Aguinaldo. The condition of the Spanish prisoners confined by the insurgents at Cavite is most deplorable, and has aroused the pity and sympathy of General Merritt, who begins to issue rations today without advising Aguinaldo. This is probably the first step towards assuming proper authority over the insurgents, who had hitherto been treated as masters of the situation. The attitude of the insurgents is the only difficulty in the way of an immediate settlement of the whole matter.

It is an open secret, and I have information confirming the report from the best possible sources, that Manila is willing to surrender, and may do so, provided assurance is given that the inhabitants will be protected from the insurgents, who openly declare their intention of killing every Spaniard.

Personally, I am convinced that the only means of controlling Aguinaldo's rabble is to disarm the whole population. This step alone can make life and property safe. The American troops are active and reconnoissances are daily made in the country, which is being thoroughly studied and carefully mapped.

The arrival of the third expedition is expected tomorrow. The force will then be amply sufficient for any emergency. Shortly after midnight last night the Americans occupied the insurgent lines for several hundred yards, including the position nearest to the Spanish works. The insurgents yielded their positions at the request of General Merritt.

CHANCE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Troops at San Francisco Expect to Go to Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—General Merritt's call for reinforcements and Aguinaldo's ugliness have sent a thrill along the nerves of the remaining troops of the expeditionary forces, who, with peace apparently imminent, and transports few and far between, had begun to fear that the alarms of war were not for them. If the governor general of the Philippines is to make his demand exceed the 20,000 limit, every one here will go, and more will be called, for General Merriam has had no orders as yet to make any move toward a larger expeditionary force.

The transports Charles Nelson and the Lakme will get off some time this week, probably Friday.

Three companies of the First battalion of the First New York volunteers, Major Chase commanding, will sail on the Charles Nelson, and the battalion of engineers, 364 enlisted men and 14 officers, Captain Rickson commanding, will take passage on the Lakme. Both commands will be ordered to embark on Thursday. The remaining companies of the New York regiment will be transported as soon after as possible. The Alliance and Mariposa are now under consideration for this purpose. The North Fork will be used for freight only.

MASSACRE OF CATHOLICS.

Pope's Anxiety Over the Bishop and Clergy at Cavite.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—A special from Washington to the Daily News says: The war and navy departments have received, through Cardinal Rampolli, papal secretary of state, a cablegram from the pope, expressing the keenest anxiety for the safety of the bishop and clergy at Cavite. Information received at the vatican is to the effect that Aguinaldo and his forces have planned the massacre of the Catholics.

Immediately upon the receipt of the information cablegrams were sent to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, directing them to take every means possible to prevent the insurgents from harming Catholics. The receipt of the news has caused much uneasiness here. If an attempt of this kind is made by Aguinaldo it will surely lead to conflict between the forces under him and those of the United States.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

HOW REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS FIGURE OUT A SURPLUS.

Treasury Attempts to Show That the Dingley Revenues Exceed the Ordinary Expenditures.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Assistant Secretary Howell today made public the following statement in regard to the receipts and disbursements of the government during the last fiscal year:

Receipts, including Pacific railroad items, were $405,321,335. Expenditures, including Pacific railroad items, $443,368,582, leaving a deficit of $38,047,247. If we exclude the receipts from Pacific railroads, amounting to $64,751,223, and the expenditures on this account of $4,549,368, the account would stand as follows:

Receipts, $340,570,110; expenditures, $438,819,214; deficit, $98,249,103.

This large deficit is accounted for, in part, by the extraordinary demands upon the treasury to carry on the war. A conservative estimate of the war expenditures during the months of March, April, May and June, is $56,000,000. If we deduct this from the $98,249,103, the deficit would be $42,249,103. In other words, the deficit would not have exceeded this amount on a peace basis.

At the end of the first seven months of the fiscal year the deficit was $51,901,823. Deduct from this $42,249,103, and we find that the deficit has been reduced during the last five months of the fiscal year $9,652,719. It thus appears that during the last five months of the year our receipts exceeded our expenditures on a peace basis over nine and a half million; or, to express it in another way, the tariff law of 1897 produced during the last five months of the fiscal year a revenue which exceeds our ordinary expenditures by over nine millions of dollars.

LORD DE WARR'S DENIALS.

Accepted Hooley's Money, But It Was a "Gift."

