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PEACE PROSPECTS.

Nothing Definite will be Decided on Until Cabinet Meeting Friday.

THERE WILL BE SOME DIPLOMATIC FENCING

Before the Actual Point of Stating Terms is Reached—Spain will Insist on an Armistice Pending Negotiations—The cry of "Imperialism" Silenced by the Opinion of the President that the United States has no use for the Philippines—This Government not Disposed to Demand War Indemnity if Spain Promptly Retires from Cuba and Porto Rico—We will Want, However, Coaling Stations in the Philippines, Carolines and Ladrones.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending in a large measure for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. Though it is known through the open admission of members of the administration that the present peace phase would remain unchanged until after another cabinet meeting on Friday there was still evinced a disposition to discuss this matter in its every aspect. Naturally the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of yesterday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified and must probably so continue for some days to come, the President having decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the white house yesterday shall be given to the public at this time. The motive is a prudential one, and the President has even gone so far as to suggest to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of the Spanish overture from publication at this time. The next point of interest was the character and extent of the demand likely to be made by the United States as the condition of peace.

Will be Diplomatic Fencing.

It is felt that the statement of terms of peace, both from Spain and from the United States, may be some days off as there doubtless will be considerable diplomatic fencing at the outset before the actual point of stating terms is reached. A good deal of this for instance may result from the attempt to define the methods of approach to the objects sought, whether through a commission or through the direct exchange of notes as initiated yesterday. There will be much discussion in all likelihood also regarding an armistice, for it is the distinct purpose of the Spanish authorities to secure a suspension of hostilities pending the negotiations for peace. It may be that the application will be granted, but if so it will be only under the most effective safeguards to prevent loss of any advantage to the United States, and upon binding pledges that certain well defined objects are to be conceded to us.

A Complex Subject.

The President discussed this complex subject all day with various members of the cabinet as they called in the course of ordinary business. Secretary Alger and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith spent some time this afternoon at the white house presumably exchanging views with the President. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration, that upon only one point in peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction, and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico, our government feels that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition thrown out by the vatican yesterday, namely, that the United States shall annex Cuba, the ostensible purpose being to secure full protection for the Spanish element left in the island, but while this would be a vexatious point it would yield to adjustment.

As to the Philippines, there is a full expectation of greater difficulties, like the Cuban settlement will be rather internal than international in their character the least from the outset.

Don't Want Philippines.

The President is firmly of the opinion that the United States has no use for the islands as a permanent possession. The gravest problems of government would result were the attempt to be made to annex them, owing to the heterogeneous and ill-favored character of the large population of the islands, while any effort to unite with other powers in a joint administration might be fairly expected to result as unsatisfactory as the tripartite arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Germany for the government of the Samoan group. However, there are evidences that a large element in the United States are of the opinion that the islands should be acquired by the United States and it is hoped by the President that before it comes to the formulation officially of the United States demand, public sentiment in this country through newspaper discussion and otherwise, will have so far crystallized as to enable the government to perceive the popular demand clearly.

Spain may Concede all Demands.

It may be stated that it is confidently expected that when the two governments arrive at the point of actually fixing terms they will be found much closer together than is generally supposed. It is felt by officials that with the diplomatic formalities out of the way, the actual peace terms would require little time for arrangement, and to-day it was even suggested that the anomalous condition might be presented of Spain's conceding as much or more than the United States felt justified in demanding. There is little reason to doubt that Spain has made up her mind to give up Cuba. It is almost equally certain that Spain recognizes that she must consent also to the abandonment of Porto Rico. With those two vital points passed there is likely to be little delay on the question of indemnity as there is every disposition here not to press with undue severity on Spain in this respect.

As to Indemnity.

About the only reason which might compel this government to insist upon an indemnity would be a further stubborn resistance by Spain. Speaking broadly, the statement was made today by an influential official that a settlement in which Spain conceded two vital points, namely, Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time gained two vital points, namely, freedom from a war indemnity and a retention of her control of the Philippines would appear to be a just balance of equity.

