

SPAIN'S ANSWER.

The Madrid Cabinet Agrees To the American Demands.

Acquiescence Must Be Complete or Rejection Follows.

The Army in Porto Rico Is Advancing in the Direction of San Juan.

A Batch of Miscellaneous Telegraph News from All Parts of the World.

Spain's Answer.

Madrid special: The Cabinet Council terminated after having completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The Government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington Government, and that suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

Washington special: If the Spanish answer embodies an effort to secure a material change in the conditions, it will be met with a prompt rejection.

Advancing on San Juan. The general advance of the American forces has begun. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, constituting the advanced center, supported by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock Monday.

Part of the Eleventh Infantry of General Henry's division started to the left toward Adjutant. Troop A, of New York, and the Philadelphia elite, Troop H, of the Sixth regulars, are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast, with the main body of the army. Wire communication with General Brooke on the right has not yet been established.

Peculiar Wreck.

The last mail train on the Santa Fe Railroad was partially wrecked, along three and one-half miles west of Emporia, Kan., when the driving rod on the right side of the engine broke, and the engine ran into the side of the road on the other side. In a moment the flying rods had made kindling wood of the cab. Fireman Charles Foley of Topeka was crushed to a pulp, hardly a broken bone remaining in his body. Engineer James Lolo remained at his post, successfully in turning the steam, and thus saving the train.

Russia and Great Britain May Clash.

London special: There is great uneasiness on all sides here, in regard to the Chinese situation, which is viewed as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia. The Chinese situation, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's inadvertency in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complications, which can only be overcome by the prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's opposition to British commercial concessions must cease.

Wanted Discipline.

William McClain of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, requested Warden Coffin of the State Prison at Columbus admittance as a prisoner for six months for his discipline, offering to undergo any punishment that might be necessary. He said that he had done nothing to send him to prison, but found he was unable to make a man of himself. The Warden refused his request.

Four Boys Drowned.

Four small boys were drowned in the Wild Cat Creek, two miles from Lafayette, Ind. Six lads, each about 9 years of age, went into the creek to bathe. None could swim, and Sadwick Arnold, Frank Lane and two brothers named Letsch were drowned. The bodies, with the exception of that of Arnold, were recovered.

Niagara University Burned.

A fire broke out at the Catholic University at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The chapel was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Maria Teresa Floated.

The Madrid Wrecking Company has received advice from Santiago that the infant Maria Teresa was now floated and found to be in fairly good condition.

Ex-Empress Eugenie III.

Paris special: Ex-Empress Eugenie is reported seriously ill.

Wester Trip for the Prince.

London special: It is reported, in connection with the Anglo-American movement, that strong endeavors are being made to get the Prince of Wales to visit the United States and Canada next summer, and it is added that engagement has been given the idea in responsible quarters.

Car Lines Tied Up.

The employees of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company, Syracuse, N. Y., numbering 400, went on strike. No cars are running.

Killed by Chinese Rebels.

According to reports from the steamer Tacoma, just in from Chinese ports, the rebels in Kwang Si have captured Mong and Tien Pak, and are now surrounding Wuchow and Kiang Tung. Many officials have been killed. The situation at Wuchow is considered so critical that there is an exodus of wealthy Chinese citizens.

Yankee Enterprise in Cuba.

Everything is going on in Santiago, Cuba, as being resumed and men from the U. S. are starting enterprises new to that part of the world. The first American business concern to open an office in Santiago, Cuba, was the Southern Express Company. All parcels for the United States army are being rapidly forwarded.

Two Convicts Arrested.

Sam Smith and Tom Wain, both of whom escaped from the Kansas penitentiary two months ago, were arrested at Nowata, I. T., charged with the hold-up of the St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train at Andover two weeks ago.

Spanish Village Wrecked.

The village of Medina, Spain, has been wrecked by a cyclone which has destroyed several houses at Hornillos has been engulfed by the floods and a number of people have perished.

TROOPS IN DANGER.

Total Obliteration of Shafter's Men Threatened.

WHOLE ARMY IS SICK.

Not a Perfectly Well Man Among American Troops at Santiago.

War Department Finally Awakens to Necessity of Acting—Suffering Soldiers to Be Sent North as Rapidly as Possible—Are to Be Transported to Montauk Point, L. I.—Sensational Petition Signed by All the Leading Officers at Santiago.

