

SPAIN'S REPLY RECEIVED

M. CAMBON DELIVERS IT TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

CONTENTS THOUGHT TO BE NOT WHOLLY SATISFACTORY

GOVERNMENT DECLINED TO MAKE THE ANSWER PUBLIC

Conjectured That Spain Seeks Concessions and Stipulates Conditions That Cannot Be Granted by America—Document is Voluntary, Hence It is Thought Cannot Be Direct in Meeting the Issues Set Forth in the American Note—Conference Between President and Secretary of State and French Ambassador Lasted a Scant Hour and a Half.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—More than twenty-four hours after it had been due to reach Washington, the Spanish note, in answer to the president's peace conditions, was presented at the White house by the French ambassador.

What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the secretary of state, at the conclusion, making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said on the subject.

The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the president, it is impossible to say.

It would seem that there could scarcely be a good reason in this case for withholding the result of the conference. On the whole it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was obtained in that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the president's terms.

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Shortly after 8 o'clock Secretary Day went to his office in the state department, remaining an hour.

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Secretary Day returned to the White house at 9:05. In the meantime Secretary Alger, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the White house.

At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Alger said nothing could be given out at present, as it was not a subject for general discussion.

PROVIDES FOR AN ARMISTICE.

French Advances as to Provisions of Spain's Peace Reply.

BAYONNE, France, Aug. 9.—Dispatches received here from Madrid dated yesterday announce that the form of the Spanish government's acceptance of the American peace conditions involves the proclamation of an armistice.

ACCEPTANCE CONDITIONAL.

Spain's Answer to Peace Note is Not Direct or Conclusive.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

There is no longer any doubt that the American proposals have only been accepted ad referendum.

Removing Sick Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following dispatch has been received here:

"Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 9.—Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington: Allente is now being loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry 1,000. They will be loaded and the ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning."

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

First land fight before Manila resulted in a victory for the American forces.

American casualties in the fighting before Manila given at thirteen killed and forty-four wounded.

Spanish losses at the battle of Malito placed at 200 killed and 300 wounded.

American troops fought like veterans in the first Philippine engagement.

Monitor Monterey arrives at Manila. No more troops to be sent to Porto Rico.

Spain's reply to the American peace note handed to President McKinley. It is conjectured that its contents are unsatisfactory.

there, is said to take the view, either express or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island. As to the time of evacuating Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

PEACE COMMISSION. The commission is to consist of five commissioners on each side, with Paris as the probable meeting place.

The outcome of the conference is unknown, but the best information obtainable is that the matter is still open, that Ambassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this government, and the details from Spain will be necessary to final conclusion.

There were just four parties to the conference, President McKinley and Secretary Day on the one side, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and his first secretary of legation, M. Thiebaut, presenting the case of Spain.

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prevent a suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped that Washington will take this view and thus avoid bloodshed, as there is no doubt that the garrison at San Juan de Porto Rico will resist as obstinately as did the garrison at Santiago de Cuba."

TROOPS TO BE SCATTERED. No More Concentration of Large Bodies of Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The interesting feature of today's news of the war department was the cable from Gen. Miles stating that he did not need reinforcements and advising that no more troops be sent to Porto Rico.

It is believed by the authorities that good water will go a long way toward maintaining the healthfulness of the troops. Some regiments will be removed at once, and those which cannot be moved probably will be ordered to proceed upon practice marches.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT. Spanish Minister of War Distributes a Few in Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—An official report from San Juan de Porto Rico has been received by the minister of war, Lieut.

WILL ATTACK SAN JUAN AMERICANS MOVING FORWARD IN FOUR COLUMNS

Gen. Miles Expected to Move in a Day or Two With a Troop of the Second Cavalry—About 400 Spanish Soldiers Making a Stand at Coamo—Most of the Troops Drawing Toward the Capital.

PONCE, Aug. 8.—Gen. Miles will probably leave on the Adjuntas road in a day or two with a troop of the Second Cavalry. Telegraphic communication has been established between his headquarters here and all the moving columns, but the reports this morning show that all is quiet.

Gen. Wilson's headquarters are now at Descalabrado river. Gen. Wilson, in person, had made a reconnaissance within sight of the Spanish outposts entrenched a mile this side of Coamo, and he estimates that the Spaniards are 400 strong at that point.

Gen. Ernest's brigade of the two batteries, which is encamped here, indulged in target practice yesterday. Gen. Henry, with the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts, will move tomorrow by way of Adjuntas to Arecibo, which is about twenty miles north of Adjuntas, as the crow flies.

