note to Spain, with one or two minor changes.

SPAIN'S REPLY HAS NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Just a week ago to-day Embassador Cambon received from the President the terms of peace that would be granted by the United States. When the State Department closed its doors this afternoon the Spanish Government had not signified whether or not it was prepared to accept these conditions. Every day during the past week an answer has been expected, and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is significant that all responsible Government officials are satisfied the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

About 2:30 o'clock Secretary Thiebault of the French Embassy called at the State Department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the Embassador to meet the President to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous. M. Thiebault's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations. The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that he had notice the Spanish note was coming immediately and that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the Secretary was detained beyond his train time by his reception of the Italian Embassador, who had a long conference over the Cerruti case.

Altogether, though the expectation of an early answer is still cherished, it was the belief of the officials, when the day closed, that there was little likelihood of its receipt by the President before Monday. It was rumored in some quarters that the Spanish Government had sent along a notice that it had accepted the principal American terms and would be prepared to make formal answer Monday, but the French Embassy, which would be the only recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta probably is making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. This fact tends to secure the indulgence of our Government in some degree and this is more readily extended in consideration of the fact that so far from having surrendered any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace, we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign as revealed by the reports from Porto Rico. The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward, and notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the Eastern squadron has been abandoned Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the plan of the department respecting that squadron.

CUBAN DEBT ONE BONE OF CONTENTION

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Sunday Times says: Spain's answer will accept all the American terms except that regarding the Cuban debt. The Government will fight this point on the ground that in all other cessions of territory by one Government to another the ceded territory has carried with it its own debt or the proportion belonging to the nation by which it is ceded.

President McKinley will receive the answer on Monday or at the latest on Tuesday. Senor Sagasta, in conference with politicians and generals, follows the example of Senor Castellar in 1873. His objects are twofold—to provide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the Cortes.

The news from Porto Rico is received with great disappointment. The Spaniards are disgusted with the welcome the natives have given the Americans and the news that the volunteers have thrown their arms down. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to risk lives and spend millions for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the mother country. It is assumed that there will be no international troubles over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost $350,000,000.

EMBASSADOR CAMBON WAITS UNTIL MIDNIGHT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Spain's answer to the American demands was not received by the French Embassador up to midnight to-night. M. Cambon and his staff, who had been awaiting it through the evening, at that hour were convinced that it would not arrive before to-morrow and the Embassador retired and the members of his staff went to their homes.

Celebrating Over the News.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 6.—This city is to-night in a blaze of glory over the news of Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace. Four hundred dollars' worth of fireworks purchased in Sacramento were received to-night and are being set off, creating a perfect din and lighting the heavens with magnificent and variagated colors. When the news was first received this morning expressions of joy were given vent to by shouts of the people, the blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells.

ALGER DEFENDS THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK

He States Information Has Reached Him That There Were Extenuating Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Alger states that the information reaching him shows that there were extenuating circumstances in the case of those troops of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, accused in General Kent's report of not advancing promptly to the attack on Santiago.

Men returning from Santiago have told the Secretary that the irregularity occurred amid the noise and confusion of the opening of the engagement, when the enemy were directing a heavy fire against this point of our lines, where a number of our troops carried black powder guns instead of the more serviceable Krag-Jorgensens.

While the Secretary does not seek to justify the regiment, yet he feels that they are entitled to have their course viewed in the light of all the adverse circumstances which operated against them at the time of the battle.

Speaking of the Porto Rico campaign the Secretary said that the entire force would be supplied with Krag-Jorgensen guns or else smokeless powder to use in such few Springfields as might be carrried in connection with the Krag-Jorgensens. The purpose, however, is to arm the active troops as rapidly as possible with the high-class modern arm.

Advances made on furniture and pianos, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.

ONLY DREW A DEADLY FIRE

Military Balloon Caused Heavy Loss.

DECIDEDLY NOT A SUCCESS

SUCH THE OPINION OF ONE OF THE SANTIAGO OFFICERS.

Claims That the Aerial Machine Led to the Killing of 300 American Troops and the Wounding of 700.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Washington special to the Herald says: There have been different opinions touching the experiment of the military balloon at Santiago. Some officers in Washington, including General Greely, have not hesitated to pronounce in its favor, but one of the officers who was in the fighting line at Santiago and who was an eye witness of what he describes takes a different view. He thinks the balloon was a failure at every point, and traces the death of 300 men and the wounding of 700 directly to it. The officer said to-day:

"Imagine thousands of men on the narrow road leading to the front. They are pushing and pulling along through the dirt and mud. Fortunately they are sheltered from the enemy's fire, for in the dense tropical growth nothing can be seen. The infantry is pushing along wearily when word comes for them to draw to one side so as to make way for the advancing cavalry divisions. The infantry is drawn up in a mass in small brigades in the field alongside the road, and the dismounted cavalry has the right of way on the narrow road.

