

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

PREPARING PEACE PLANS

SECRETARY DAY FORMULATING A REPLY TO SPAIN'S NOTE

PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE DECIDED UPON TERMS OF PEACE

DISPOSITION OF THE PHILIPPINES THE ONLY REAL PROBLEM

The Point May Delay Official Action Several Days—Talk of Calling the Senate Together in Special Session—Indignation at Washington Over Protest Alleged to Have Been Made by Premier Sagasta—It Will Have No Effect Upon Campaign Plans, Which Will Be Vigorously Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The terms which the United States government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their outlines. These terms were the formal subject of most of the discussion today in official circles. If the president's purpose was to secure free expression of public opinion on this subject he has been gratified with the response made through the newspapers and in the exhibition of interest by government officials in the complex problem now presented. Although it was thought yesterday that no outline of the situation assumed by the United States government on this subject would be forthcoming until after the cabinet meeting tomorrow, there has been the best reason to believe that after the full conferences the president has had individually with members of his cabinet he has already made up his mind and Secretary Day has now practically reduced to form the reply the United States will make to Spain's overtures through Ambassador Cambon.

VELEXATIOUS PHILIPPINES.

ON the principal points the administration's policy was so well understood and stated by the Associated Press, that there is nothing left to conjecture. About the only point that seems to be open to amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the demand for their acquisition by the United States as exhibited in certain sections of the country, it can be stated that the conclusion has been reached to abide by the first decision on this point, namely to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station and surrender of a sufficient zone to make it self-supporting. This decision, it is possible, though not probable, may be again changed before the cabinet meeting tomorrow, as the president, as strong influences are at work to induce the president to insist upon the substitution of at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult of settlement the answer to Spain may not be rendered tomorrow, but may have to wait upon another cabinet meeting next Tuesday.

INDIGNANT AT SAGASTA.

There was a display of indignation in official circles today upon the publication of what was reported to be a statement from the Spanish premier, imputing bad faith to the United States in pursuing the war and continuing to make conquests. However, this feeling soon wore off, as it became apparent upon reflection that the statement was either an exaggeration or that, if genuine, it was simply one in a series of complex moves on the board of Spanish politics and was intended for purely home consumption. The report from Madrid towards the close of the day, that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the president, went towards relieving a certain feeling of discouragement that was manifested at the opening of the day, for it was patent that members of the administration comprehended a rejection of their demands by Spain at the beginning. If, however, it shall appear that this Madrid statement is well-founded, and that the Madrid papers fairly reflect the views of the mass of the Spanish people, then it seems probable that the difficulties that will lie before the administration in accomplishing peace would be rather internal than external, and will be based upon the preparation of a treaty that shall secure the satisfaction of the United States senate. It may be pointed out in this connection that if we are really as near to peace as many people suppose, it will become necessary to issue a call for an extra session of the senate to act upon the peace treaty with all of the promptness

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1.—Preparing Peace Plans. Spain Ready to Quit. Porto Rican Expedition. Joseph Geraghty Drowned. Hobson Harshly Treated. Assault by Thugs. Sick List Alarming. 2.—Conduct of the War. Randolph Street Line Waiting. Republican Campaign Plans. Millions in Forest Trees. School Fund Shortage. 3.—Recruits at Camp Ramsey. News of Camp Thomas. Hay Is Suspicious. 4.—Editorial. Cycle Races a Fizzle. 5.—Sporting News. St. Paul Defeats Detroit. 6.—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 189. Cash Wheat, 7 1/2. 7.—Minneapolis Matters. News of the Railroads. 8.—No Police Changes Announced. St. Joseph's Victimized. Bankruptcy Districts Named. McGann's Death Accidental.

that the importance of the subject demands.

SPANISH STATEMENT.

Cabinet Issues a Semi-Official Note on Peace Negotiations.

MADRID, July 28.—At the close of the cabinet council today the following semi-official note was issued: "The French ambassador at Washington, during the afternoon of the 26th, presented, in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley with a view of bringing the war to an end, and make known the conditions of peace. The government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his council of ministers, and requested M. Cambon to come to the White house again to confer with him." The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

EUROPE WARNED.

Unfriendly Comment From Friends of Spain Is Untimely.

LONDON, July 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The

Shafter's Sick List Alarming.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The war department has posted the following:

Adjutant General of the Army: Condition for the 27th—Total sick, 4,172; total fever, 3,913; new cases fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 542. Deaths—Private J. H. Farrell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Siboney; Corporal Thomas Rouson, Company D, Twelfth-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company D, Seventeenth infantry, cerebral apoplexy. —Shafter, Major General.

terms of peace which America imposes occasion surprise here, as much too hard. The National Gazette remarks that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant such terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are, in consequence, gloomy." The Times, commenting editorially upon the suggestion of the National Gazette that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant the hard terms they would impose, says: "This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of American imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantage of which, even peace-loving, moderate Americans cannot ignore."