It is not deemed proper now officially, to make any public statement of these, but much light is thrown upon the situation by unofficial utterances. It should be stated, however, that the President has not yet committed himself beyond recall in this matter and he is prepared to give heed to the counsel to the leaders of the party and to the people. Generally, as stated, the propositions seem included in all lists of demands; namely, first the absolute independence of Cuba with the provision that the island shall be absolved from responsibility for any debt heretofore charged against it by Spain. The last clause, it is expected, will cause some friction inasmuch as it is certain to arouse to desperate resistance certain European holders of bonds issued by Spain based upon the revenues of Cuba.

The second proposition is the absolute cession of Porto Rico to the United States, likewise unencumbered by a liability for any bonded indebtedness. It is believed that Spain has practically made up her mind to this condition before instituting the overtures for peace.

Want Coaling Stations.

Another point upon which the United States, it is believed, will insist is the cession of certain coaling stations in the Ladrones and Carolines, probably Guami island in the former and Yap island in the latter and perhaps one other in a different quarter of the world not yet designated. The last consideration is the one which promises to give more trouble than any other, namely, the settlement of the future of the Philippines. There is reason to believe that the President himself has not determined how this subject shall be treated. A coaling station is wanted there but beyond that, it may be that we will not care to go. An entirely different attitude might have been assumed by our government, but the course adopted by the insurgents under Aguinaldo, which, it is asserted, leaves the United States under no moral obligation to care for his people.

Touching the question of indemnity it may be stated that our government will not be in the mood to abandon any claim on this score if Spain, by further resistance, obliges it to go to the heavy expense of sending a naval expedition to Spain, and of continuing on a large scale the military movements now under way.

IN DIPLOMITIC CIRCLES

Spain's Proposal is the All-Absorbing Topic—Misapprehension Over the Exact Proposition—No Request or Suggestion Made—Conditions Favorable for an Early Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—In diplomatic quarters Spain's peace proposal, made through the French ambassador, is the absorbing topic and the answer of the President is waited with keenest interest. The diplomats showed their interest early to-day by calling at the state department and at the French embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear before. In the first place, no foreign government outside of France has been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace, and the present movement is not shared, directly or indirectly by Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia or Great Britain. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British as well as the French authorities were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace.

Another essential point is the exact proposition made by Spain. There has been some misapprehension over this, owing to the publication of an alleged text of the proposition, and other reports asserting that Spain asked President McKinley to state terms of peace. As a matter of fact, the Spanish proposition does not mention the word "terms" and there is no request or suggestion in it that the President shall state terms of peace. The distinct inquiry made by Spain is as to whether the United States will open negotiations toward the settlement of the war and the arrangement of peace. It is based on the theory that if the President answers in the affirmative then the negotiations for terms will be opened between commissioners or parties clothed with the responsibility of bringing about a settlement. Neither does the Spanish proposition contain any reference to "armistice," but it seems to be taken for granted that a suspension of hostilities will be essential to carrying forward the peace negotiations.

Clothed with Solemnity.

The Spanish proposition is clothed with all the solemnity and formality of a government act, despite the cable report from Madrid that the peace proposal is of a "private" nature. The instructions to M. Cambon bear the official signature of Duke Almadovar de Rio, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, besides expressing the desires of the cabinet and government that the peace negotiations be opened, they are given the added solemnity of approval and earnest personal request by the queen regent Maria Cristina. The instructions bear the date of Madrid, July 25. These formalities dismiss all question in the minds of officials here as to the regularity of the Spanish proposition as expressive of the wishes of the government of Spain. Aside from this M. Cambon is too much of a veteran in diplomacy to have embarked on any private overtures toward peace.

Since the conference between the President and M. Cambon, both the French government and the Spanish government have been fully apprised of the action taken at Washington, and it is not improbable that Spain within the next two or three days will take another important step forward by voluntarily suggesting what terms of peace she will regard as consistent.