"Then there is seen coming up the road, swaying to and fro just above the tree tops, the American military balloon. With it comes a perfect rain of Spanish small arms, projectiles and shrapnel. They do not injure the balloon, but they do create havoc among the poor troopers standing there. The balloon has no occupant, but it draws the Spanish fire just the same. A cable is tied to a tree trunk, and this is carried along by some soldiers or signal corps men. It keeps up the road, pointing out as well as it can the position of our helpless troops. The cavalry has now passed and the infantry is again set in motion. It is accompanied on its march to the front by the balloon which again acts as a signal to the Spaniards to direct their fire. Finally the firing line is reached. Here the balloon is hauled down, and Colonel Derby of the engineers enters the car. Its reappearance brings forth a new fusillade from the Spanish lines.

"The balloon parades up and down our firing line, the line thus being exactly marked out for the Spaniards. A shot, fortunately for our soldiers, finally punctures the balloon and she comes down. The daring aeronaut climbs out of the car uninjured, and has some valuable information, but at what cost? Three hundred deaths and 700 wounded are directly traceable to the doings of the balloon."

SECRETARY ALGER TALKS OF HIS FURTHER PLANS

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: Secretary Alger to-day talked somewhat freely of his further plans. In reply to my question, the Secretary said the army of General Miles was now supplied with Krag-Jorgensens; that 20,000 of these rifles have been sent with the expedition. However, unless smokeless powder is forhcoming for the Springfields, more Krag-Jorgensens will be sent. The remains of the first Porto Rican expedition, about 10,000 men, are yet to go from Newport News and Tampa, and then the second expedition to Porto Rico under Major-General Wade.

"Yes, this expedition will go just as soon as possible," said General Alger. "It has not been abandoned; we are waiting to have the men brought from Santiago to Montauk Point, so as to have the transports available for General Wade's troops."

"In case of peace?" I asked.

"We are now proceeding on a war basis," replied the War Secretary, "as if there were no negotiations for peace; if I knew there was peace now, I should not be willing to say what then would be the programme."

"What will be the object of so many troops in Porto Rico?"

"There will be many things for them to do; protect the American interests in the event of a provisional government or a military government, or whatever you choose to call it, or distribute supplies; to do many things Provisional regiments will be sent to Cuba to take the place of Shafter's army, and all preparations will be shaped toward a Havana campaign in the fall, as if no peace negotiations were in hand."

DELAY IN TRANSPORTING THE SPANISH PRISONERS

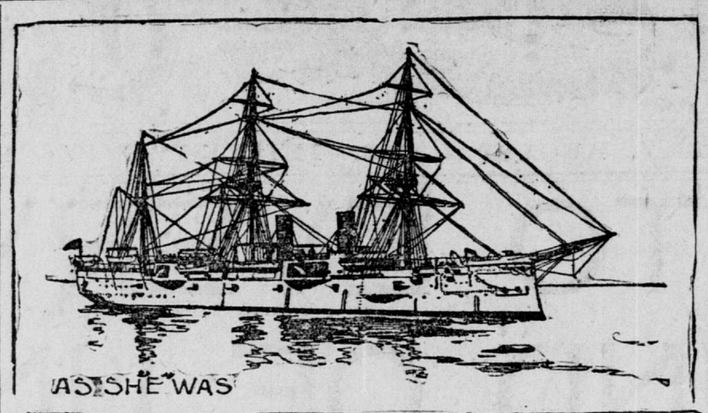
NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Washington special to the Herald says: One reason why the Spanish transports are not yet ready to take on prisoners for Spain is that one of them, the Alicante from Martinique, got crippled on the way; two others had on contraband of war and there was difficulty in getting a landing. This was the explanation given me this afternoon by an official in charge at the War Department. Seven Spanish transports should have been at Santiago in readiness to take the prisoners. None are there. Meanwhile General Shafter's army has been kept waiting as he was not willing to leave the prisoners. On the lowest basis the delay of the transports besides having detained the army is costing the Government nearly $10,000 a day.