London, Aug. 2.—Lord de la Warr has issued a statement, denying that he accepted money to join any of the companies promoted by Mr. Ernest Hooley, the bankrupt, but he admits that he received about £23,000 from Mr. Hooley "as a gift," in recognition of services rendered, having worked hard in the interests of the companies with which he was connected. Lord de la Warr adds that while he considers himself morally justified in accepting the gift, he does not desire to retain a shilling to the prejudice of Mr. Hooley's creditors, and is, therefore, taking steps to ascertain the exact amount received and to refund it. He says he called on Mr. Hooley after the first examination to give him an opportunity to correct some misstatements, but that it is absolutely false that he directly or indirectly offered Mr. Hooley £1,000 to vary his statements.

General Weaver For Congress.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Aug. 2.—General J. B. Weaver was nominated for congress in separate conventions this afternoon by the Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans of the sixth district.

Dyspepsia can be cured by using Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. One little Tablet will give immediate relief or money refunded. Sold in handsome tin boxes at 25 cts. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

You take no risk in trying U. S. Baking Powder, for every can is guaranteed.

WOMEN OF PORTO RICO.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA

Populists Take All But One of the Nominations.

PLAN WAS AGREED TO

SILVER REPUBLICANS ARE ENTIRELY SHUT OUT.

Democrats Permitted to Name the Attorney General—Democrats Carried Alabama By Fifty Thousand Majority—Speaker Reed Renominated—Weaver Nominated In Iowa.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 2.—Nebraska's fusion forces failed to make for themselves a record for industry in their three state conventions held today. Beginning shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, this evening's recess found them hardly well begun, a permanent organization and appointment of the customary committees being the sum total of the work accomplished by the night session. An excuse for delay was found in the fact that the Populists, Democrats and free silver Republicans met in different parts of the city, and to make fusion binding it was necessary that conference committees should make frequent trips to and from the respective halls.

The interest centered largely in the Populist deliberations, as it was a foregone conclusion that this branch of the political family would dictate the terms on which the triple-alliance would be effected. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the night session began, and two hours later the report of the conference committee on division of the offices among the three parties was received. It recommended that the Populists be allowed to name the head of the ticket (governor) and that such other state officers as had served acceptably be renominated. There was opposition, but the report was adopted in turn by each convention. It means that the Populists take every state office except attorney general, which goes to the Democrats.

At 10:30 nominations for governor were called for in the Populist convention.

POYNTER FOR GOVERNOR.

The first formal ballot brought out 17 candidates for governor, W. A. Poynter of Boone, Populist, leading in strength in the Populist convention; Judge Neville of North Platte, Populist, with the free silver Republicans, while the Democrats, disregarding the agreement of the conferees, cast their solid vote for Attorney General Smith, a Democrat.

The second and third ballots were uneventful, but the fourth saw the Populists give Poynter a majority, and he was declared the nominee of that convention. About the same time the free silver Republicans veered from Neville to Poynter, giving a flattering vote, but declining to make him the unanimous choice. The Democrats, on the fourth ballot, again cast a solid vote for Smith. As it requires a majority of all three conventions to nominate, the Democrats are able to block progress indefinitely.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform, in part, follows:

"We, the Democracy of Nebraska, send greetings to the brave men who are fighting humanity's battle and attempting to relieve the suffering, privation and hunger of a courageous but oppressed people, and for that purpose to guarantee unto the fertile isle of Cuba a government created, maintained and upheld by the consent of the governed, and pledge the president of the United States our most hearty support in the vigorous prosecution of the conflict.

"We are proud to belong to a party that acknowledges as its chieftain and leader the Hon. William J. Bryan, the people's champion, whose arm is ever lifted in defense of their rights and in redressing their wrongs, whether in peace or in war.

"We reaffirm our adherency to the platform of 1896, adopted by the Democratic party in national convention assembled. And that the paramount issue of the campaign of 1900 ought and will be the restoration of our monetary system to its position prior to 1873, the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, and believe that no permanent prosperity will reward the efforts of our producer until such a law is enacted.

"We further declare that we are opposed to banks of issue, and demand that all money, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the government."

The platform denounces the Dingley tariff as illogical and oppressive, favors an increased tax, indorses the present state administration and the work of the fusion members of congress.

The platform of the free silver Republicans does not differ materially on the leading planks from that of the Democrats.

ALABAMA'S ELECTION.

