

THE PEACE TERMS.

Spain Herself, and Not a Third Power, Must Open Up the Negotiations.

WAR PREPARATIONS WILL CONTINUE.

If Spain is Sincere in Asking for Peace There Will Be Nothing Lost by This.

Colonies Already Captured to Be Held—The United States Will Take Porto Rico Whether Seized or Not at Time of Proposition.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president is determined not to wait for Spain to begin to sue for peace, but will go ahead with his preparations for the expeditions to Porto Rico and Spain. If Spain is sincere in asking for peace, there will be nothing lost by these preparations. The president is anxiously awaiting the report of the commissioners arranging the surrender and what methods are proposed for the sending home of the Spanish troops before he decides how it shall be done. While there was a general talk of peace here Friday and a feeling that the action of Spain in agreeing to the surrender of Santiago indicates her appreciation of the hopelessness of continuing the struggle, this optimistic view is not shared by the president and several members of his cabinet. They have had too much experience with the Spanish character in the past year to feel warranted in expressing belief that the termination of the war is in sight.

The position of the administration in regard to peace is clear enough and the situation at present is divided as follows:

First—No direct representations in the direction of peace have been received by this government.

Second—No proposition will emanate from the United States, it having been determined that the initiative shall be taken by Spain.

Third—No proposals or suggestions will be received except from Spain direct, the intervention of a third power not being acceptable.

Fourth—The United States will take possession of Porto Rico, whether that island has been actually seized by American forces or not at the time peace is proposed. The retention of the Spanish colonies already captured is another condition.

Every effort will now be made to improve the sanitary condition of our troops at Santiago, and as many as possible will be ordered back to the United States, and but a few of them will be sent to Porto Rico. There is now only one contingency that can prevent the forcible invasion of Porto Rico, and that is an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations. In the event that Spain should sue for peace, now that Santiago has fallen, the United States would insist upon occupying the island, but it would be in a peaceful manner.

MADRID, July 16.—The pacific tendency is increasing. The general public take a favorable view of the suggestion that the powers should attempt the re-establishment of peace, but it is said, contrary to the reports current, France has not taken the initiative.

MADRID, July 16.—The minister for war, Gen. Correa, is quoted as saying in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms: The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain.

The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite. In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army, gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis, the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other 'reasonable proposals' the United States may make."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

The Carlist agitation is assuming proportions in many of the northern provinces which may serve as a fresh argument for action on the part of the government. The civil and military authorities acting under instructions of the ministers of the interior and of war, are closely watching the movements of Carlist emissaries, who are frequently fitting about the old haunts of Carlism, coming to Madrid, going to Brussels, Bayonne and Pau to report the results of their propaganda and preparations.

The Pope in Good Health.

ROME, July 16.—In consequence of the persistent and sinister rumors in circulation Dr. Lapponi, the physician of the pope, has issued an emphatic denial of the report that the pontiff is suffering from a paralytic attack. On the contrary, the doctor asserts, his holiness is in good health.

THERE IS A HITCH.

Gen. Toral Asks That His Men Be Allowed to Retain Their Arms.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE HELD.

President Instructs Gen. Shafter That Nothing But Unconditional Surrender is Satisfactory.

Gen Toral Surrender That Part of His Command Outside of Santiago Without Definite Instructions to That Effect From Madrid?

WASHINGTON, July 15.—After an extended conference with the president Friday night at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said:

"The situation is just this: These Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be afforded by this government.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the white house adjourned. Besides Secretary Alger there were

render them without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

There was entire willingness on the part of Gen. Toral to turn over the arms to Gen. Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in laying down their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield.

