

CABINET MEMBERS DIFFER

ANSWER TO SPAIN'S PEACE NOTE
AGAIN DEFERREDPRESIDENT'S ADVISERS A UNIT
UPON THE MAIN POINTSARE AT VARIANCE AS TO DISPOS-
ITION OF PHILIPPINES

All agreed That the United States Does Not Care to Retain the Islands, Yet Should Not Lose the Opportunity to Extend Its Principles to That Part of the World—Actions of Aguinaldo and His Insurgent Followers Debar Them From Moral Claim Upon America—Cabinet to Meet Again This Morning.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Nearly seven hours' earnest discussion by the president and his constitutional advisers, of the nature of the response to be made by the government to the Spanish overture for peace, brought no conclusion, and the subject, necessarily, was postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the cabinet, to be held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Such was the formal statement of the situation at the conclusion of the day's work, by each member of the cabinet who was questioned upon the subject. A final conclusion, however, is much nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and, indeed, there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached upon all the substantial points at issue, and that what remains to be done tomorrow is rather to smooth away inequalities and to adjust some minor points of difference before making the answer expected by M. Cambon.

VEXATIOUS PROBLEM.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the morning was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issues unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States, coaling stations were to be acquired at Guama, in the Ladrone Islands, and one in the Caroline Islands. These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philippines some diversity of opinion was revealed. As near as can be gathered this did not relate mainly to the retention of the islands. On that point a majority of the cabinet was speedily recorded in the negative, but accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions naturally developed, and it was felt these must be adjusted before the subject was definitely disposed of. There was no question as to the propriety of demanding a coaling station in the Philippines, and while there reasonably might be a difference of opinion as to the location and extent of this station, little difficulty was expected to be encountered in solving that problem, because the matter could be referred to the naval board, which was competent to deal with this subject.

FUTURE OF PHILIPPINES.

The question was as to what form of government should be established in the Philippines and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character. These two questions hinged on the primary question to refer at all in proposing a chance for the Philippines. Some members of the cabinet felt that the insurgents, under Aguinaldo, having acted independently of the United States from the very beginning of the insurrectionary movement, and having lately shown a disposition to make trouble for us, had no moral claim upon the United States in the settlement of the terms of peace. On the other hand it was urged that our government should lose no opportunity to extend its principles throughout the world, and that this would be done best in the present case by requiring Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. It was upon just such points as this that the discussion proceeded all day.

A point, which was quickly established, was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual member of the powers. One point that was settled, although there was no formal action upon it, was that no protest against the continuance of military or naval operations pending the peace negotiations would avail in the slightest. There would be no suspension of operations nor modifications whatever in the present plans, until the Spanish government had agreed upon the plans proposed.

OFF THIS HEMISPHERE.

A result of the cession of Porto Rico

and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain was the decision that every vestige of Spanish government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed by formal acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies. Furthermore, sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States in our nearby waters is to be effective also as a quit claim of all indebtedness assumed by the Spanish government and charged by her to those islands, so far as the United States is concerned, and all commercial treaties now existing between the Spanish government and her possessions and other powers are extinguished. Some discussion was had as to the probability of Spanish acceptance of our terms. The views differed, though it can be stated that several of the more influential members of the cabinet believed that the terms substantially agreed on would not be accepted by Spain at once. While believing that the proposition made should in all reason constitute the minimum to be considered, some expressed the belief that Spain would not be immediately disposed to reach an agreement on them, and that possibly to considerable lapse of time would ensue before that government would be ready to yield, meantime seeking a compromise, which, it was asserted, was not to be entertained for a moment. Others took the ground that there was every indication that she had decided to make terms, and that what was now proposed would soon be acceded to avoid further disaster.

One factor in the protracted discussion of the Philippine problem was the absence of advice as to the existing situation there on this date, a point that might be of considerable importance in the adjustment of the question. The unconfirmed dispatch reporting Manila had surrendered was read and commented on as indicating that definite action, without the knowledge as to the exact situation at Manila, might cause a statement regarding conditions that did not exist.

The formal papers crystallizing the results of the two sessions today will be ready for action tomorrow. A formal vote will then be had, and the answer of this government is likely to be communicated to Spain before night-fall.

BRITISH OPINION.

America Urged to Assume Responsibility for the Philippines.

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with Spain. The Saturday Review says: "We are convinced that America will not play the part of Shylocks, but now that she has learned to appreciate the bravery and fighting qualities of the Spaniards, as well as the worthlessness of the Cuban rebels, she will make obvious atonement for the precipitancy with which she entered upon the war by dealing generously with her opponents."