Democrats Won By Fifty or Sixty Thousand.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 2.—The contests on many counties in this state, turned on local matters, the office of probate judge being the prize fought for. This officer is elected for six years. Returns received here at 11 o'clock tonight indicate the Democrats have carried 33 counties and the Populists 12. In four counties carried by the Democrats Populist probate judges were elected. There is no question except as to the size of the majority of the Democratic candidate for governor.

Several of the remaining 19 counties are close, and the official vote will decide. The legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches.

Returns received indicate a Democratic majority of between 50,000 and 60,000. Jefferson county gives a Democratic majority of about 4,000. In the city of Birmingham 2,000 votes out of a registration of 3,500 were polled. Of these the Democrats received 1,800.

Reports from all over the state show that the Populists have lost heavily in all their strongholds.

REED RENOMINATED.

Thinks His Election Will Be Unanimous—War Problems.

Portland, Me., Aug. 2.—The Republicans of the First congressional district held their convention here today. After preliminary business, the name of Thomas B. Reed was presented to the convention, and he was nominated by acclamation amid much enthusiasm. Later, Mr. Reed appeared on the floor of the hall. He was greeted with deafening applause, which prevailed until Mr. Reed began to speak. Then some one shouted: "Take the platform."

"No," said Mr. Reed, "let me have my way once."

And the convention broke into laughter. Mr. Reed then spoke as follows:

"I am very grateful for your continued kindness to me, and, being in Portland, it is not unsuitable for me to come here and say so. I have no other purpose than this. A newspaper the other day announced that I would come here and open the campaign. This is not so. I shall not open any campaign, for the simple reason that there seems to be no campaign to open.

"In this district there appears to be thus far great harmony in both parties as to the great issues of the past, and I shall leave to somebody else the task of disturbing it. All over the country, also, there is a dearth of political feeling. I never knew less of it in all the years in which I have known of such things. To me, this seems fortunate for the country. I do not refer to the war alone. The war is taking care of itself, and seems likely to be soon finished by the fighting qualities of our soldiers; qualities not diminished by 33 years of peace, and by the skill of our naval gunners, engineers and sailors, which skill the general education of our people seems to have wonderfully increased. The unfaltering courage of both soldiers and sailors is a cause of pride to every American. The problems after the war will be the most troublesome and will demand the most earnest efforts of us all. For my part, I hope that all these problems may be worked out consistently, with our time-honored and dearly-bought institutions and with the traditions of our wise forefathers. Returning to the purpose for which I came here, I renew my thanks to you for your continued and unvarying good will. That good will, permit me to say, has not consisted half so much in bestowing and continuing to bestow on me a position of distinction as it has in the large liberty you have always given me in interpreting your wishes. I am proud to say that that consideration is not the characteristic of my district only, but of the whole state of Maine."

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

Congressman Sayres Will Be Nominated For Governor.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 2.—The Democratic state convention, after appointing committees on order of business, credentials and platform, adjourned until tomorrow.

There is no contest except for the positions of treasurer, land commissioner and judge of the court of appeals. The nominees for the other offices will be: Governor, Joseph D. Sayres; lieutenant governor, J. N. Browning; attorney general, Thomas S. Smith; comptroller, R. W. Finley; railroad commissioner, Allison Mayfield; superintendent of public instruction, J. S. Kendall; associate justice of the supreme court, Thomas J. Brown.

Congressman Bailey and Congressman Henry are working hard to keep the convention from announcing in favor of holding the conquered territory. A majority of the delegates favor expansion.

WYOMING FUSION.

Alger For Governor and Blydenburgh For Supreme Court.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Aug. 2.— The Democratic state convention will be held at Casper tomorrow. Telegrams from there tonight say harmony prevails among the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists, who have united to defeat the goldbug Republican ring which has held power for some time in Wyoming. Most of the delegates are not instructed, but the feeling among the three parties tonight seems to favor Hon. A. C. Alger, Democrat, of Sheridan, for governor.

C. E. Blydenburgh of Rawlins, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, for the supreme court, has no opposition. C. H. Arnold of Laramie and John Charles Thomson of Cheyenne are most talked of for congress, although Congressman Osborne is mentioned for renomination. The prevailing sentiment is strong in favor of the white metal, and the platform adopted will be for its free and unlimited coinage.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mr. E. Cocking, an extensive woolgrower of Australia, stopped off in Salt Lake yesterday on his way from England, bound for home. Mr. Cocking is seeing the states by degrees and has been studying the tariff system of this country. In speaking of the wool interests in general, he believed that the Dingley law did not affect the price of the Australian wool. "Of course," he said, "your duty shuts our wool out, but then we did not export any great amount for American consumption. Our wool is much superior to yours, and we can readily find market for it without climbing your tariff wall."