SPAIN HESITATED.

War Preparations in America Continuing. She Sued for Peace.

LONDON, July 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions; the other that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid government thought it useless to sue officially. When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, was instructed to send the note. The cabinet met Wednesday evening to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiation. Paris and London were arrived at, but a majority favored sending Senator Moret, former minister of the colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate the treaty of peace officially. When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar de Rio said the European cabinets had been informed of the step Spain had taken, but not as to the text of the note sent to President McKinley. The cabinet council will not meet again until Friday evening, by which time President McKinley's reply is expected. "The ministerial El Correo says the government communicated to the queen regent in council a dispatch intimating that President McKinley in principle assented to the opening of negotiations. "El Imparcial says that the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be trampled out, has recommenced in the province of Guenca and in parts of Navarre. A Carlist bricklayer has been arrested for trying to enlist adherents. He fought on the Carlist side in the last civil war. Probably he will be court-martialed."

CUBAN DEBT.

It May Cause Some Serious International Complications.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Graphic this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen. "The ministerial El Correo says the government communicated to the queen regent in council a dispatch intimating that President McKinley in principle assented to the opening of negotiations. "El Imparcial says that the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be trampled out, has recommenced in the province of Guenca and in parts of Navarre. A Carlist bricklayer has been arrested for trying to enlist adherents. He fought on the Carlist side in the last civil war. Probably he will be court-martialed."

FEARFUL OF CARLOS.

Spain Expects Trouble With the Dangerous Pretender.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, remarking on "the feeling of satisfaction and

Continued on Second Page.

SPAIN IS READY TO QUIT

THAT IS POPULAR BELIEF AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Does Will Make the Best Terms Possible, but Will Yield Everything Within Reason—Anxious to Retain Sovereignty in the Philippines—Concede Loss of Cuba and Porto Rico Forever.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, } Corcoran Building.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special.)—The war with Spain is practically ended. That is the summing up of popular belief in the national capital. The Spaniards will naturally try to make the best terms possible, but are not in a position to resist any demands that may be made by the United States government. They are anxious to retain sovereignty in the Philippines, and concede the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico, forever. That is what it is surmised up in well-posted circles here. It is believed that the last big battle has been fought, and that before the cam-

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SPANIARDS ARE TRICKY.

The fact that the Spaniards are treacherous is not being overlooked. It is said that the government will brook no nonsense, and in its reply to the Spanish note handed to President McKinley by M. Cambon, will explicitly stipulate that there must be no dissembling on the part of Spain. If there is to be peace it must be agreed upon quickly, and until Spain acquiesces in this plan there will be no cessation in the carrying out of the war plans prepared by the government. That much will, it is said, be made so clear that there will be no chance for the Spaniards to misinterpret it between the lines.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY.

The question of indemnity will not be difficult to adjust. Spain could not pay a war indemnity at the present time and it is argued that many years will have elapsed before the Dons regain a sufficiently strong financial position to make good any promises to pay. Hence, the government is disposed to make the best of the situation and take territory instead of a promise of cash. But that also has a time limit. If the Spaniards are stubborn and force the United States to prosecute the war further, then Spain must expect to foot the bill, and must prepare to raise the cash in some way. It requires large sums of money to sink warships and equip soldiers for the field. The United States has already expended enormous amounts and does not propose to carry the burden further to satisfy Spanish vanity.

NO PREVIOUS OVERTURES.

It is given out here today, and officially, that there were no overtures looking to peace presented to the government prior to the note from Spain handed in by M. Cambon. There have at various times been circulated rumors to the effect that the French minister and other diplomats had approached the president with propositions for terminating hostilities between the United States and Spain. Now it is said that the rumors were groundless. Representatives of European powers are fully cognizant of the fact that any such action on their part would likely have had an effect just opposite to what they desired.

ARMISTICE NOT OBLIGATORY.

So much has been said about Spain's protests against a continuation of hostilities pending peace arrangements, that the question was widely discussed today, in and out of official circles. It is conceded that according to well-established rules of warfare there is no obligation upon the triumphant power to declare an armistice while peace positions are under consideration. It may do as it elects, and keep within the bounds of recognized usages of civilized warfare.

CAUSES DEEP CONCERN.