The yellow fever conditions are being suggested as one reason favorable to the conclusion of peace, for it is being urged that the material advantages which the United States will gain by continuing the war will be heavily offset by the inroads of disease. Another point being urged in favor of a peace settlement is that the aspect of the war will be even more glorious, a tribute to the high aims of the government, if it deals in a spirit of magnanimity with the conquered enemy.

It is said also that Spain is so completely humbled and so powerless to further continue the war, that the United States can secure through peace negotiations everything which even a prolongation of the war would ultimately make possible.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

France Put out a Feeler as to Tendering Her Good Offices.

PARIS, July 27.—The following official note was issued here to-day: "At the request of the Spanish government the French ambassador at Washington has been authorized by the French government to present a note from the cabinet at Madrid to the President of the United States. It is in the name of Spain that M. Cambon, who is charged to watch Spanish interests in the United States made this communication to President McKinley at the white house yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Secretary Day.

The Temps this evening says President McKinley gave M. Cambon a reply which the latter has transmitted to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse.

The Temps also outlines the preliminaries to Spain's request. It says the cabinet ten days ago concluded to inquire how to terminate the war, which henceforth, in the opinion of the ministers will be purposeless. They realized that the United States was sensitive of its dignity and that foreign intervention would only irritate and requested M. Delcasse, through M. Cambon to ascertain if the United States would consent to France tendering her good offices. On M. Cambon responding in the affirmative, Spain's note was immediately entrusted to him.

The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter and the secretary of the United States embassy Mr. Henry Vignaud, say the embassy has not received any information regarding the peace negotiations initiated at Washington. They add that the announcement saying that they would be conducted here is premature.

The French government is ignorant of the peace conditions which Spain is ready to offer.

MILES' MISSION.

War Department is Reconciled to the Summary Change in its Plans—Brooke Expected to Sail To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Nothing was heard from the Miles expedition to-day at the war department, but Captain Higginson, the senior officer of the naval convoy, forwarded a brief cablegram that gave keen delight to the navy department because of the unstinted praise it accorded to a popular and dashing young officer, "Dick" Wainwright, the commander of the little Gloucester. Wainwright, having been commended by his superior, Higginson, for his actions at Guanica enjoys the solitary distinction of being the only officer attached to Sampson's fleet who has been twice officially commended since the war began.

The war department has reconciled itself to the summary change in its plans made by General Miles when he landed at Guanica instead of on the northeast coast of Porto Rico as previously agreed upon. It is surmised that he was led to make this change by reason of the detention of his lighters and foresaw a week's delay in effecting a landing unless he went in where he did and ran his troops and artillery directly ashore. He thus has avoided exposing his troops to the hardships suffered by Shafter's men as they lay for some days off Santiago. It is also suggested that the general has scored an important diplomatic advantage in setting foot upon Porto Rican soil before the first overtures had been received from Spain looking toward peace.

The departure of General Brooke and General Haines from Hampton Roads, which is expected to-morrow, to reinforce General Miles in Porto Rico, is a very substantial evidence of the purpose of the government not to abate the prosecution of military operations at this stage of the negotiations. Two generals are embarked on rapid liners and should reach General Miles by next Monday, putting him in possession of a sufficient force to begin the movement upon San Juan at once.

The second captured battle flag was received at the war department to-day with a brief note from General Shafter as follows:

"Fragment of Spanish flag captured by the Thirteenth United States infantry at San Juan, July 1."

Inspector General Breckinridge, who had been a member of General Shafter's staff called at the white house this afternoon and personally described to the President the conditions existing there when he left July 20. He spoke particularly of the remarkable enthusiasm displayed by the United States troops there and of their cool, brave conduct under fire. He also minimized the yellow fever conditions and said that the troops had been fully prepared in advance for its appearance.

An Angry Regiment.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 27.—The Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois and Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania left the park early this morning, under orders to proceed to Porto Rico, but before the Fifth Illinois had time to load for its departure a rush order from Secretary Alger for it to return to camp and ordering out in its stead the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. This is the second time that the Fifth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Culver, has been ordered back after being under orders to go with the brigade to the front. Naturally the matter has caused a very considerable unpleasant feeling among the officers and men of the regiment and they would no doubt like to have a satisfactory explanation.