* * *

A party of excursionists from Kentucky registered at the Kenyon yesterday. They are in charge of William P. Bonta, and the remainder of the party are C. L. Robinson and wife, Dr. J. M. Kinn and wife, Mrs. Glazebrook, Miss Suffield, J. A. Bullock, Miss Judge and maid, all of Louisville; Frank Heeney, Frankfort, and Albert Greely and wife, Muncie, Ind.

* * *

Alfred Willey, representing the Silverman Brothers of Chicago, is at the Knutsford. Mr. Willey recently consummated one of the largest wool buys in Idaho, acquiring the entire Jones clip of 200,000 pounds. At an average of 14 cents per pound, the transaction footed up to about $45,000. The wool was shipped east in 15 cars.

GARCIA IN A FIGHT

Cuban Commander Defeats a Body of Spanish Troops.

HARD BATTLE REPORTED

SPANIARDS WERE TRYING TO REACH HOLGUIN.

Cuban Reinforcements Have Reached Garcia and He Has Defeated the Spanish Cavalry and Captured Some Artillery—Great Suffering In Southern Cuba—Sick Reports.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Playa del Este, Cuba, Aug. 2.—News has been received here today from General Calixto Garcia and the Cuban forces under him at Mayari, near the bay of Nipe, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The report is that General Garcia has been in a heavy fight with Spanish troops, who were trying to effect a junction with the main body of Spanish regulars at Holguin. These Spaniards were probably the force that evacuated Nipe bay during the recent naval bombardment. A large body of Cuban reinforcements had reached General Garcia, and the impression is that he defeated the Spaniards in this engagement, or at least held his own. The Cuban dispatch says that two cannon had already been taken from the enemy, and the Spanish cavalry had been defeated.

General Garcia had moved towards Holguin, as it was reported that the Spaniards were trying to open their way through the Cuban lines to the province of Puerto Principe.

The inhabitants of Caimenara and Guantanamo are now receiving Red Cross supplies from Santiago.

The tug Manati, recently surrendered, arrived here today from Cienfugos, in charge of Ensign MacFarlane of the gunboat Helena. Ensign MacFarlane says that the reports from Trinidad, Cape Cruz, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos indicate great suffering and starvation throughout the whole section, where the blockade is doing its work with much expedition.

It is believed Manzanillo will have to surrender on demand to the navy before many weeks.

SHAFTER'S SICK REPORT.

Reduction Shown In the Total Number of Cases.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The detailed condition of affairs at Santiago, together with a list of the deaths on each day, is shown in the following telegrams from General Shafter:

"Sanitary condition for July 29: Total sick, 4,164; total cases of fever, 3,212; new cases of fever, 609; cases of fever returned to duty, 792. Death list: Private P. D. Gearny, company G, Sixteenth infantry, July 28, dysentery; Principal Musician George Holderness, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private Max H. Paulser, company C, Thirty-third Michigan; Private William Brent, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private Edward Benjamin, company D, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private David McCafferty, company E, Second infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Gus Graem, company L, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Sergeant William A. Young, company E, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Private Rinaldo K. Speed, company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute dysentery; Private W. G. Dolan, company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malaria remittent fever.

"Sanitary condition for July 30: Total sick, 3,892; total cases fever, 3,269; new cases, 543; cases fever returned to duty, 815. Deaths on July 30: Captain Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private S. O. Johnson, company F, Seventh infantry, asthenia following yellow fever and diarrhoea; Major Patrick J. Grady, Ninth Massachusetts, functional disease of the heart; Private John F. Minnis, company H, Second infantry, pernicious malarial rever; Private John H. Cleaser, company E, Second infantry, pernicious malarial fever. On July 29, Private Andrew Thorp, company G, Ninth infantry, malarial fever and diarrhoea."

In another dispatch dated today, General Shafter says he has in the hospital, wounded and sick prisoners, today, 2,181.

In a dispatch received late today General Shafter gives the sanitary report of his army for July 31, as follows:

"Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,225; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 653; cases of fever returned to duty, 722.