The Spectator takes a line quite unusual in the English press, more strongly urging the United States to assume direct control of both Cuba and the Philippines. It implies the Washington government rather to break an injudicious pledge to congress than to allow Cuba and the Philippines to be independent or to return to the cruel Spanish dominion. Since it is equally inadmissible, says the Spectator, "to grant independence or to transfer the Philippines to another power, it is best that the United States should assume the heavy responsibility involved, which will serve to bring out the best qualities of the American nation. England does not desire the Philippines; and, if she did, she would not take them, because she wishes to prove that her sympathy for the United States is quite disinterested."

The Spectator devotes another article to a eulogy of the splendid and unexpected manner in which Mr. McKinley has risen to the requirements of a high and difficult position. "The president has displayed latent talents, showing him the possessor of many of Lincoln's great qualities. It would be remarkable," the Spectator continues, "if, for the second time in a generation, the American system of really an elective monarchy proved itself a strong system for dealing with a dangerous crisis. Europe may have been hasty in rejecting the very idea of an elective monarchy as fatal alike to stability and strength."

CONTROL OF PHILIPPINES.

Spain Seems Determined to Retain It at Any Cost.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It was stated in a high diplomatic quarter in such a manner as to give it a semi-official aspect, that if the control of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down by the Americans in the making of peace, that the Spanish government would reject it, and prefer to continue the war. It was stated at the cabinet meeting yesterday while the Spanish government considers these propositions hard, they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the making of peace, and, while there was no certainty that Spain would accept these terms and retire from Cuba and Porto Rico, there was every indication that she would yield rather than continue a disastrous war. But the future of the Philippines appears to be of as

COALING STATION IN ORIENT

MR. DAVIS SAYS UNITED STATES SHOULD HAVE ONE

"Coaling Station" Does Not Mean a Heap of Coal on a Dock, but an American Colony With Troops Enough to Preserve the Dignity of the Stars and Stripes—London Tale Decried.

An Associated Press dispatch, under a London date, received in St. Paul yesterday stated that the natives of the Philippine islands resident in Europe had joined with British subjects who have Oriental interests in cabling to President McKinley and Senator Davis asking them not to abandon the Philippines to Spain when terms of peace are made. The alleged text of the message from Europe to Senator Davis was given as follows: "A cast iron agreement, binding Spain to a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression and bigotry. We placed our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the president and senate not to abandon in the hour of peace

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INVITED THE PLAGUE.

H. L. Beach, Who Was at the Front, Makes Startling Revelations.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The first definite statement was made as to how yellow fever was brought into the ranks of the American army in Cuba. Mr. H. L. Beach, who represented the Associated Press along the fighting line at Santiago, and who had just returned to Chicago, made the statement as follows:

"It is an actual fact—something I saw with my own eyes—that our army ambulances were used to carry Cuban refugees, who had fled from Santiago, and who were carrying the germs of the dread fever with them. When Gen. Shafter sent word to Santiago that he intended to bombard the city, the people all began to flee, and most of them

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COL. SHANDREW STRICKEN
LOSES HIS VOICE BY A STROKE
OF PARALYSIS

The Illness Came on Yesterday Morning While He Was in Conversation With Some Officers—His Mind Remained Clear, but He Couldn't Speak—Later in the Day Was Taken to His Home.

Col. John C. Shandrew, of the Fifteenth Minnesota, was stricken with paralysis about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He will probably recover slowly, but it is unlikely that he will continue in active command of the regiment, as his speech is entirely gone, and it may be stated on excellent authority that, if he recovers the use of his vocal chords, it will be after some time and by slow degrees. His medical advisers do not look for his return to the regiment. Dr. Henderson said last night that he felt that there was no cause for present alarm about the result of the stroke. He did not apprehend any permanent ill effect

to his home in Secretary Randall's carriage. At that time he was quite able to move about and the paralysis that stopped his speech had no further apparent effects.

Col. Shandrew lives at 1931 St. Anthony avenue, and upon his arrival there his family physician, Dr. Henderson, was sent for. The doctor spent a good deal of time with his patient during the afternoon and evening, but left him early.

At Col. Shandrew's house it was said that he was resting quietly last night, but that his speech had not returned. The only other evidence of paralysis was a prickling sensation in one of his feet and in the palm of one hand. He was quite capable of moving himself about, but was not permitted to move much. The family was anxious not to have anything said of the attack.