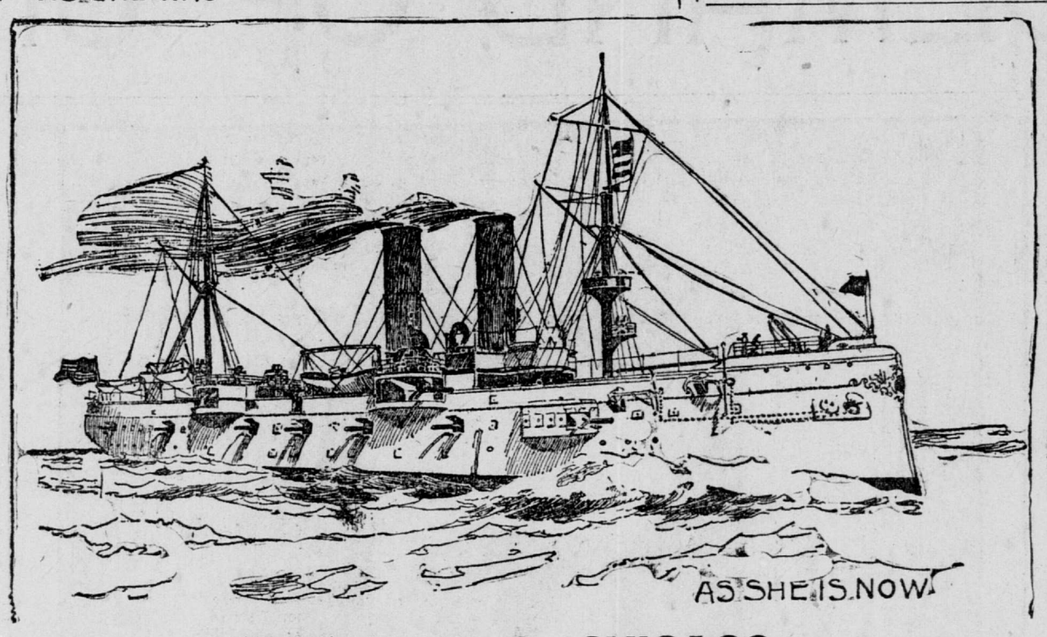
GENERAL ROY STONE'S ADVANCE ON UTUADO

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 6, via St. Thomas.—General Roy Stone is clearing the road from Adjuntas to Utuado. He has a force of 500 natives at work. A company of the Second Wisconsin and a battalion of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry are moving to his support. A considerable force of Spanish is reported to the northwest and frequent alarms are given, but there has been no fight as yet. There is much activity among the troops here.

The Massachusetts was floated last night and will proceed to Arroyo to-day.

The cavalry troops will go overland if peace is declared. The plans of the army are to cross the island, and they will probably be unmolested.





THE U. S. S. CHICAGO.

To our navy has been added another formidable warship, the Chicago. This cruiser was floated out of the dry-dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week, and practically is a new ship. The only old thing about her is her hull. Her old engines and boilers have been replaced by new ones, two manganese bronze propellers have replaced the screw, and new boilers, electric plants and fighting tops have been placed in position. She is now being supplied with new batteries of large and rapid-fire guns, replacing the slow ones she carried in other years. She will go into commission in a few days.

WILL SCORE GEN. SHAFTER

Mass-Meeting Called in Boston.

PROTEST WILL BE ENTERED

RETURN OF BAY STATE MEN DESIRED.

Citizens Declare the Volunteers Have Been Cruelly Treated and Are Unnecessarily Detained at Santiago.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A mass meeting of citizens of Springfield will be held in the City Hall next week, when it will be decided to enter a formal protest at the War Department against the neglect of soldiers in Santiago and the hardships they have been enduring, and to demand the immediate return of the Second Massachusetts to its native heath.

Recent events at the front have aroused the wrath of the citizens, and this step was decided upon at a meeting of a committee on soldiers' aid held in the Board of Trade rooms. The mass meeting was called for to-night, but was postponed because of the absence of some speakers.

All soldiers who have returned from the front will occupy seats on the platform. Resolutions will be presented by Herbert Myrick, Mrs. Edsea R. Whiting of the Union Relief Association and John McLean. The resolutions will allege that the boys gave up good homes to fight for their country and have received so far the most cruel treatment. General Shafter will be scored, and it will be urged that the boys are no longer needed at Santiago and should not longer be detained in constant exposure to the deadliest disease of the tropics.