"Deaths on July 30: Private Bergh, troop F, Sixth cavalry, malarial fever; Private Edward Sutton, troop G, Ninth cavalry, malarial fever; Private Staffings, company B, Twelfth infantry, dysentery.

"On July 31: Private J. Kehling, company H, Third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Sam J. Powers, troop F, Second cavalry, yellow fever; Sergeant Charles A. Coon, company H, First infantry, typhoid malaria; Private Harry Hague, company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Louis Kocarnik, battery F, Fourth artillery, gunshot wound of chest and heart, evidently suicidal; Private F. J. Vivian, company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever; Private John A. McDonald, company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever."

SHAFTER-GARCIA QUARREL.

Palma Says It Will Not Affect the Campaign.

New York, Aug. 2.—President T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban junta, when questioned today about the estrangement between General Garcia and General Shafter, said: "There is no danger that the Cubans will permit a slight misunderstanding of one of their countrymen—even a general—with an American to affect the successful issue of the campaign. I know that General Garcia, as well as all the Cubans, has too deep a sense of gratitude toward the United States to harbor slights or fanciful wrongs against their benefactors."

Political Prisoners Released.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The war department has posted the following telegram from General Shafter, dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1:

"All political prisoners have been immediately released as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but General Ewers went there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival."

NO EXTRA SESSION NEEDED.

PRESIDENT SAYS CONGRESS WILL NOT BE CALLED.

On the Other Hand, Mark Hanna Says An Extra Session Must and Will Be Called.

Washington, Aug. 2.—There will be no extra session of congress, though the senate will have to be called together for prompt ratification of the treaty of peace if the present plans of the president prevail. It is stated at the White House that unless there should be some extraordinary development the house will not meet until it convenes in regular session next December. This statement is made on the authority of the president himself in answer to inquiries in contradiction of reports circulated among public men that congress will soon meet to draft legislation to meet the demands that will follow the close of the war, as well as give formal assent on the part of the senate to the treaty. The military occupation of the territorial acquisitions of this government will in no wise necessitate further legislation expressely authorizing the continuance of a large military force, according to the view of the president.

Persons who conferred with the president today positively assert that there is no necessity for special legislation to authorize the keeping together of the great army of volunteers.

The president, it is understood, takes the ground that the requirements in the volunteer act for disbandment of volunteers on the termination of the war do not contemplate disbandment until the emergencies that are incident to this war are over and does not prevent the maintenance of a large body of troops in territorial accessions until order is restored.

A well known public man who was in conference with the president today suggested that the necessary military occupation of our conquered territory would involve maintenance for two years of an army of about 100,000 men.

HANNA SETTLES IT.

Says An Extra Session of Congress Must Be Called.

Cleveland, Aug. 2.—Senator Hanna stated that an extra session of congress will undoubtedly be called early in the autumn: "The beginning of the end of the war is at hand," said the senator. "An extra session will have to be called in order to consider the ratification of the terms of peace. I do not know when President McKinley will assemble congress. As far as I know no call has yet been issued for an extra session, but it is sure to come soon."

CORBETT PINING FOR A FIGHT

DEPOSITS $2,500 FOR A MATCH WITH FITZSIMMONS.

If Bob Declines, the Deposit Is For Jeffries—Dick Case Defeated at Scranton—Tennis Championship.

New York, Aug. 2.—James J. Corbett today posted $2,500 at the office of a morning paper for a match with Bob Fitzsimmons or Jim Jeffries. In his letter authorizing the deposit of the money, Corbett says: "If I defeat McCoy at Buffalo I shall expect Fitzsimmons to show a disposition to make a match. If he is unwilling to do so, the $2,500 goes for Jeffries, and if I defeat Jeffries, I don't see how Fitzsimmons can decline to meet me."

DICK CASE WHIPPED.

Utah Slugger Nearly Knocked Out By Jim Judge.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 2.—In tonight's 20-round glove contest between Jim Judge of Scranton and Dick Case of Utah, before the American Sporting club, Judge got the decision at the finish, when he had Case all but out.

Bald Wins Again.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 2.—E. C. Bald won his second championship race at the Buffalo Athletic Field, riding a splendid race, which was run by electric light in the presence of an immense crowd. In the final heat he beat Freeman by half a wheel. Tom Cooper finished fourth. Summaries:

One Mile, Professional—E. C. Bald won by half a wheel; Z. H. B. Freeman second, F. A. McFarland third, Tom Cooper fourth. Major Taylor fifth. Time —[illegible].