One of the dispatches from the front, after specifying that this difference had arisen, added that it was believed a settlement would be reached before Friday closed. Gen. Shafter himself summed up the situation by saying: "It can not be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements." No question whatever, has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has Gen. Toral agreed to it, but this agreement has been ratified by Gen. Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

A cabinet official expresses doubt as to the sincerity of Gen. Toral, and suggested that his negotiations for peace were solely for the purpose of delay to enable him to strengthen his position by reinforcements from other points in the Santiago district. "As diplomatists," this cabinet official remarked, "the Spaniards can beat us, and it looks a little as if Gen. Toral, realizing his inability to cope with Gen. Shafter on the field of battle, had resorted to trickery in the hope of finding some escape from the difficult position in which he is placed."

BASEBALL.

The Winners Were Louisville, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia...1 0 2 0 0 0 3 4—7 14 2
Cincinnati...0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3—3 4 3

Batteries—Fitzell and McFarland; Dwyer, Hill and Vaughn. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Washington...2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4 12 4
Cleveland...0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—1—0 9 1

Batteries—Weyhing and McGuire; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Baltimore...3 0 0 0 1 2 0 4—10 14 4
Chicago...0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 12 4

Batteries—Naps and Clarke; Woods and Donohue. Umpires—Snyder and Connolly.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn...0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—1—3 12 1
St. Louis...0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 2

Batteries—Miller and Ryan; Huxhey and Suggen. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 4
Pittsburgh...2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—6 9 1

Batteries—Lewis and Bergen; Tunnell and Bowerman. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York...0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—4 11 3
Louisville...0 0 2 1 0 1 0 1 0—5 6 1

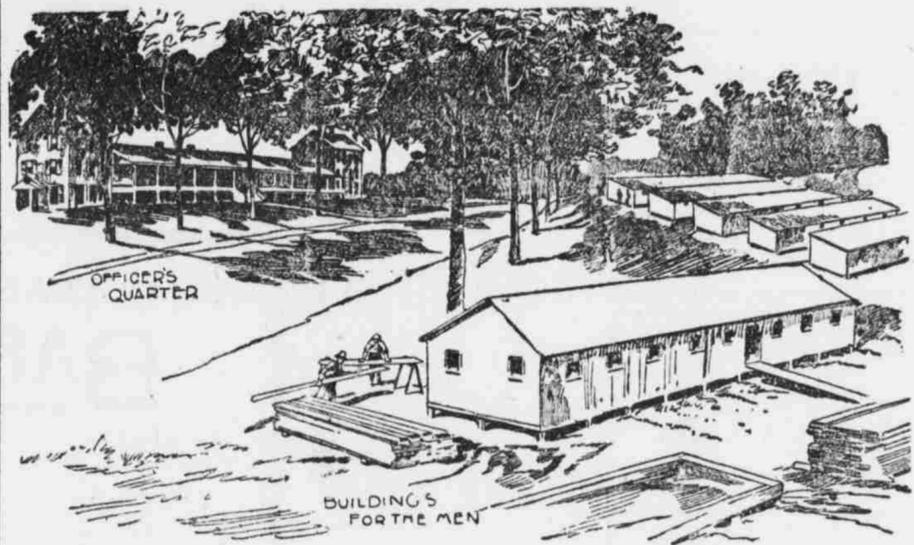
Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Cunningham and Kitzbridge. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

UNDER WAY.

The Fourth Manila Expedition Under Command of Maj. Gen. Otis Sails From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The fourth Manila expedition is under way. Shortly after 3 o'clock Friday afternoon Maj. Gen. Otis, from his flagship, the City of Puebla, signaled the transport Peru to get under way. The signals were understood by the watchers on shore and by those who had surrounded the two vessels in small boats and were received with great cheering. As the two vessels got under way the cheering increased in volume and to the ac-

QUARTERS OF SPANISH PRISONERS AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



SANTIAGO'S FALL.

The Exact Terms of the Surrender as Agreed Upon by Commissioners on the Day of Capitulation.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 16.—Following are the terms of surrender as agreed upon at the conference Thursday:

Spain abandons the city of Santiago and all of the Province of Santiago east of Aderadero on the south and Sagua on the north.