Dr. Henderson, as stated, said that he did not look for fatal results; that the colonel would be out of danger, in all probability, in a few days. He could not say how long the effects of the attack might last.

Another physician who saw Col. Shandrew at an earlier stage of his illness thought that he had suffered a lesion of the brain, and that the paralysis of the vocal chords was merely a local manifestation of the trouble. He

SPANIARDS ARE FLEEING

AMERICANS IN POSSESSION OF PONCE AND YAUCO

VICTORIES GAINED WITHOUT LOSS OF A LIFE

TROOPS PRESSING ON TO THE CAPITAL OF PORTO RICO

An Easy Victory Seems to Be in Store for Gen. Miles—Spanish Forces Make but a Feeble Show of Resistance—Importance of Ponce as a Base of Supplies—Yauco Is Also a Valuable Strategic Point to Possess—Porto Ricans Receive the Americans With Enthusiasm and Salute the Stars and Stripes.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The most important news received at the war department today was the cablegram from Gen. Miles announcing the excellent progress being made in Southern Porto Rico and the capture of Ponce. The navy department also received a cable announcing that the navy had captured the city of Ponce and landed the forces under Gen. Miles. Both departments are very much satisfied with what has been accomplished, and the tone of both dispatches indicates that the rivalry between the army and navy for honors in the Spanish war is not at an end. The department expects an easy conquest of Porto Rico, and, notwithstanding the overtures for peace made by Spain, the war will be prosecuted vigorously in that island. Following are the telegrams received from Gen. Miles:

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th, Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there today. Last evening, Commander Davis, of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernest brigade, now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have population of 50,000, now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. We have several prizes, also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

—Nelson A. Miles, Major General.

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: In the affair of the 26th, Capt. Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded, but left his troops. Capt. J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Boschick, Company L, slight wound in right arm; all of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from the place was precipitate; they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

ON TO YAUCO.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been left by the troops. A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers.

The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

PONCE AND YAUCO.

Importance of the Ports Captured by the American Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—(Special.)—The news received today from the Port of Ponce and from Gen. Miles indicates, as has been expected by the war department officials, that the conquest of Porto Rico is not to prove a difficult task, and that the campaign against San Juan will be as decisive as it will be short and sharp.

Ponce, the center of which place to the commander of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie is reported, is a large city of the island, and the capture is important as furnishing a convenient and advantageous base of operations.

War Notes of Porto Rico, a publication issued by the war department, gives the following details regarding Ponce, the latest place to witness the holding of the American flag:

Ponce: A city of 25,000 people, with a jurisdiction numbering 47,000. It is situated on the south coast of the island on a plain about two miles from the seaboard. It is the chief town of the district of its name, and is seventy miles from San Juan. It is regularly built, the central part almost exclusively of brick and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander and the seat of an official chamber of commerce. There is an appellate criminal court, beside other courts; two churches, one Protestant, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies; civil and military hospitals; theaters, a market, a municipal public library, hotels, barracks, a park, a perfectly equipped fire department, and, commercially, is the second city of importance on the island.

A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has about 5,000

VIEW OF THE CITY OF PONCE, NOW IN POSSESSION OF GEN. MILES.



The city of Ponce (pronounced "Pon-say"), which now is in possession of Gen. Miles, is a pleasant little place of 17,000 population.

It is situated inland about three miles from the bay of the same name on the high ground which rises above the ocean in a sharp ascent. Ponce ranks as the second city of Porto Rico

In size, as the third in commercial importance. It has many pretty public buildings and squares. Its streets are fairly well paved and are illuminated by gas. There is ample

telegraph communication with all parts of the island and cable connection with Jamaica and through that place with the world at large.

a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests.

According to another press telegram Senator Davis had been called to Washington by the president to discuss peace proposals.

Senator Davis was asked last evening whether he had received a cablegram from natives of the Philippines residing in France and Belgium, petitioning him to use his influence against a restoration of the Philippines to Spanish rule.

"I have not received such a message," answered Senator Davis.

Senator Davis also said he had not been called to Washington.

COALING STATION.

Senator Davis was asked what length of time the American troops might be expected to remain in the Philippines in the event of a restoration of those islands to Spain.

"We ought to have a coaling station there," said the senator. "And by a coaling station I do not mean a heap of coal on a dock. A coaling station means an American colony and ship yards and dry docks, and that means a sufficient number of troops to maintain our authority there."