RESULTS IN CUBA.

Arduous Nature of Campaign Before Santiago.

AWFUL ROADS ENCOUNTERED,

Which from Their Nature Exposed Our Troops to a Murderous Fire of the Enemy—The Superb Nerve and Heroism of the American Troops—General Wheeler's Firmness—Appealed to by Officers to Withdraw after Taking San Juan. Couldn't Afford to do it—Cubans Said to Have been a Disappointment, and Cuba Libre is Designated "A Gold Brick."

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Probably few European military critics will appreciate the arduous nature of the campaign so successfully terminated to-day by the surrender of all the Spanish forces east of Santiago and the virtual abandonment of this province by Spain.

One word tells the story—roads. The roads here are simply paths through the dense tropical forests, paths along which half a dozen ordinary ox teams haul lumbering carts once a day in comparatively dry weather. There are no bridges and in wet weather when the streams are raging torrents the paths are almost impassable to men on horse-back, absolutely so to vehicles of all descriptions.

Our men were obliged to advance in single file into the open, and at the famous assault on San Juan Hill one column marched out of the road to the open in the face of murderous artillery and rifle fire from the Spanish trenches and deployed for the charge on open ground. No finer exhibition of nerve could be required for a soldier than that charge across seven hundred yards of open territory against an enemy entrenched upon the crest of a hill. But our men never flinched.

Did not Contemplate Assault.

As a matter of fact it is one of the unwritten secrets of the battle of July 1 that the plans made the night previous did not contemplate an assault upon the works of the enemy before Santiago. There is a question whether any specific general command to charge was ever given. Regimental and company commanders simply led their way heroically forward up the hill. The hill was taken, the American flag planted on its crest and the enemy driven pell mell into his inner line of entrenchments beyond. Our men were too much exhausted to follow up their victory, though it has since been asserted that had the pursuit been continued that afternoon, the demoralized Spaniards would have surrendered that night.

But men who had left a third of their officers and 12 per cent of their comrades upon the field behind them could not go on. Physical strength and courage have their limitations.

So terrific had been the slaughter of our men—80 per cent of whom were then under fire for the first time—that on the night of July 1 officers of high rank, brave soldiers, too, went to General Wheeler, who was in command at the front (General Shafter being still aboard his ship), and appealed to him to withdraw. They predicted an awful disaster to our arms if we attempted to hold the position we had earned so dearly.

Wheeler's Firmness.

But the intrepid old cavalry leader of the Confederacy said "No." He spoke reassuring words to those who came with dire forebodings. "We're in an uncomfortable position," he said, "but the Spaniards are more uncomfortable than we. Pass that word down the line."

General Wheeler even sent back a dispatch to General Shafter, telling of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon him. "I presume the same influences are being brought to bear on you," he wrote in effect; "but it will not do. American prestige would suffer irretrievably if we gave in an inch. We must stand firm."

The Cubans have proved a sorry disappointment throughout this campaign, even to their warmest friends. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged.

Even as sources of information the Cubans have proved unreliable. They could not be trusted.

Cuba Libre "a Gold Brick."

Such information as they do procure or volunteer usually proves unreliable. The more our commanding officers see of the Cubans the less they appear to think of them, either as soldiers or as men. Among the officers there are, indeed, some noble-hearted individuals, noble General Garcia, stands head and shoulders above the rest; but the rank and file are without discipline or any idea of military duty.

Poll the United States troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba to-day and 99 out of every 100 will say in almost so many words: "We have bought a gold brick in 'Cuba Libre.'"

The Cuban leaders are vain and jealous and if they were given self government the odds are that those who failed to get places of prominence and profit would in the course of a month start a revolution against those who had fared better than they.

IN PORTO RICO

Spanish Troops Concentrating—Madrid Advices Tell Another Story.