Secretary Alger Anxious to Remove Troops From Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the troops under Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health report shows a surprising large number of cases of sickness, but an army surgeon authorized the statement that these figures are misleading. In a certain sense, and that the situation may not be so bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick report, while nothing would distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell its grand total of sick and wounded. Notwithstanding this, it is to be removed to the outskirts of the city to remove the soldiers at the very mitigating fact, Secretary Alger is going to the utmost to secure a more healthful climate. The surgeon general, under the direction of the secretary, a few days ago inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, L. I., belonging to the Long Island Railroad company, which had been offered to the government. The tract is three miles square, contains an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 150 feet in height, and many other satisfactory advantages, including salt water

bathing. The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately, and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans of Shafter's army. The time for their removal is left to Gen. Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it shall be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard for the fever conditions. Meanwhile details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

LIFE LOST IN THE LAKE

JOSEPH A. GERAGHTY IS DROWNED AT CRYSTAL

Was Out Fishing When a Squall Upset the Boat—Two of His Brothers and Martin Kennedy Save Themselves, but Were Unable to Render Assistance to Their Brother and Companion.

Joseph A. Geraghty, son of once Collector of Customs John C. Geraghty, living at 630 Holly avenue, was drowned in Crystal lake, near Rosemont, yesterday afternoon. News of the drowning reached the city last evening, when the father, accompanied by Michael Doran Jr. and Morris Doran, drove to the lake to assist in the search for the body.

Young Geraghty, with two elder brothers, John F. and Thomas P. Geraghty, and Martin Kennedy, living at 436 Glehart street, were camping at the lake. The four young men were out fishing 200 feet from the shore when a storm came up. The boat filled with water and tipped over, throwing the occupants into the lake. The two elder Geraghty boys clung to the boat, while Kennedy swam ashore, but Joseph Geraghty seemed dazed during the struggle in the water, as though having been struck on the head when he came up beside the boat, and could not retain his hold on the overturned craft. His brothers made every effort to save him, but without avail, and the young man sank within a few feet of the boat. Meantime Kennedy had reached the shore and put out with a boat, rescuing two of his companions, but reaching the overturned boat too late to save the younger Geraghty boy.

JAW BROKEN BY THUGS

FRANK SCHUSTER TERRIBLY BEATEN BY PARTIES UNKNOWN

He Is Still at St. Joseph's Hospital, and It Is Feared That His Injury May Be Proved Fatal—Police Have Been Keeping the Matter Quiet for Protection of Their Case.

Frank Schuster, a young man living at 230 East Tenth street, is lying in a dangerous condition at St. Joseph's hospital as the result of an assault made upon him by unknown highwaymen Sunday night. The thugs beat Schuster over the head with a sandbag, breaking his jaw in two places. The wound is serious by reason of the peculiar nature of the fracture, which necessitated an operation by which the broken jaw was wired together. The operation was performed Tuesday by Doctors J. O. Cavanaugh and Ramsey. Schuster was walking on East Seventh street near Sibley, when two men sprang from a doorway, one of them grasping his arms, while the other wielded the sandbag. His hat saved him from being felled by the first blow, when his assailant struck him fairly across the chin, knocking him in a dangerous condition to the roadway. When he regained his senses Schuster sought Dr. Cavanaugh, by whom he was taken to the hospital.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Lieut. Hobson Visits the Navy Department and Wires His Mother.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. Hobson called at the navy department today to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board composed of himself, Capt. Bradford and Constructor Gilmore, to go over the propositions that Mr. Hobson brought him from the wrecker at New York, and more than an hour was spent in this way. Mr. Hobson's recommendation in brief is the purchase of all the pontoons to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air bags to assist in lifting the ship.

BACK AT CADIZ.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Lieut. Hobson wires his mother, who is at Lithia Springs, Ga., that he will see her on Monday.

Camara Has Returned to the Port From Which He Started.

MADRID, July 28.—Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, has received a telegram from Admiral Camara announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadiz. The papers generally express the opinion that the cortes will convene in September. Miss Jessie Schley, who came here in the hope of an interview with Premier Sagasta in behalf of peace, started for Paris this evening.

Philippines Conference.

LONDON, July 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago, and there is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris."

Immunes for Santiago.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—The steamer Berlin, having on board the immune regiment under command of Col. Duncan S. Hood, departed for Santiago at 2 o'clock. Her destination is Santiago.