Washington special:

Shafter's army will be brought home to the United States as rapidly as possible. Information that the division commanders at Santiago, led by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, had addressed a letter to Gen. Shafter urging the immediate withdrawal of the Fifth corps from Cuba, was contained in a dispatch which was carried to the White House after 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and a council of war was held at once when the full purport of the letter became known.

In the statement presented to Shafter by Roosevelt, and which is indorsed by all the general officers at Santiago, it is declared that the Fifth corps, which is held in Cuba, and that the men must be sent north to save their lives.

For some days back Gen. Shafter's reports of the sickness in his army have been alarming. Nearly one-fifth of his men are in the hospitals. Most of the sick are being treated by medical fliers. Fortunately there are not many cases of yellow fever as yet, but Col. Roosevelt alleges that these figures, distressing as they are, must be sent north to save their lives.

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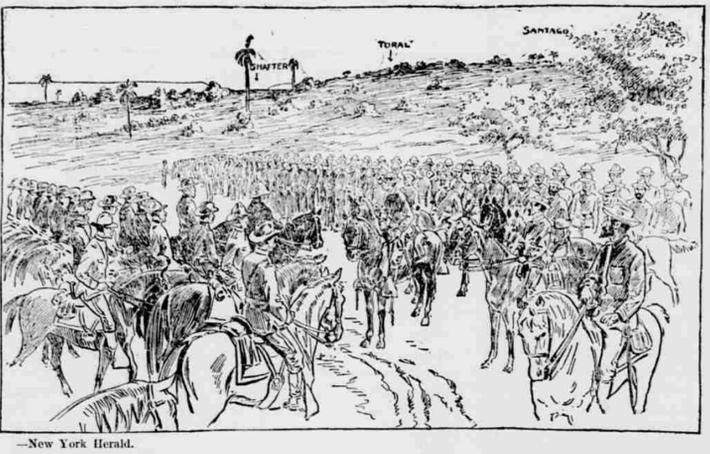
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MEETING OF GENERALS SHAFTER AND TORAL AT THE CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.



TO INCREASE DEWEY'S FLEET. Oregon, Massachusetts and Newark Are Likely to Be Sent.

On account of their protracted stay in equatorial waters, some of the ships of Admiral Dewey's command need overhauling, and before long they must be cleaned and otherwise put in order. The Navy Department is considering the question of withdrawing some of Dewey's vessels to Mare Island and Port Orchard for dry docking and assigning other vessels to take their places. The probability is that the Oregon, Massachusetts and Newark are likely to be sent.

FOR BIG EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Uncle Sam Will Soon Be Well Represented in Foreign Waters. The naval officials are considering the formation of a big squadron to be stationed in European waters after the war is over. The intention is to reform the European squadron, but to make it much stronger than ever before. Just before the war began all the American warships except the Asiatic fleet service in the West Indies, and since then the officials have not had time to bother about arranging for a resumption of naval representation in alien waters. In late years the European station has declined in importance to the United States, until only three ships, none armored, were kept there.

THIS IS A BURNING SHAME!

Horrible Treatment of Sick Soldiers on Their Voyage to New York. There are many bright pictures in the present war, and some, unfortunately, that can create no other feeling than that of stern condemnation. Of the latter class is the incident of the transport Concho, which reached New York with 172 invalids from Sibley, Cuba. The misery which these unfortunate men endured during the voyage is almost incredible. Before the vessel sailed from Sibley 177 sick and wounded had been shipped aboard and it never occurred to any one to find out what accommodations there were for that number. Hardly had the vessel got to sea before the men began to suffer with sickness and fevers of various kinds. Dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases also broke out and the vessel was a pest ship from the first day. Within twenty-four hours all the ice had been used up. There was no fresh water, the water in the storage tanks being nearly putrid, and there was not sufficient food for the sick to eat, the vessel having been supplied with army rations, something which even well men do not greatly relish. There was also a lack of surgeons and nurses to care for the sick and almost no medicine to administer.

FALLING SICK BY HUNDREDS.

Delay in Transporting Prisoners Causes Loss of Lives. The delay in transporting the Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain is embarrassing the War Department in many ways, as it interferes with the carrying out of the contract for the transportation of the prisoners to the United States. The contract provides for the transportation of the prisoners to the United States, but at the end of two weeks not a prisoner had been embarked for the voyage to Spain. The contract provided that the ships be delivered at Santiago within five days. Meanwhile, the prisoners have to be fed at great expense to the Government. They are falling sick by hundreds.

