the Admiral of the progress of the negotiations for surrender and Admiral Sampson expressing his readiness to render any assistance desired. In one of these notes, on July 14th, Admiral Sampson informed General Shafter that he desired to be represented in the negotiations for surrender, as it was the result of the combined forces.

At noon on the 14th General Shafter telegraphed to the Admiral that there was apparently every prospect of an evacuation, and at 2:30 o'clock on the same day General Miles telegraphed Admiral Sampson that the enemy had surrendered.

ATTACKS ON SAMPSON.

Secretary Long Stoutly Defends Entire Course of the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. To at least one of these Secretary Long has replied, and a copy of his reply was furnished for publication to-night. He does not, however, make known the name of the person to whom his reply is addressed. Secretary Long stoutly defends the entire course of the Admiral since his appointment to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. The Secretary states that Sampson was selected for the command because it was believed that he was especially fitted for the place.

"He never pushes himself forward," says the Secretary to the Admiral's (Continued on Eighth Page.)

CONDITIONS EXISTING AT SANTIAGO.

A Report From the Medical Department

Showing Disadvantages Under Which It Operated.

Hampered by the Commanding General in Getting Supplies Ashore.

Lofty Purposes of the Red Cross Society on Santiago Expedition Subverted to Individual Purposes, Though Nurses Rendered Great Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following report concerning the conditions existing at Santiago. The report explains what has been done by the Medical Department and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba: "Tampa Hights (Fla.), July 29, 1898. "To the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington:—Sir: In view of the recent charges made affecting the efficient army medical department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent north with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as Adjutant to the Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfitting of the hospital transports Iroquois, Cherokee and Breakwater, may possibly give value to such report.

"Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Santiago expedition. These supplies were divided upon the various vessels, each organization having its own equipment. While the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospitals, the regimental equipment was largely in excess of its needs, and was intended to be called in to supplement, if necessary, the equipment of these hospitals.

"The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and hospital corps pouches and the first aid packets carried by the soldiers.

"Having once left their ships, the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Baiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained hove to indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week.

"During this time the fight at La Guasimas had occurred, and large numbers of sick and wounded were requiring treatment. In the meantime a report of the conditions prevailing on shore was made to the Chief Surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the commanding General, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the medical department for the collection of medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, to transport supplies from the proper distribution, and I was suggested by the Chief Surgeon as available for the performance of these duties.

"The exigency of the situation did not apparently appeal to the commanding General, and for two days the medical department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties.

"On the third day, by order of the Adjutant General, one rowboat was turned over to the medical department for the purpose above named, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front, not to exceed one six-mule team.

"Getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority, their commanding General, who had appeared on the scene, personally directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay.

"Presenting the order for land transportation to the Quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack mules had as yet landed, that neither wagon nor harness had been brought ashore, and finally, that the road was impassable for wagons. After this boat had been taken away, the Chief Surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical department on shore or still on transports, of finding out their wants, or after remedying the many already known to him.

"This condition of things remained until after the fight at Las Guasimas, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage, or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed. The news of the Guasimas fight being reported to the Chief Surgeon, he was finally able to get on board the Olive and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded.

"With regard to the Red Cross Society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were, on the Santiago expedition, subverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross Society of Texas was formally placed under the control of the chief surgeon on shore, and Dr. Egan, the representative of the society, he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Colonel Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of General Shafter to his destination. Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospitals established and in working order. The first offers made by this society dealt largely in generalities, and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the Medical Department.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish, and the assistance rendered by them was of great value.

"In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supply without medicines, instruments, dressings or hospital stores of any kind. Very respectfully, "EDWARD L. MUNSON, "Captain and Assistant Surgeon."

THE "ROUND ROBIN" LETTER.

A Telegram From Shafter Regarding Its Publication.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—General Shafter has telegraphed the President regarding the publication of the "round robin," signed by the general officers of his command, as follows: "I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned, a great deal more than the situation warranted. The situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of Immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I do not believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed.

"What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign, when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage, which they will find here—need not apprehend serious danger.

"I think that you for the high regard in which you hold my command, and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have referred this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above.

"The issuance of the statement from General Shafter was the sequence of a conference held at the White House this afternoon between the President, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long. It was felt that the statements made as to the condition of troops at Santiago might create a great impression abroad. While the statement as issued, was brief, it occupied almost an hour in its consideration, it being felt that the utmost precaution was essential at the present stage of the negotiations between this country and Spain, which had at first been felt to at least be impeded by the knowledge of the serious condition revealed in the appraisal by the officers there. The issuance of the statement was the result, and that speaks for itself.