HOBSON HARSHLY TREATED

LITTLE CONSIDERATION SHOWN HIM BY LINARES

Cast Into a Dungeon and Kept Like a Common Criminal—A Few Additional Days Would Have Resulted in Serious Injury, if Not in Death—Admiral Cervera Was Not to Blame.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—While Naval Constructor Hobson has manifested great reticence in speaking of his treatment by the Spanish authorities after the Merrimac had been sunk, and has avoided any reference to his experiences as a prisoner which might increase the esteem in which he is held by officials and the public generally, he has talked freely on this subject to his immediate superiors, who declare that for a time he was treated by Spaniards as a common criminal instead of being accorded the rights of a prisoner of war. According to Chief Constructor

Senator Davis' Remarkable Speech.

LONDON, July 29.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"With the remarkable speech of United States Senator Davis, of St. Paul, two peoples have buried the past. Senator Davis' speech is a final and complete answer to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham. "England has no need to go whining for an alliance. For some years, until her navy has been strengthened, the over-sea possessions of America must be held more or less on sufferance, but with the certainty that the British fleet is on the side of our kinsmen, all peril to the United States vanishes."

Elchorn, immediately after the capture of Hobson's men by Admiral Cervera, when it was thought that he and his half-dozen men alone had survived from the wreck of an American battleship destroyed by torpedoes in attempting to force the harbor, the Spaniards were too jubilant to pay much attention to him. But when they realized no American lives had been lost and the channel had been obstructed, if at all, only by a worthless old collier, they looked upon him with amazement as a hero whose gallantry far exceeded any Spanish conception of what a man might do for his country, and it was with great chagrin that Admiral Cervera was prevented by the Madrid authorities from returning the heroic young officer and his brave men to Admiral Sampson, but was compelled to deliver them to the military authorities ashore as prisoners of war.

SCOVEL'S FLIGHT.

World Dismisses Him and He Is a Closely Guarded Prisoner.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The New York World publishes an editorial announcement to the effect that "Sylvester Scovel is no longer connected with that paper." The editorial is as brief as the sentence between the quotation marks. Scovel arrived at Norfolk on the transport Hudson, and is now a closely guarded prisoner. His offense of attempting to strike Gen. Shafter in the face because that officer did not permit him to take part in the flag-raising at Santiago de Cuba is a serious one. Were he not a civilian he would be shot, and it is held by some that he can be shot, even though he is a civilian.

SPAIN OUT OF FUNDS.

No Money Left With Which to Carry on the War.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The World's Madrid correspondent quotes the Duke of Almodovar, Spain's minister of foreign affairs, as saying that the French ambassador at Washington is fully authorized to deal with and make direct negotiations for peace, and has already done so. The expenditure of the war has cost Spain \$25,000,000 a month, and the government has now exhausted all available supplies. If the war is prolonged over August a forced paper currency must be decreed. Foreign or domestic loans are out of the question.

WILL BE WELCOMED.

Transport Olivette With Money for Gen. Shafter's Troops.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The United States transport Olivette sailed for Santiago today. In her safes was \$770,000, with which to pay the soldiers, and she had on board a cargo of delicacies for the sick and wounded. She also carried a corps of doctors and nurses, among whom were twenty negro women nurses and one negro physician. Most of the nurses were from New Orleans and were immunes. They were supplied by the Daughters of the American Revolution. An outfit for a 1,000-bed hospital was carried by the ship.

MAY NEED THE SENATE.

The Possibility of an Extra Session Is Already Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Should the efforts of M. Cambon result in peace negotiations of a substantial character, the president will, it is asserted, immediately call a special session of the senate and possibly the house as well. Any treaty of peace must be ratified by the senate before it can be operative, but the acquisition of Porto Rico will make it necessary for congress to enact legislation for the government of that island and some of the president's advisers are urging him to prepare to call both houses of congress together as soon as the treaty of peace shall have been negotiated.

WILL MEET A MILITARY DEATH.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 28.—Word reached here from Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, that Guy Hatfield, of this city, is to be executed in accordance with military rules—that is, shot by a detail of soldiers, in a drunken row soon after pay day Hatfield stabbed another soldier, who died from the effects of the wounds. Hatfield served a term in the penitentiary. When the recruiting officers came here Hatfield enlisted.

ADULA DECLARED A PRIZE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The British steamship Adula, captured at Guasmaso bay by the Maribeech, was today declared a lawful prize of war by Judge Emory Speer. She was chartered by a Spaniard and was on the way to Guasmaso to take out refugees. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

HE IS AFTER THEM.

Dewey, the Spaniards' Bogie Man, to Seize Eleven Ships.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A cablegram from Hong Kong says that Admiral

Dewey, at Manila, has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to seize eleven Spanish craft, which, according to information sent him by Consul General Wildman, are at various places in the Philippine archipelago. Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon island, and four at Port Royal, Palawar island. Four merchantmen, with cargoes of tobacco, are at Cagayan, Luzon.