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ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 27.—The Spanish troops in Porto Rico are being withdrawn from the outlying towns and are concentrating upon San Juan.

The defences of the capital are being strengthened.

MADRID, July 27.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yauco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them and an engagement ensued which lasted the whole night and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast."

Explosion Kills Five men.

PINOLE, Col., July 27.—At 1:40 this morning an explosion took place in the nitro glycerine house of the Hercules Powder Company. No one was in the building at the time. Later a crew was sent to clear away the debris and extinguish the flames and at 4:15 a second terrific explosion took place, killing five men and fatally injuring many others.

SPAIN'S PROTEST

May be Raised Against the Attack Upon Porto Rico

AFTER OFFICIAL OVERTURES OF PEACE

Had Been Received by the American Government—Sagasta's Indiscreet and Bombastic Pronouncement may Result in the Dropping of the Propositions Already Made—The Carlists Said to be on a War Footing on the French Border.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Porto Rico, after the Washington cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the powers it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications making it clear that the United States defers its answer in order to be able to date this after the American forces had gained a footing in Porto Rico.

"Senor Sagasta to-day said: 'We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the United States government. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith everything the Americans have done since and I am ready to protest against it formally."

Country will Welcome Peace.

MADRID, July 27, 11 p. m.—The news that the government is suing for peace, has caused neither surprise nor sensation here. The attitude of a majority of the newspapers shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of an indemnity and the loss of the Philippines, where, it is now taken for granted, the United States will retain a coaling station only.

A few Carlist, Republican and Independent papers pretend that America's demand will not be acceptable. The king's illness has evoked a universal display of sympathy for the court, which, at the present critical moment, may not be without effect on the nation's future.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, says that the king, when convalescent, will probably accompany the court to La Granja.

Carlists on a War Footing.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz, France, says:

The Basque provinces, Navarre and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism are now on a war footing and a military occupation of that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising if attempted. The whole Spanish army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalion.

The government believes that the Carlists boast of more strength than they really possess and will attempt nothing yet. Still the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first signs of popular effervescence in an effort to foment revolution. The government is now prepared to check them immediately.

SPANISH DECEPTION

Again Plays a Part in the Peace Propositions.

LONDON, July 27.—The equivocal denials from Madrid, recently, when inquiries were made on the subject of the reported peace negotiations were seemingly given out at the Spanish capital prior to Spain's formal application at Washington for peace. Many similar communications intended for home consumption may be expected during the negotiations, but the only purpose of such denials is to allay Castilian susceptibilities and they will not affect the real point at issue.

The liveliest satisfaction is expressed in all quarters and in the newspapers throughout Europe at the fact that Spain has at last done the right thing for the first time during the war, and peace is looked upon as being within measurable distance.

It is taken for granted that the opening of negotiations implies a cessation of hostilities and it is believed here that the United States was at first unofficially approached and gave a general idea of the conditions she would insist on before M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, presented his note and that the formal negotiations will consist chiefly of the formation of the terms already practically settled.

CUBAN TROOPS LEAVE

Camp McCalla—Marines Give Them a Great Send Off.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guatanamo Bay, Cuba, July 27, 2 p. m.—All the Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Caimanera in the Samoset. They will camp there, awaiting orders. They rather expect to go to Santiago.

The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was attended with quite a ceremony. A guard was drawn up and the Cubans shouted "Viva Americanos," "Viva Cuba Libre," and "Viva McCalla." It is generally conceded that they have been of great service to the marines. The latter remain in their original camp.

Hobson Knows Nothing.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived here early to-day from Morristown, N. J., and went at once to the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company in Wall street, where he was in close consultation with the officers of the company for two hours. At the end of the conference he said that the contract for the raising of the wreck of the Cristobal Colon were about concluded.

When asked if there was any truth in the report that he was engaged to a young woman from Kansas, and that the engagement had been announced by her, he smiled, and said: "I really don't know what you are talking about. I am sure I know nothing of the matter."