All Spanish troops are to be taken to Spain by the United States government. These troops number 20,000 men, half of whom are in the city of Santiago.

The United States takes all of the enemy's forts and guns, the Spanish officers being allowed to keep their side arms.

American troops will not enter the city until after the Spaniards have embarked.

Guards from the American force will be stationed around the city. Members of the Red Cross will enter the city at once and the refugees will return to their homes Saturday morning.

While the Spanish troops are preparing to embark American and Cuban sentinels are to keep out stragglers and marauders and the Spanish are to police the city.

Died Suddenly on a Train.

NEW YORK, July 16.—James A. Roosevelt, aged 76, the well known banker and uncle of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, died Friday suddenly on a Long Island railroad train, while on his way to Oyster bay, where he has his country residence. The bursting of a blood vessel in his brain is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Fear We May Get a Footing in Porto Rico.

MADRID, July 16.—One of the chief reasons which has driven the government toward peace is a fear that the Americans may get a footing in Porto Rico, thus establishing a stronger claim to include that island in their demands for territory.

Will Be Sent to Gibraltar.

ROME, July 16.—It is asserted in a local journal that in the event of fighting between the United States and the coast of Spain, the Italian cruisers Dogali and Piemonte will be sent to Gibraltar.

complement of hundreds of steam whistles and the firing of bombs and cannon, the two vessels proceeded slowly down the bay past the water front and out to sea.

The soldiers on the transports crowded into the rigging and answered the cheering of the civilians with hearty good will and responded to the dipping flags of the merchant vessels by waving their hats and handkerchiefs. As the two vessels and the small fleet accompanying it passed the forts the big guns from the batteries sent forth their thunder in salute, to which the transports responded with their steam sirens.

The Transportation of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—There were frequent consultations among the war department officials Friday in regard to the transportation to Spain of the 25,000 prisoners surrendered to Gen. Shafter in Santiago province. Col. Hecker, in charge of the question of transportation, said late Friday that no final decision had been reached. The general opinion, however, is that advertisements will be published here and abroad inviting proposals for the transportation of the men to Spanish soil.

Gen. Toral Free to Act.

MADRID, July 16.—Premier Sagasta declares that neither government in Cuba has intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender came within the province of Gen. Toral and under his responsibility and the general simply announced that the garrison had capitulated.

Judge Fentled Home on a Visit.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Judge Fentled, solicitor of the department of state, has returned to his home in Indiana to spend vacation, leaving the business of the office in the hands of Assistant Solicitor Van Dyne.

Condition of Sick and Wounded.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 16.—The condition of the sick and wounded soldiers which were brought to Old Point by the steamer City of Washington and the Breakwater was very gratifying Friday.

Fear an Attack.

MARSEILLES, July 16.—A number of Barcelona steamers have taken refuge here fearing an American attack on Barcelona.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Lord Rosebery's 4-year-old boy colt Velasquez won the eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns at the Sandown park second summer meeting Friday.

The outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago has caused the war department to redouble its vigilance over the camp at Tampa, where typhoid fever exists.

Orders have been received at Charleston, S. C., for the troops under Gen. Wilson's command to proceed to Porto Rico, but there are no indications that they are to move at once.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who has been in New York with his wife and baby at the Fifth Avenue hotel, left Friday for Old Forge, Gen. Harrison's cottage in the Adirondacks.

The settlement on the London stock exchange is over. The surrender of Santiago materially improved the tone of business, which is expanding, notably in the case of American securities and Spanish fours.

It is announced in a special dispatch from Barcelona Friday afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe the Americans will select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the troops at Camp Thomas, arrived at Washington from Chickamauga over the Southern railroad. He was summoned to Washington for conference with the president and Secretary Alger.

The state department posts a bulletin stating that Adm. Dewey pays a high tribute to the Chinese on board the American ships at the battle of Manila, and suggests that they should receive recognition by being made citizens of the United States.