The same dispatch reports that English traders at the coal mines at Belan, Luzon island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

CAN WRITE TO FRIENDS.

Concession to Spanish Prisoners Confined at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Spanish prisoners at Annapolis possibly may be permitted to communicate with their friends in Spain. All letters deposited at Annapolis by the prisoners are held by the authorities, as an order from the postmaster general prohibits all postal communication with Spain. The letters deposited by the prisoners at Annapolis were sent to the dead letter office, but an inquiry as to what was to be done finally with them was referred to the navy department.

NO UNEASINESS IS FELT

GEN. MILES' SILENCE DOES NOT WORRY WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Up to a late hour the war department had received no information from Gen. Miles nor any part of his command in Porto Rico. Throughout the day the officials have been expecting momentarily to receive news of the landing of Gen. Wilson's expedition. No uneasiness is felt, however, because Gen. Miles has not communicated with the government since his arrival at Guanica, as it is necessary in order to communicate with Washington to send a vessel to the nearest stable station.

GEN. WILSON THOUGHT TO BE IN PORTO RICO

Officials Assume That Gen. Miles' Forces Are Pushing Their Way Across the Island Towards San Juan—Attach Little Credence to the Spanish Account of a Battle at Yacuca—Confident the Engagement Resulted Favorably to American Arms—Campaign Will Be in Full Swing Within a Week.

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PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

Gen. Brooke and Haines Are Finally on the Way.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 28.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio regiment, the Second brigade of the First army corps, in command of Brig. Gen. Haines, sailed for Porto Rico this afternoon at 3 p. m. Gen. Haines and his staff and the Fourth Ohio regiment are on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, and it is not likely that this ship will leave Old Point before day-break tomorrow, as there is yet a large quantity of supplies to be loaded. The transports that go off are the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca and Roumanian, and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows: Massachusetts, signal corps, headquarters corps, Troops A and C, New York cavalry and the City Troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, 23 officers, 151 horses, 425 mules, besides the wagons. St. Louis, Third Illinois regiment, Col. Bennett and staff. Roumanian, four batteries of light artillery, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. On this transport there are 19 officers, 700 men, 219 horses and 72 mules. City of Washington, a detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of 23 officers and 812 men. Seneca, a detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, consisting of 24 officers and 611 men. Gen. Brooke, commanding the First army corps, and his staff, took passage on the St. Louis.

BATTERIES A AND C, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND TWO TROOPS OF CAVALRY FROM THE SAME STATE, DID NOT GO WITH THIS EXPEDITION, BUT EXPECT TO SAIL WITH GEN. FRED GRANT'S BRIGADE NEXT WEEK.

THE FIRST KENTUCKY REGIMENT, GUARD F, OF THE THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS, IN COMMAND OF GEN. FRED GRANT, WHICH IS TO MAKE UP THE SECOND PORTO RICO EXPEDITION, ARRIVED HERE FROM CHICKAMAUGA TODAY AND IS NOW IN CAMP.

GEN. FRED GRANT ARRIVED ON THE LAST TRAIN, TRAVELING IN A PRIVATE CAR, WITH HIS STAFF.

THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA, ARRIVED LATE THIS AFTERNOON, AND WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE THIRD KENTUCKY AND THE SIXTEENTH INDIANA.

SPANISH DIPLOMACY.

Capt. Gen. Augusti Shorn of Much of His Power.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The national voluntary war fund now exceeds 25,000,000 pesetas. La Correspondencia de Espana announces that in the view of the probable capitulation of Manila, Gen. Rice, captain general of the Vizcayas islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Capt. Gen. Augusti. Thus Gen. Augusti will be able to sign only the capitulation of the city of Manila and its environs."

BRITISH TRANSPORT HELD UP.

LONDON, July 28.—The Daily Mail understands that the British transport Juanda, carrying gunners to Gibraltar, was stopped in the Bay of Biscay by an American cruiser.

War News in Brief.

Secretary of State Day preparing a reply to Spain's peace note. Disposition of Philippines continues the problem of peace plans. Believed in Washington Spain will concede everything in reason to secure peace. Madrid press accepts peace suggestions with little protest. British comment on the speech of Senator Davis, of St. Paul. European powers discreetly holding aloof in peace negotiations. Gen. Shafter's sick list alarmingly large. Gen. Brooke and Haines sail for Porto Rico. Gen. Miles is strangely silent, but believed to be marching on San Juan.