Congressman Gillett, James B. Carroll, Mayor Dickinson and Dr. D. J. Brown will be among the speakers. Congressman Gillett and William R. Plunkett will make it their mission to intercede with the War Department.

CLAIMS OF CUBANS AND THE SPANIARDS

Many Demands of Insurgents for Damages Done Date Back Many Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The announcement that the United States Government will assume liability for the claims of the insurgents against the Spanish Government on account of injuries and damages sustained in the Cuban insurrection has caused the filing of a large number of claims with the State Department. Very many of these are not based on events occurring during the last rebellion, but date back many years, and relate to damages sustained through municipal maladministration and such things.

On the other hand, there are now Spanish claims to the amount of $8,000,000 against the United States. A large number of these claims are made by Spanish citizens on account of property destroyed or appropriated by the Confederate troops during the Civil War, thus having exactly the same basis as a number of claims filed by American citizens against the Spanish Government for property seized or destroyed by insurgents in Cuba.

It is believed to be probable, however, that in the adjustment of peace terms our Government will ignore all claims save those preferred by American citizens for losses sustained in Cuba, allowing the others to be arranged for later on by a joint committee.

AMERICAN FORCES TO AFFORD PROTECTION

Catholic Clergy of the Philippines to Receive the Same Consideration as Other Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Inasmuch as it has been stated that the Archbishop of Manila has been directed by the Vatican to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the American commanders, it may be stated that such protection will be afforded on exactly the same terms and conditions that it will be extended to the clergymen of all denominations and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines.

It is known that the insurgents have particularly singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance without doubt inspired by the assistance afforded to the Spanish authorities by the priests and friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its earlier stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause the American commanders, naval and military, will afford them such protection as the rights of civilized warfare require.

Already General Merritt has been instructed by cable to investigate reports that some monks were made prisoners by the insurgents and were about to be executed. This report came to the War Department from Catholic sources and appears, according to Consul General Williams' report, to be erroneous. Still, had it turned out that the insurgents were about to violate the rules of civilization in this fashion, General Merritt would have promptly and firmly interposed, even though the result had been to cause a rupture between himself and the insurgents.

CANNOT VISIT THE HOME OF HOBSON

Admiral Cervera Says He Must Return to Spain Immediately the War Is Over.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—In reponse to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes under date of August 2, saying:

"I thank you very much, and also the citizens of Greensboro, for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and you will allow me to say that it is I who should render thanks (which I do with the greatest pleasure) for the kind and generous treatment which I am receiving at the hands of the American people, and it would be gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensboro, where was born the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it would be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law. Nevertheless, I shall not fail to carry through all life the remembrance of such brave officers as Lieutenant Hobson, and also the flattering invitation tendered me by the city of his birth.

"I subscribe myself, etc.,

"PASCUAL CERVERA."

GOOD HEALTH OF THE MARINES AND SEAMEN

Sampson Makes a Report on the Condition of the Men in His Command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy to-night made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson:

"PLAYA, Aug. 6.—Marine Battalion is in excellent health. Sick list numbers 2½ per cent. Fleet surgeon reports that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived south in June. Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3 per cent. General tone of health of the ship's company has fallen considerably since the first of July. This, however, is not due to the prevalence of any disease, but is probably due to the release from the strain and constant effort under which they so long lived; and to this probably more than to any other cause is due their somewhat impaired physique. I do not think it necessary to send the marine battalion north. The crews have borne their privations in a manner beyond praise; three ships have not been ashore for three months in a debilitating climate.

"SAMPSON."

Secretary Long stated to-night that it is the purpose of the department to order north those ships which are not required for blockade as soon as the exigencies of the war will permit.

GENERAL WOOD WILL CUT PROVISION PRICES

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 6.—General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Santago, this afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of the city, with the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of necessaries of life, for which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates. All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authority in commercial matters, but General Wood gave them until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to agree on moderate prices, under penalty of a revocation of their licenses and the closing of their shops. A permanent scale of prices will be fixed to-morrow.

BELIEVES WATSON IS TO BLOCKADE CADIZ

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 6.—A Cadiz merchant has advised the non-shipment of goods ordered by him, the insurance companies refusing a war risk to Cadiz, as it is believed that Watson's squadron is coming to blockade the port, but not to bombard it. The Pelayo is laid up with repairs to her boilers.

TO INCREASE THE SQUADRON

Dewey Will Soon Have More Warships.