Maj. Thomas O. Sommers and 25 men of the 2d Tennessee regiment have left Camp Alger en route to Cuba to take charge of the hospital for yellow fever patients at Santiago. Maj. Sommers is an expert in the matter of yellow and malarial fevers.

A Spanish minister expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday and there is reason to believe France has offered her services to Spain and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace which offers a basis for negotiations.

The colonels of regiments in Camp Alger, it is said have received information from the war department that the army of invasion for Porto Rico will be largely drawn from the Second army corps. The have directed their subordinates to be prepared to leave at any moment.

The state department has been informed that the Italian squadron under Adm. Candiani has reached Colombian waters, preparatory to making a demand on the republic of Colombia for the immediate payment of \$350,000 awarded by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen.

The American troops located in the Philippine islands are to be supplied with fresh refrigerated beef, just as are those at home. Commissary General Egan has made arrangements to this end and has received a cablegram from his agent in Australia saying that a cargo of beef has been sent from there to Manila.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, but that "it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army," the premier is said to have added, "is anxious to resist to the last, but the government can not consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet the situation would be very different."

Murat Halstead arrived at Honolulu July 7 by the Newport. Since leaving San Francisco Mr. Halstead has been suffering from a low fever and was transferred from the ship to the local hospital, where he is likely to remain for some days to come. He may decide to return to San Francisco unless a marked change in his condition takes place soon.

The transport Valencia arrived at Honolulu July 7, closely followed by the Newport. There was a slight accident to the machinery of the latter on the way down, as a result of which she was hove-to for several hours. After she arrived it was given out that she would coal as fast as possible and hurry to Manila without regard to other vessels of the expedition in port.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 15.
FLOUR—Spring fancy, \$4.35; family, \$3.80; 45; spring patent, \$4.75; winter patent, \$4.35; 45; family, \$3.80; 45; extra, \$3.80; 45; low grade, \$2.50; 2 7/8; rye, Northwestern, \$2.75; do city, \$2.75; 3 1/2.
WHEAT—Sample red, landing, 75¢; No. 2 red, old, track, 75¢; do new, track, 75¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow, track, 35¢; No. 2 mixed, track, 35¢.
OATS—No. 2 mixed, track, 25¢; No. 2 white (choice Iowa), track, 25¢.
HOGS—Select shippers, \$3.95; 40; select butchers, \$3.90; 40; fair to good packers, \$3.80; 40; fair to good light, \$3.80; 40; common and roughs, \$3.70; 40.
CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, \$4.00; 45; good to choice butchers, \$4.25; 45; fair to medium butchers, \$3.25; 40; common, \$2.50; 2 1/2.
SHEEP—Extras, \$3.50; 40; good to choice, \$3.25; 40; common to fair, \$2.50; 3 1/2.
LAMBS—Extras, \$3.50; 40; good to choice, \$3.25; 40; common to fair, \$2.50; 3 1/2.
VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, \$6.00; 75; common and large, \$4.00; 60.
CHICAGO, July 15.
WHEAT—July, 75¢; August, 68¢; September, 64¢; December, 57¢.
CORN—July, 23¢; 23 1/2¢; September, 23¢; October, 22¢; May, 25¢.
OATS—July, 23¢; September, 19¢; 19 1/2¢; May, 23¢; 23 1/2¢.
HAY—Cash No. 2, 30 to 35.
RYE—Cash, 80¢; July, 85¢; August, 85¢; September, 84¢.

FOR ALL WOMEN

NINE-TENTHS of all the pain and sickness from which women suffer is caused by weakness or derangement in the organs of menstruation. Nearly always when a woman is not well those organs are affected. But when they are strong and healthy a woman is very seldom sick.

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Is nature's provision for the regulation of the menstrual function. It cures all "female troubles." It is equally effective for the girl in her teens, the young wife with domestic and maternal cares, and the woman approaching the period known as the "Change of Life." They all need it. They are all benefited by it.

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