This evening General Shafter supplemented his first dispatch with a second one on the same subject as follows: "Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 8th. "Adjutant General of the Army: In connection with my telegram of the 2d instant, and the letter of general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with division commanders, and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent. of which have been ill with the very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves them in too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later with plenty of tentage to cover them, and not subject to hardships, and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion, and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum. "SHAFTER, "Major General."

CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THE REPLY.

Spain Accepts the American Demands

In a Manner Hoping for Further Consideration.

Expects to Receive Another Note From President McKinley.

Certain Passages May Lead to an Exchange of Cable Messages of a Critical Nature, Possibly Creating Fresh Difficulties.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The "Liberal" this morning says: "The Government accepts the United States' conditions, believing that it is not authorized to cede territory without the vote of the Cortes. If McKinley objects the Cortes will be convoked this month. A fresh note from President McKinley replying to Spain's reply is expected during the course of this week."

Continuing, the "Liberal" expresses the opinion that "certain passages of Spain's reply may lead to an exchange of cable messages of a critical nature, possibly creating fresh difficulties." Senor Sagasta, when asked to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press whether there was any truth in the statement cabled to the United States that he had cabled direct to Washington on the subject of Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions, categorically and emphatically denied that he had sent any such communication.

The Premier added: "The negotiations will follow the usual diplomatic course, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, will present Spain's note to President McKinley."

It is said that as soon as the American reply is received Senor Sagasta will nominate peace Commissioners.

SPAIN'S NOBLE RESIGNATION. PARIS, Aug. 8.—The "Temps" says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley, and that he will consider it honorable to show that if the United States was successful it is great and magnanimous enough to spare the vanquished enemy, and not to abuse its victory and to desire by the generosity of its acts to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battlefield a veritable pact of friendship.

NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE PROLONGED. LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Times" says: The promptitude with which the Spanish Cabinet accepted the terms on receipt of the American explanation shows that it does not desire to waste time in dilatory procedure. The question when direct negotiations will begin is rather doubtful, probably because the Cabinet is resolved to act scrupulously in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the best authorities disagree in the interpretation of the constitutional law. It is believed that the direct negotiations will occur in Paris.

STATE UNIVERSITY. Dates Set for Examinations for Admission. BERKELEY, Aug. 8.—The faculty of the State University announces that examinations for admission to the College of Letters and Sciences, Hastings College of the Law and the Medical Department of the State University will be held in Berkeley, August 15th to 17th, inclusive. The order of the examinations will be as follows: Monday, August 15th—English 1 B, algebra, Latin 6, Government of the United States. Tuesday, August 16th—Geometry, Greek 8 and 9 (first paper), English 1 B, French, Latin 7 (first paper). Wednesday, August 17th—Greek and Roman history, medieval and modern history, physics, Latin 7 (second paper), German.

Dead Baby Boy Found in a Box. STOCKTON, Aug. 8.—A box containing a dead baby boy was found yesterday morning about 7 o'clock under the El Dorado-street bridge over Miner Channel by Joseph Berot, who lives near by in an ark. The body was taken to the Morgue. Later in the day Dr. Harkness examined the remains, and expressed the opinion that the child died from natural causes. No bruises or marks of violence were noticeable. Evidently the child died a few hours after birth. It was very well developed, and had not been dead very long.

Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$261,649,974; gold reserve, \$139,556,825.

TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND. Three Transports Sailed From Santiago Yesterday. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8, 3:30 p. m.—The transports Miami, Mattewan and Vigilancia with United States troops, sailed for the United States to-day. To-morrow the transport Grand Duchess will leave with 742 men and officers of the Thirteenth Infantry and six companies of the Seventy-first New York, aggregating 458 men and officers.

General Shafter and the Spanish General Toral held a consultation at the palace this afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war. As a result of the confer-



M. JULES CAMBON, WHO REPRESENTS SPAIN IN WASHINGTON. M. Jules Cambon, whom Spain selected as the bearer of her olive branch, is a soldier, a gentleman and a diplomat. Especially is he a diplomat. There is probably not a man on this side of the Atlantic and few on the other so skilled in the smooth arts of diplomacy as M. Cambon. As the representative of France he outranks all the ambassadors of other nations in Washington. France has honored him highly, for when he was sent to the United States as ambassador he was made honorary governor general of Algeria, a post which he held at the time of his transfer. In securing the services of such a distinguished diplomat Spain has been very fortunate.