Senator Davis said that he did not anticipate any complications with foreign nations over the Philippines.

"A great deal has been published about the alleged unfriendliness of Germany," he said, "but there was really nothing in it. Germany did seem a little officious at one time, but more was made of the incident than facts warranted."

"I do not believe any nation has an idea of interfering with us. It was reported that Russian warships had been sent to Manila, but that was incorrect."

Senator Davis referred to the Porto Rican campaign.

"I am not surprised that the American army is received with open arms in Porto Rico," he said. "It was told by some natives of that island in Washington that the country would welcome our troops. Most of the people in that island are descendants of French pioneers, and have no sympathy for Spain."

DRAMATIC DAYS.

"The past three months," continued Senator Davis, "have been prolific in

went to El Caney. This is a town of about 500 people, but 15,000 refugees went thither and occupied the houses in which there was room for only 500. The town was overflowing; there was no food for the Cubans, and the army had not enough to spare. So these people had to go out and forage for themselves. Santiago is known as the worst yellow fever port in Cuba, and these people who did not carry it with them soon had it, for their condition, huddled together as they were, was terrible, and brought on the pest almost immediately. I know it to be a fact, having seen it myself, that the army ambulances were used to haul these refugees from El Caney so that they might get food. The people waded through the mud and were picked up by the ambulances. Then our sick and wounded were hauled in the same ambulances. But, worst of all, it seems to me, is the fact that the commissary wagons, which always were going to Siboney and back, carrying food, went out with food, returned loaded with refugees and went back again loaded with food. No yellow fever appeared in the army before the lines were opened to these people from Santiago, and Dr. Ducker, of Chicago, who was with the correspondents, told us just two days before yellow fever appeared that it must come within forty-eight hours. He also told Maj. Pope, the surgeon, but the latter said he could do nothing to avoid it."

RUMOR NOT VERIFIED.

Madrid Has Not Heard of Fall of Manila.

PARIS, July 29.—A telegram from Madrid says that a cable dispatch has been received at the Spanish capital announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

MADRID, July 29.—No verification of the fall of Manila has been received here.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The belief is general in the war department that Gen. Merritt has landed in Manila, though no cable information to that effect has been received. The fact that Merritt sailed a month ago and has had ample time to reach Manila is the ground for the belief of the department.

HONG KONG, July 30.—The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila. She reports that when she left Manila on July 27, the situation there was unchanged and the Americans had not yet entered the city.

BERLIN, July 30.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, reviewing the war and the role Germany has played, regrets the attacks the German press has made against the United States and arrives at the conclusion that Germany has behaved in a "thoroughly injurious manner." It says: "Two German vessels at Manila would have sufficed amply, and, in the future, we hope the city will take into its own hands the settlement of incidents in connection with Germany's foreign policy, including those relating to marine."

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Cabinet devotes an entire day to discussion of peace plans.

Members of cabinet said to be a unit on terms to be named to Spain, save in the matter of the disposition of the Philippines.

President and advisers determined there shall be no cessation of hostilities until Spain has accepted peace terms named by the United States.

Filipinos and British subjects interested in the Philippines appeal to America to retain control of the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Miles in possession of Ponce and Yauco.

Porto Ricans welcome Americans and salute the Stars and Stripes.

American forces in Porto Rico pushing on to San Juan.

Rumored surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey not verified.

Last transport of the first Porto Rican expedition has sailed.

Minnesota recruits and South Dakota troops sail for Manila.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1.—Peace Terms Discussed.
- 2.—Miles Captures Ponce.
- 3.—Col. Shandrew Stricken.
- 4.—Davis Denies London Story.
- 5.—Conduct of the War.
- 6.—Business Outlook Bright.
- 7.—News of the Railroads.
- 8.—Fifteenth Stays at Home.
- 9.—Recruits Sail for Manila.
- 10.—News of Camp Thomas.
- 11.—Editorial.
- 12.—Candidates for Senatorship.
- 13.—Orphan Asylum Plans.
- 14.—Sporting News.
- 15.—Saints Lose to Brewers.
- 16.—Harness Records Broken.
- 17.—Santiago After the Surrender.
- 18.—Markets of the World.
- 19.—Bar Silver, 55¢.
- 20.—Cash Wheat, 70¢.
- 21.—Minneapolis Matters.
- 22.—News of the Northwest.
- 23.—Fight Against War Taxes.
- 24.—State Books Closed for the Year.
- 25.—At St. Paul Hotels.
- 26.—New Odd Fellows' Home.