WATER POISONERS EXECUTED.

Treachorous Spanish Sympathizers Caught in Gomez's Camp. News has been received in Washington that four Spaniards have been executed in the camp of Gen. Maximilian Gomez, after a court-martial, for poisoning the water in several cisterns in the village of La Reforma, and that several other suspects are in the hands of the authorities. The court-martial was held by the Cuban civil authorities in that part of the island, to be given a civil trial. Several families were made seriously ill from drinking the water, and a number of deaths are reported. The men executed were "presentados," who had deserted from the Spanish camp and entered the Cuban lines, ostensibly to join their army.

FEVER DEATHS FORTY A DAY.

Frightful Sanitary Condition of the City of Santiago. The reports regarding the healthfulness of Santiago are not borne out by facts. There is little yellow fever among the residents, they being acclimated, but outbreaks are causing a high death rate. The sanitary inspector has made report to Gov. Wood, which says that dysentery and malarial fever are epidemic in the city. The deaths from these causes average forty a day. Under Spanish rule no attention whatever was paid to sanitation.

MEN ON YALE FARE POORLY.

Officers of the Ship Tella of the Voyage to Cuba. An officer attached to the auxiliary cruiser Yale, which recently sailed for Cuba with a regiment of troops aboard, stated that the troops were detained aboard the crowded decks for three weeks, and that the men were made to sleep on the ship had reached Cuban waters. He said the men got soaked wet every time it rained and were heaving like sheep on board; that there was but a ton of le aboard, which was kept for the sick and the captain's table; that water was scarce and its use restricted, and that there were sixty cases of typhoid fever aboard, resulting in several deaths.

PROMOTIONS FOR BRAVERY.

Schley, Hobson and Others Will Be Substantially Remembered. President McKinley has decided to fully recognize the meritorious and gallant conduct displayed in the war by American officers and men. They will be rewarded by promotions. Those known to be slated for advancement are Schley, Sampson, Hobson, Vanbrunt, Clark, Evans, and many other brave officers and men.

EIGHTEEN CUBANS KILLED.

Put to Death Because They Fought for Spain. Cuban brig reports to Santiago of the recent slaughter of eighteen of the countrymen who bore arms for Spain. The guerrillas were captured at Gibara, and were put to death by machetes for bearing arms against the patriots.

ALGER MAY GO TO PORTO RICO.

War Secretary Planning Two Weeks' Trip to the Fair Island. Secretary Alger is contemplating a two weeks' trip to Porto Rico for the purpose of gratifying his desire to see that beautiful country to be a part of the United States. He thinks that the war will be over soon, and that when hostilities cease and the terms of peace are being arranged he will be able to get away.

ROOSEVELT IS REBUKED.

Secretary Alger Thinks the Colonel Unjustly Criticized Volunteers. Secretary Alger has made public correspondence between himself and Roosevelt, in which the latter asks that he have his regiment of rough riders sent to Porto Rico. Roosevelt unjustly reflects upon the merit of the State troops as a whole. Alger's reply is curt and courteous, in which he says the State volunteers are as brave and capable as the rough riders or any other troops.

RETURNS THE MONEY.

St. Louis Contributor of the Maine endless chain is given their address Secretary Long is returning the money, with a note informing them that he has no authority under the law to receive it. The object seems to be otherwise provided for, as Congress has specifically appropriated money for the construction of another battleship to be known as the Maine.

GARCIA CAPTURES MAYARI.

Couriers report that Gen. Garcia has captured the town of Mayari, near the north coast, taking 250 prisoners. One cannon fell into the hands of the Cubans.

THE RULINGS.

They Solve Many Important and Perplexing Questions.

The following rulings, relative to the stamp taxes levied under the various paragraphs of the act, have been received by Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat from N. B. Scott, commissioner of internal revenue, at the treasury department. The rulings solve many simple but perplexing questions of internal revenue. The matters which Commissioner Scott deemed so important that much careful consideration has been given them. The list comprises all of the rulings and decisions made by the treasury department to date and decides many mooted questions.

1. Checks drawn by United States disbursing officers against public funds standing to their credit in performance of duties required by law do not require stamp. Any order for payment of money drawn on a check drawn by a disbursing officer of the United States, counties and municipalities for the discharge of the obligations of States, counties and municipalities, are exempt under section 17 of the act.