GREATER FORCE FOR FAR EAST

AFTER PEACE MANY OF SAMPSON'S SHIPS GO NORTH.

By Tuesday Some of the Cuban Fleet Will Be Either on the Way to Spain or Northern Waters.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: It is the intention of the Navy Department to increase Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron as promptly as possible, so there will be nothing for this Government to fear in the Far East.

President McKinley and Secretary Long are naturally desirous of putting the officers and men of the ships now in Cuban waters in the best possible condition as promptly as possible, and immediately upon the acceptance of the President's terms instructions will be sent to Rear Admiral Sampson directing him to order north such of the vessels of his command as can be spared. This is the explanation of the department's announcement that the vessels would be brought north "as soon as the exigencies of the war would permit."

But while appreciating the value of improving the health of the ship's companies, the authorities dare not disband the fleet at Guantanamo until assurances are given by Spain of her acceptance of the President's terms.

In any event it is confidently expected the matter will be decided one way or another by Tuesday at the latest, so the ships will start either on their way to Spain or to northern waters by the middle of the coming week.

NAVY'S PART IN THE WAR IS ABOUT OVER

Suicide by Shooting of Chief Master-at-Arms Gratz of the Battleship Oregon.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 6.—The marine camp here was broken up on the afternoon of August 5, and the marine battalion was transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute for service in other parts of Cuba. The main body of the fleet will remain here ready for any kind of service, awaiting orders from Washington. The idea rather gains ground that the navy's active part in the war is nearly over.

Chief Master-at-Arms Gratz of the battle-ship Oregon committed suicide yesterday by shooting.

The Scorpion has arrived from Cienfuegos. Lieutenant Commander Marix confirms the previous reports of starvation in this section of the coast.

Lieutenant Commander Marix said that Naval Cadet Combs, who has not yet graduated, but is doing duty on the Scorpion, is down with malarial fever. While the Scorpion was off Manzanillo, with the temperature at 105 degrees, "general quarters" was sounded suddenly. Cadet Combs rushed from his sick bed to his station, stark naked, but with his sword buckled around his waist. This plucky young officer will have to be sent home to recuperate.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.

Arrested for Swindling a Woman Out of Fifteen Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Last Wednesday a man giving his name as Jack Wilson was arrested for swindling a woman out of $15 by "short change" methods, after jumping into a near-by buggy, holding a revolver at the driver's head and giving his pursuers a furious chase.

To-day the Bertillon system convinced the police that Wilson is Pat Crowe, wanted in Denver, Colo., for murder and also for burglary. Crowe served three years for train robbery in Missouri. Chief Campbell to-day received information that Crowe was wanted in Omaha for burglary. Crowe admitted his identity but would not talk.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOWS TACT IN THE FACE OF REBUFFS

Actions of Bismarck's Family Concerning the Funeral Cause a Sensation in Germany.

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BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The death of Prince Bismarck has, of course, engrossed public attention throughout the week. While it cannot be truthfully be said that the oppression created by the sudden death of the great Chancellor was as deep as would have been expected and while there was nothing like general mourning visible in Berlin, yet there were unmistakable evidences of widespread sympathy.

The publications and revelations which so quickly followed the death of the Prince have naturally created a sensation and deep anger in Government circles, and there is still greater surprise and resentment at the attitude of the Bismarck family. The Emperor left nothing undone that could testify to his personal grief or the sense of greatness of the loss to Germany. His proclamation addressed to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has given high satisfaction throughout the country, and it is generally admitted magnanimity was required to enable his Majesty to preserve such unruffled serenity in the face of the evident sullenness of the family. He devised most splendid public honors for the deceased statesman, and when his efforts to place the latter's remains beside his grandfather's were refused the Emperor carried out what was possible in the shape of a public funeral, regardless of the absence of any of the Bismarcks. On the whole Emperor William has shown great tact in the face of open rebuffs.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the matter, says: "We do not wish to pass judgment and only chronicle facts. The notice of the death addressed to the Emperor did not bear the signature of the son, but of the doctor. The Emperor commanded Professor Begas to take a cast of the features, but the emissary of the sculptor was obliged to leave Friedrichsruhe without fulfilling his mission. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the coffin was closed before he could do so, although, according to the testimony of Professor Lenbach, neither were the features of Prince Bismarck disfigured nor were there any signs of decomposition. When the monarch arrived at Friedrichsruhe the ex-Minister of State, Prince Herbert, did not appear in uniform or wear his decorations, but appeared only as a private gentleman. It cannot be but that the nation will have drawn definite inferences from these facts."