Gen. Schwan is at Yauco, Gen. Wilson is near Coamo, and Gen. Brooke is at Guayama. The Porto Ricans enlisted by Gen. Stane have been engaged with a small Spanish outpost between Adjuntas and Utuado, on the road to Arecibo.

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harkation of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point: War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 9, 1898. Commanding General Fifth Corps, Santiago de Cuba.

Recommendations of surgeon general, offices of the army and marine service, as follows, should be followed as far as practicable: First—Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected by fever.

Second—Surgeon generals to inspect same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases. Third—Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize other clothing of troops at the beginning of period of observation.

Fourth—When not possible to detain troops in camp under observation, bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize other clothing before embarkation, excluding, after searching inspection, suspected cases. Fifth—Yellow fever convalescents or suspects should not accompany healthy troops.

SIXTH—No equine nor personal effects capable of conveying infection should accompany troops unless disinfected by steam or otherwise. SEVENTH—Arrange to embark by daylight under a careful supervision of surgeons, who will control sanitary conditions of troopships en route.

By order of the secretary of war. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY. How P. E. Gallagher Lost His Life in South Dakota.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—The preliminary hearing before justice court of Henry Walker and P. E. Gallagher, charged with the murder of the man found in a car several days ago, showed evidence sufficient to hold them for trial at the next term of court.

The evidence shows that the murdered man's name is P. E. Gallagher, and his home is Gibson, O. He was traveling through the country. The man who gave the same name is Henry Elliott, and he used the name of the murdered man in order to secure cash for a bank draft, made payable to P. E. Gallagher.

J. V. Gallagher, of Newark, O., reached the city last night and identified the body of the man as that of his brother. He will take the body home tomorrow. The evidence shows one of the most dastardly plots ever hatched up in this section of the state, and the chain of circumstantial evidence shows Elliott to be the guilty party.

SHAFTER'S SICK LIST. Reports One Suicide and a Big Reduction in New Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In his daily bulletin to the war department concerning the health of the troops at Santiago, Gen. Shafter reports tonight that Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, committed suicide. No particulars are given. The bulletin as posted at the war department after midnight follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9, 1898. Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Sanitary report for August 8: Total number of sick, 3,017; total number of fever cases, 2,988; total number of new cases, 254; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 390.

Deaths: Private William J. Galvin, Company A, Eighth Infantry, intermittent malarial fever, Aug. 7; Aug. 8, Private James Conley, Troop C, First Cavalry, malarial fever; Private John Pepper, Company E, Sixth Infantry, acute dysentery; Private E. W. Whiting, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corporal John Kris, Company L, Eighth Massachusetts, malarial fever; Capt. John A. Leininger, Company F, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Gustave A. Dibo, malarial fever; Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, gunshot wound of head, suicide; Private Herbert Daw, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia; Private Walter Reeves, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, typhoid fever; and Private Charles Hoadley, Company L, First Illinois, stenosis of common bile duct.

Spanish Prisoners at Home.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 8.—The steamer Hesperia, which left New York during the afternoon of July 24, having on board eighty Spanish prisoners, captured by American warships, arrived here today. The Spanish sailors were transhipped to the railway and were conveyed to Algeciras, the Spanish resort on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar.

SKAGUAY IN FLAMES.

Report Brought by the Steamer Farralton From Alaska. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 9.—A special from Vancouver, B. C., says the steamer Farralton is in port from Skaguay. The purser and captain claim that \$1,000,000 are in the safe in gold draft.

The purser says that when she left Skaguay the town was in flames, and that the fire was fast approaching the dynamite stores, with no prospect of checking it. A. Parker, of St. Paul, says the year's output at Dawson will be \$10,000,000, from the latest figures.

Bravest of the Brave. (From Account of the Battle Before Manila.) Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles. Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys. Not an inch of ground was lost, and the scene in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During the flashes of lightning the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

Gen. Correa, saying that a Spanish force under Col. Pinto had entered the town of Farjo, previously occupied by the Americans, who, on retiring, took their flag with them. According to the same dispatch a force of insurgents attempted to surprise the Spanish outposts at Arecibo, on the north coast of Porto Rico, but was repulsed, several insurgents being taken prisoners.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Fate in Store for Soldiers of the Third Virginia Regiment. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A disturbance, caused by a number of men of the Third Virginia, has created a sensation at Camp Alger and probably will result in the dishonorable discharge of a number of soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The secretary of war has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. Gen. Miles reported by cable this morning that the force at his command was ample for the purpose of completing the conquest of the island. This leaves all of Gen. Wade's provisional corps of eighteen regiments still in the United States.