2. No stamp is required on ordinary receipts. The exemption from tax on receipts for agricultural products is restricted to receipts for products of that kind, which are deposited by the actual grower or producer in the regular course of trade for sale. This does not exempt receipts for products of that kind, which are deposited by the grower or producer in the regular course of trade for sale, but are subject to the stamp tax.

3. Where certificates of stock are delivered as collateral, the stock to be forfeited in case of failure to pay the debt, the certificate is not stamped, and is not subject to the stamp tax. Where certificates of stock are delivered as collateral, the stock to be forfeited in case of failure to pay the debt, the certificate is not stamped, and is not subject to the stamp tax.

4. A two-cent stamp is required on each order for cash drawn on a merchant by one of his clerks.

5. Certificates of deposit drawing interest, if left a certain time, are taxable as such, notwithstanding that they are not drawn on a bank.

6. The withdrawal of funds by a depositor on the presentation of his bank book to the savings bank does not require a stamp, if there is nothing accompanying it.

7. If papers in the nature of receipts are given in lieu of checks, and are used as evidence of payment, they are subject to the stamp tax.

8. Where certificates of stock are delivered as collateral, the stock to be forfeited in case of failure to pay the debt, the certificate is not stamped, and is not subject to the stamp tax.

9. Assessment beneficiary life insurance associations insuring their own members, and not those of others, are exempt from the stamp tax.

10. The exemption given to fraternal beneficiary life insurance associations applies also to fraternal beneficiary loan associations.

11. In cases where the certificate notes are given, which are not paid at maturity, but on which an extension of time of payment is granted, without the making of a new note, it is not subject to the stamp tax.

12. The person who signs and issues a bank check, without affixing the proper stamp, becomes liable in liability penalties under section 10 of the act, unless it is shown that he had no design to evade the payment of the stamp tax, and that the check was issued and cashed by a bona fide holder for value.

13. Bills of lading for exports by railroad to British North America requiring a one-cent stamp.

14. Bills of lading for exports by shipper, in exchange for which a bill of lading is issued, does not require a stamp.

15. If the duty of carriers to issue a bill of lading or receipt for goods accepted by them for shipment, and to affix the stamp and a penalty is prescribed for failure to do so.

16. New local operators for the delivery of packages, baggage, and such like, with the exception of express companies, are not subject to the stamp tax.

17. Tickets issued in the United States for passage on a vessel not sailing from any port of the United States, but from a Canadian port (or other foreign port), are not subject to the stamp tax.

18. The one-passenger ticket for which stamp tax is required to be paid by the state is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port.

19. Where a passenger ticket is issued, even though it contains several names, but one stamp tax is required to be paid thereon.

20. Barges are not included in the term "vessel" in the paragraph relating to charter mury.

21. A conflict for custom house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, or vessel or steamer for a foreign port does not include ship's supplies for its voyage.

22. It only includes those things which the ship has taken aboard for transportation.

23. A telegraphic dispatch or message is required to be stamped by the person who makes the same.

24. There is no tax upon the bill of sale of a vessel. A mortgage of a vessel requires a stamp as a mortgage of personal property.

25. Bonds required in legal proceedings are exempt from stamp tax. They are such as are required in litigation in either civil or criminal cases, such as promissory bonds, judgment bonds, bonds to stay proceedings, bonds upon appeal, writs of error, bonds for costs, and bonds in criminal cases upon appeal and writs of error, superior court bonds, and bonds in criminal cases upon appeal and writs of error.

26. A stamp denoting one-half of a cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof paid by the principal obligor on the bond as a premium, under that paragraph of Section 4 relating to guaranty companies, and other contracts to give bond will take effect.

27. A certificate of search showing that the docket or records of a court have been searched, and showing that they do not exist as to docket or records, or that they are recorded or are not recorded, and also certificates of search to ascertain whether or not a mortgage has been filed, or whether or not a mortgage has been filed, are not such as are required in the general discharge of government business.

28. Certificates given by an officer, not for a public or governmental purpose, but for private interests, and are, therefore, subject to the tax, and are being required by law to be given when called for.

29. A certificate of acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages are not required to be stamped. The memorandum on the back of a deed or mortgage, made by the register or recorder, and which is required to be filed on record, is not a subject of taxation. It is not a certificate such as is contemplated by law. It is a brief note on the back of the deed or mortgage, setting out the date and place of recording.

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WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

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