Two-mile Handicap, Professional—Charles Werick, 250 yards, won; J. Fisher, 125 yards, second; S. Williams, 150 yards, third; T. G. Willey, 100 yards, fourth. Time—4:15 3-5.

Tennis Championship.

Boston, Aug. 2.—M. D. Whitman won the championship in the tennis tournament, which was concluded at Long Wood this afternoon, by defeating L. F. Ware, 8-6, 6-5, 0-6, 6-5.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 0.

Philadelphia—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 7.

Louisville—Louisville, 1; Boston, 1.

St. Louis—Brooklyn-St. Louis game postponed; rain.

FOR ONE WEEK.

We are making special reduction in prices on

FRUIT JARS,
JELLY TUMBLERS,
OIL STOVES.

This is a rare opportunity offered to those who intend putting up and preserving fruit.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

rapidity of official procedure here. Generally when the Spanish government has to make an important decision, a long series of cabinet councils is devoted to what is called in semi-official phraseology "exchanging expressions"—an euphonism for talking at large, bringing recalcitrant members into line and postponing a decision until tomorrow.

It was expected, therefore, in the most important question, war or peace, that these preliminary operations would require many days. In reality, if entirely dispensed with, they were got through in a single sitting, and the whole procedure of examining the American demands, deciding on a course of action and preparing a formal reply was accomplished, if we may trust to the Madrid press, in less than 25 hours.

M. Cambon's note was received Sunday evening and communicated immediately to the queen regent by the foreign minister, who subsequently paid Senor Sagasta a visit. At 8 o'clock Monday the premier telephoned his colleagues to assemble in council at 10. When the council rose at midday, the main questions had been decided upon, but a full reply could not be prepared because one or two points in the American note required explanation, and a supplementary note had been received from M. Cambon, containing a new condition. The existence of this new condition was admitted by Senor Sagasta to a representative, but the premier declined to say whether it aggravated or softened the conditions previously communicated.

At 3 o'clock Duke Almodovar de Rio had an audience with the queen regent, and at 5 o'clock the cabinet had a second sitting, and before rising the ministers had, it is said, completed their formal reply, and some authorities affirm that it was telegraphed to Washington during the night, but this statement requires confirmation.

As to the precise nature of the demands, and the contents of the note in reply, the ministers refuse to give information. So the rumors on the subject cannot be regarded as more than surmises. But indications are not wanting that President McKinley's proposals have been considered in a conciliatory spirit, with a view to arriving, if possible, at an immediate pacific solution.

REPORTS FROM MADRID.

Spain's Acceptance Was Cabled Monday Evening—Hard Conditions.

London, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says: The government's reply to the American terms was forwarded yesterday evening, through M. Cambon, and there is a strong prospect that peace will be concluded.

It is not to be supposed that the United States government will object to representations being made in the Philippines question and on some pecuniary claims which were mooted by the United States in the West Indies. On all the remaining issues Spain shows a disposition to assent to the American demands. No cabinet council was held today, nor are the ministers likely to meet again until fresh intelligence is received from Washington. This is not expected at the earliest before Wednesday.

With regard to the part played in the negotiations by M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, there is now a marked tendency here and in Paris to attribute considerable importance. Directly the final arrangements are made it is supposed that the press will be allowed more liberty of comment. The general impression is that both governments are disposed to put an end to the war as honorably as possible for Spain, which would have been easier had the United States not imposed such hard conditions with regard to the Philippines.

No practical suggestion was adopted at the council today for continuing the war or averting the penalties, already so painful and heavy, and all sections of the opposition will have to acquiesce in what the government negotiates with the United States.

New York, Aug. 2.—A special cable to the Evening Journal from Madrid, published in a late edition of that paper, says: Spain accepts the principal conditions of peace, as set forth by the American government, and only the peace details are needed to cause all hostilities to cease at once. A peace delegation will be chosen at once to confer with the representatives of the United States. The peace conditions set forth by President McKinley were discussed at length today by Minister Sagasta, and at the conclusion it was given out officially that the terms of the United States would be accepted. There are one or two amendments to the proposition of the United States that Spain will ask to be made, and if this is done peace will be declared at once.

London, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The government has accepted the principal of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: The government's reply to the American peace terms left here Monday evening. The government believes that the nature of the negotiations requires the greatest secrecy and that their success will depend upon the observance of the most absolute reserve here. Official silence, therefore, is complete.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: Spain, it is asserted here, has accepted the American terms, with unimportant reservations, and the peace preliminaries will be signed before Saturday.

SENATOR JONES' VIEWS.

Annexation of the Philippines Would Be Preposterous.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national Democratic committee, who was in the city conferring with prominent members of his party, had this to say concerning our foreign policy before he left for New York:

"The United States pledged to the world that an independent and stable government shall be established in Cuba. When I voted for that resolution, nothing was said about imperialism. This country cannot afford to go back on its pledge. These are my private views, which I believe are those of the Democratic party.

"I do not know waht conditions may arise respecting Cuba, but I have never known a Spanish-American community capable of self-government, and it is possible that since we set out to free Cuba from Spanish domination we may be compelled to pursue a course which will eventuate in the control of the islands. While I am not in favor of the acquisition of territory in the tropics, this course would be less objectionable than any other.

"Cuba is adjacent to the United States, as is Porto Rico, but the thought of annexing the Philippines is preposterous, undemocratic and not in accordance with the principles handed down from the days of Thomas Jefferson.

"We began this war to secure the independence of Cuba, and nothing more. When we have accomplished that end and Spain has indemnified us for the enormous war expense, our mission will be done."

Cincinnati Wants the Philippines.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 2.—The board of directors of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce tonight forwarded to President McKinley a series of resolutions passed by them, begging the president to give commercial considerations a dominant place in the work of disposing of the Philippine Islands, when making terms for peace with Spain.

THREE THOUSAND MEN ARE IDLE

WIRE AND NAIL EMPLOYEES ON A STRIKE.

Objected to a Wage Reduction of One-third — Pennsylvania Mine Owners Violate Their Agreement.

Cleveland, Aug. 2.—A strike was formally declared on today by the federated wire trades at the works of the H. P. Nail company and American Wire company, both of which are now under control of the recently formed wire and nail trust. The strike, when the rod mill and yardmen of the American company join it, will throw about 2,100 out of employment. Of these 900 are from the H. P. company and 1,200 from the American works.

The strikers have decided not to pay any attention to the old consolidation, or Baackes mill, which is also controlled by the trust and where the men are all working. The cause of the strike is the alleged general cut of 35 per cent in wages and a threatened cut of 10 per cent more.

Word came to the strikers late this evening that the Baackes mill had closed, ostensibly for repairs, but it was stated the move was for the purpose of checking any dissatisfaction that might obtain in the plant. This swells the number of men idle to 2,800.

The federated wire trades' officers say the strike will be extended to every mill controlled by the American Wire Trust. It controls 12 mills, employing over 6,000 men in all.

The strikers held a meeting today, at which it was resolved to send no more committees to Manager Shuler, to keep away from the mills and give no opportunity for the company to call on the militia or appeal to the United States court for an injunction, but to maintain a peaceable attitude and wait. It was also determined to strike in every one of the American Steel & Wire Trust mills which is now in operation and if possible to force them out of the market.

George H. Shuler of the company, in an interview, said: "The American Steel & Iron company has reduced the wages of the men since last April, when the mills started up. At that time the wire drawers of the American and H. P. mills were cut about 25 per cent, and the men at the Consolidated or Baackes received a slight increase. This was done to systematize the scale of wages paid at all the mills, and at that time the men expressed themselves as satisfied with the existing conditions."

ANOTHER COAL STRIKE.

Men Will Attempt to Enforce the Chicago Agreement.

Pittsburg, Aug. 2.—If the coal operators of the Pittsburg district do not conform with the terms of the Chicago agreement by Aug. 10, 5,000 miners will be ordered to strike. This is the decision of the convention of united miners of this district, now in session here. A series of strikes are to be inaugurated in the Yough district, the third pool, and if it is at all possible the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company will be compelled to pay a penalty for mining coal at a rate lower than provided for in the agreement.

"We are not anarchists, nor chronic disturbers, but our organization is determined to see the terms of the Chicago agreement enforced," said National President Ratchford. "By a strike I do not mean that there will be bloodshed, and all that sort of thing, but a peaceable fight for the enforcement of the agreement."

A 5 per cent levy to pay the expenses of the strike was ordered.

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