MILES HAS ENOUGH.

No More Troops to Be Dispatched to Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The secretary of war has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN OUT.

Resignations of Officers of the Sixth Regiment Accepted. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The president has accepted the resignation of Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George T. Taylor and Capt. U. A. Goodell, all of the Sixth Massachusetts, now on duty in Porto Rico. They have been discharged from further services.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

Rigid Rules as to the Embarkation of Troops at Santiago. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following order has been sent to Gen. Shafter for his instruction regarding the em-



MOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER, MANILA.

MINNESOTA MAN FELL FIGHTING BEFORE MANILA

Three Thousand Desperate Spaniards Make Repeated Attempts to Dislodge Americans From Trenches

The Enemy Routed After Sustaining Heavy Losses

American Casualties Given at Fifteen Killed and Forty-Four Wounded—Those of the Spaniards Said to Have Been Two Hundred Killed and Three Hundred Wounded—Americans Fought Like Veterans, Yielding Not an Inch, and Their Withering Fire Was Too Much for the Spanish Regulars to Withstand—Beginning of the End of Spanish Control at Manila—Insurgents Take No Part in the Fighting.

CAVITE, Manila Bay, Aug. 3 (via Hong Kong Aug. 9).—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place Sunday night, when eleven men were killed and forty-four wounded during a skirmish at the Malate trenches, between Cavite and Manila.

No attack has yet been made on the Spanish line, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents.

Killed Sunday Night—Corporal W. E. Brown, Tenth Pennsylvania. Private Brady, Tenth Pennsylvania. Private Bowker, First Wyoming. Privates S. Hull, Banton (Brenton), Noss and Stillwagon (all understood to be of the Tenth Pennsylvania). First Sergeant Maurice Just, First California. Private Dawson, Battery K, Third Artillery. Private McElrath (McElrooth's) Battery A, Third Cavalry. Private Winfield, Battery S, Third Artillery. Killed Monday Night—Private Springstead, First Colorado. Killed Tuesday Night—Private William Lewis Roderick, Twenty-third Infantry. Private R. W. Bowers, signal corps. Private Fred Buckland, Thirteenth Minnesota.

Some of the wounded in Sunday night's skirmish were struck by shrapnel.

HONG KONG, Aug. 9.—The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on Aug. 6, arrived here today and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila. The Americans were victorious and only lost eleven men killed, and had forty four wounded. The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy.

The insurgent forces remained neutral. The attack was made on the American camp between Cavite and Manila during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered over 3,000 men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American troops drove the Spaniards back, and finally broke the Spanish center, and the enemy retreated. Later, however, the Spaniards made a second attack, but were again repulsed and retreated into the bush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance.

Some estimates place the Spanish loss at over 500 men killed and wounded. Gen. Greene's force, numbering 4,000 men, had been advancing and entrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage, and they determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. The trenches extended from the beach three hundred yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

Sunday was the insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and E, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, and the Utah battery were ordered to reinforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two companies of the Third artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on the top of the trenches when these reinforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third artillery under Capt. O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles. Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah battery, under Capt. Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around the flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

Not an inch of ground was lost, and the scene in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During the flashes of lightning the dead and wounded

- TODAY'S BULLETIN. 1—Spain's Reply Not Satisfactory. Its Text Not Given Out. Miles' Doings in Porto Rico. Americans Killed Near Manila. Fighting on Three Days. Spaniards Are Driven Back. Murder Near Watertown, S. D. Skaguay on Fire. 2—Story of the Manila Battle. The Girl Who Kissed Hobson. Key Monument Unveiled. 3—Typhoid at Camp Ramsey. Great Review at Chickamauga. Heatwave on His Renomination. 4—Editorial. Beardeley Named for Congress. Forestry Recommendations. 5—St. Paul Beats Kansas City. Minnesota Defeats St. Joseph. The L. A. W. Meet at Indianapolis. 6—Bar Silver, 53 1/2c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 70 1/2c. 7—Gray for Mayor of Minneapolis. Gov. Briggs, North Dakota, Dead. News of the Railroads. 8—St. Louis County Wins Division. Municipal Court Closed. Tickets to Buffalo Bill. Social News of St. Paul. The New Jefferson Club.