But it was not against the Emperor alone that Prince Bismarck's family acted. The reigning German Princes, the peers and the nation were prevented from taking any part in the funeral. To the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and to the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Oldenburg Prince Herbert wired to remain away. Even Prince Hohenlohe, although a personal friend of the deceased, and whose coming had been heralded in time, was not allowed to see the body. The coffin was soldered down fifteen minutes before his arrival, to the intense sorrow of the aged Chancellor.

Persons who were present in the house at the time affirm that Prince Herbert issued orders to solder the coffin down as soon as the telegram from the Emperor arrived announcing his Majesty's coming to Friedrichsruhe.

A number of German papers affirm that the causes for all this strange behavior are partly because Prince Herbert is seriously unwell and partly because there were about the house a large number of highly important and sensational papers, mostly letters to Prince Bismarck, and that there was fear that these would be stolen in the bustle and turmoil occasioned by the crowds of visitors.

The order countermanding the public obsequies was received here with consternation.

The Bismarck family, on their part, gave out that the peculiar method of conducting the arrangements for Prince Bismarck's temporary interment were wholly in conformity with his wishes, adding that the deceased had remarked that he "wanted a rest, at least after death."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with the Foreign Office officials regarding all these matters, and the following statement was made to him: "As to the Emperor countermanding his first order regarding the public obsequies, there was no specific reason for it. As to the epitaph, it is known that it was Prince Bismarck's wish to have it so worded, and we cannot hinder it. As to the memoirs, there is no anticipation upon the part of the Government that any unpleasantness will result from their publication, and there is no intention to stop them."

Among the public testimonials will be a gigantic demonstration at Niederwald, arranged by a number of Rhenish cities, and a large memorial meeting takes place at Stuttgart and another at Hamburg, where a public subscription has been opened for the erection of a gigantic monument to Prince Bismarck at Sachsenwald.

There will be similar ceremonies at Breslau, Dresden, Leipsig, Leibnitz, Augsburg, Munich, Carlsruhe, Koenigsberg and many other cities.

From the Germans in Austria many signs of sympathy have come. In Upper Austria, at a large representative meeting in Wols, a resolution was passed to wear black corn flowers until Sunday.

The "passive assistance" of a Catholic priest at the recent wedding of Princess Dorothea Marie Henrietta Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany has caused a great deal of discussion in the ultramontane press. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The priest committed a grave breach of faith and the Princess was guilty, by marrying according to the Protestant rite, of a deadly sin."

The Augsburg Post Zeitung says: "The Coburg family has been guilty of another public nulsance."

Owing to the death of Prince Bismarck the German newspapers this week have paid but little attention to the progress of the war between Spain and the United States. The Evangelical Church Gazette, though, in a leading editorial, remarks: "The outcome of the war is a triumph for Protestantism and further proof of the deterioration of the Latin races."

Continuing, the paper mentioned then points in proof of its assertions to the successive defeats of the Austrian, French and Spanish nations. For this the leading organ of the German Catholics, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, takes the Evangelical Church Gazette very severely to task, arguing that Catholicism had nothing to do with the defeats referred to.

Generally speaking, the German press expresses confidence that the war is about over and that the conditions of peace are acceptable to Spain and that the latter would do well to conclude peace forthwith.

The United States Embassador, Andrew D. White, attended the closing exercises of the University of Berlin on Wednesday by special invitation, and on Thursday he gave a dinner in honor of Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, which was attended by the Turkish Embassador, the Chilean Minister, Admiral Von Knorr, the chief of the German navy, and others.

Professor Lounsbury and Professor Brewer of Yale are here on a short visit.

A large firm of Rhine has offered, through the United States embassy, to send 10,000 bottles of their mineral water to the sick American soldiers. The waters are said to be valuable in yellow fever cases.

VESSEL IN DANGER.

Seen Lying Close In to the Beach Near the Columbia's Mouth.

ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 6.—At 7 o'clock this evening a report was received here from the Cape that a vessel was lying close in to North Beach and was in danger of going ashore. There was a heavy fog at the time, with a light wind from the west. The tug Relief, which went out in the afternoon, was reported twelve miles to the south and too far off to be of immediate assistance. No particulars could be obtained as the vessel shortly after drifted around North Head and was shut out from view of the lookout at the Cape. No description of the vessel was given.

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