HON. J. W. MASON DECLINES

The Commission Offered him by the President—Won'd Prefer Active Service.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 27.—A few days ago President McKinley sent Hon. John W. Mason, of this place, a commission as assistant quartermaster, with the rank of major, in the volunteer army. The appointment was made without consulting Mr. Mason. He went to Washington and had an interview with the President yesterday, and, learning that the appointment was intended as a personal compliment to him, he declined to accept. He is quite willing to do anything he can substantially in the war, but, like most old soldiers, he has no fondness for the quartermaster's department.

BISMARCK'S CONDITION.

One Report Says He is all Right and Another Contradicts it.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Taegliche-Rundschau, a well informed conservative newspaper of this city, has issued an extra with the following telegram from Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, in answer to an inquiry as to the truth of the report that the prince is dying:

"It is all nonsense. He sleeps well, and otherwise his condition is unchanged."

BERLIN, July 27.—In the face of conflicting statements and the secrecy maintained at Friedrichsruhe, accurate accounts of Prince Bismarck's condition are impossible.

From the best available sources it may be gathered that Bismarck's condition is one of diminishing strength and power to fight against chronic disease rather than of sudden collapse or change. His vital organs are sound and as active as is usual in a man of his age and though his weight diminishes and is now only 187 pounds, he may live for some time unless sudden weakness of the heart sets in.

Another Report.

BERLIN, July 27.—A representative of the Hamburgische Correspondente telegraphing from Friedricharuhe at 4:40 p. m., says:

"The reports of Prince Bismarck's serious illness are unfortunately verified so far as can be ascertained. The family feared the worst yesterday. The prince is weaker to-day, but as he slept well last night it is hoped he may again improve. The whole family is assembled at Friedrichsruhe."

Postmaster General Smith's Denial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The attention of Postmaster General Emory Smith was called to-day to a dispatch in which it was said that a correspondent of a Russian paper remarked to him that "the rumor of an Anglo-American understanding had offended old friends," and that the postmaster general made the following reply: "We are sure that old friends will not betray the United States just as we will not betray them. As for England, the majority here share your sentiments toward her."

The postmaster general said that the correspondent had completely misunderstood what he had said. The gentlemen both spoke and understood English very poorly, and this doubtless explains his entire misconception of what was said. The postmaster general in conversation indicated that the United States desired the friendship of Russia and felt friendly to Russia, but he did not go into any further discussion of the question.

Cattle Thieves Wiped Out.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—A special to the Star from Eufaula, I. T., says: In two distinct battles with deputy sheriffs a gang of cattle thieves and outlaws who have disturbed the Cherokee and Creek Nations for a long time have been destroyed. The fight occurred six miles east of Checotah and resulted in one outlaw, a half-breed Cherokee named Petit, being mortally wounded; David Greathouse, an ex-member of the French gang, slightly wounded and captured, and one, C. A. Horn, captured. Later the remainder of the gang were intercepted near Braggs, Cherokee Nation, by Deputy Marshal Ledbetter and Plazz and all of the outlaws killed. These latter were Goldsby, brother of Cherokee Bill, Mose Miller and the famous "Pickalow" Bill.

Internal Revenue Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The commissioner of internal revenue has held that merchandise brokers are not required to stamp both buyers and sellers contract under the new act. The original note or memorandum of sale is alone held to be subject to the tax; and further that a mere memorandum, accompanying an offer to purchase is subject to the tax only when the offer is accepted. Merchandise brokers are held to be commercial brokers and as such are subject to the special tax provided for in section 3, of the new revenue act.

Spanish "Fours" Take a Rise.

LONDON, July 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 39⅞ and reacted to 39½. Yesterday's closing price was 38¼.

PARIS, July 27.—Spanish 4s opened at 39.65 against 38.10, yesterday's closing price.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers and thunder storms; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness, with showers and thunder storms; light southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	77	3 p. m.	91
9 a. m.	83	7 p. m.	84
12 m.	90	Weather—Cloudy.	