

COME IN SECTIONS

Spain's Reply to Peace Terms Finally Reaches Ambassador Cambon

BUT IT WILL NOT BE SUBMITTED

To the President Until To-day--Much Speculation as to the Contents of the Document--From its Length it is Conjectured that it is Accompanied by Extended Discussion and Probably by Conditions--Several Questions Supposed to Have Been Left Open.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.--The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply.

statement cabled of the United States that he had cabled direct to Washington on the subject of Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions, categorically and emphatically denied that he had sent any such communication. The premier added: "The negotiations will follow the usual diplomatic course and M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will present Spain's note to President McKinley."

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WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.--The secretary of the navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a copy of his reply to one of them which he furnishes for publication: "I am in receipt of your letter and hasten to answer you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is unjust that it can only be regarded on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson; of his very superior attainments as an officer and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago."

LONG DEFENDS SAMPSON

Against the Bitter Attacks of Would Be Critics--Days He Can Understand the Feeling Manifested Against Him--The Navy is all Serene Whatever Disquiet There may be Elsewhere.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT

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Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers. 1--Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron, because the department, with the exercise of its best judgment, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sigsbee, who had the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn by order of the department and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished officers, having been each at the head of the ordnance bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval service, Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward and when you accuse him of anything that sort you do most cruel injury to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

Movement on Porto Rico.

The movement on Porto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of admirals commanding squadrons, did, however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong. Its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The prime necessity was to meet and crush its ships and to secure for us the domination of the sea. The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine was destroyed, and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk of the destruction of any of our battleships except in battle with the enemy's ships. The movement on Porto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera, undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan, changed his destination to Porto Rico. Our movements on Porto Rico thus became a reconnaissance and fulfilled its purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Porto Rico, as the army was not yet ready to co-operate. 3--With regard to sending our ships into the harbor of Santiago, Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines, and the wisdom of his course, I believe is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights ready to unambiguously signal for firing. Happily,

Spain's Commissioner

There are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of July, when Shafter with his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply of the Spanish commander to the demands for surrender. Sampon's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights ready to unambiguously signal for firing. Happily,

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instead of this signal, came the good word that the Spanish had surrendered to this combined readiness for attack.

Please bear in mind the variety and the weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officers and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties. When the attempt to escape came, the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outlying Spaniards went on like clock work; as at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge, or Lookout Mountain.

I can well understand why the friends of our officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest--as I am in giving them the credit they so richly, every one of them, deserve for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. Can't Understand Feeling Manifested. But I cannot understand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all the officers subordinate to him in the reports clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was by orders from Washington, going to confer with General Shafter, yet the battle was fought under his orders and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparation. For myself, I know no prediction for any of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurel. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserves unstinted praise; not one of them deserves anything less than full measure for that day's work. And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a depreciation of the merits of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigil, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless blocking the Spanish squadron, at last by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his command, yet not compelled in diminished silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country. I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet--commanders, captains and all. Among them all in peace; whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am reminded of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beautiful verse: Far, far beneath the noise of tempests And silver waves churn ever peacefully; And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it be, Disturbs the Sabbath of the deeper sea. Truly yours, JOHN D. LONG.

DUBLIN COUNCIL

Refuses to Co-operate in Erecting a Statue to Gladstone. DUBLIN, August 8.--The municipal council of Dublin has refused to comply with the request of the Gladstone memorial society for its co-operation in erecting in Dublin a statue commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Gladstone, similar to those which the society will erect in London and Edinburgh.

Mr. Sherlock, a member of the council, moved the following resolution negating the request: "Resolved, That the corporation of Dublin is strongly of opinion that no statue should be erected in Dublin in honor of any Englishman until the Irish people have erected a fitting one in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell."

LIGHTNING EXECUTION

Of Two Noted West Virginia Outlaws in Roane County. ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 8.--A special to the Republic from Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., says: On Sunday in Roane county the bodies of Wade Counce, the leader of the notorious "Consolidated Band" of outlaws, and his son, were found under a tree where they had been struck by lightning. Every bone in the elder Counce's body was broken, but there was no abrasion of the skin except where the bolt entered his head.

Hanged in Court House Yard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 8.--A special from Palestine, Texas, says: Sunday morning the wife of a prominent railroad man and a young lady visiting her, were awakened by a negro in their room, endeavoring to chloroform them. They screamed and he escaped. Later Dan Ogg, a negro was arrested and identified by the ladies. At midnight a mob of 200 men invaded the jail, secured Ogg and hanged him in the court house yard. A volley of a hundred shots were fired into the swinging body. The negroes were excited and sullen, claiming Ogg was innocent.

Both Lost Their Lives.

CINCINNATI, O., August 8.--A special to the Commercial Tribune from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, says: To-day Oliver Barth and his son, aged eighteen, both lost their lives by descending into a well where there was "fire damp." The son went down first and was asphyxiated and the father descended to help him and suffered a like fate.

Missionary and Family Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.--A letter received by the Alaska Commercial Company, dated Unalaska, July 25, says: Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of twelve prospectors calling themselves the Columbia exploring company, together with the Rev. R. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife and two native pilots, bound for the Muskovita river, have been lost.

Great Britain's Firm Attitude.

PEKIN, August 8.--Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude in the matter of railway concessions in China. The situation is now cleared. There is general satisfaction in the British settlements.

VIGOROUS DEFENSE

Of the Medical Department of the United States Army in Cuba

ASSISTANT SURGEON MUNSON'S STORY

Of the Operations of that Branch of the Service at Santiago--Lack of Transportation Facilities Crippled its Efficiency--Capt. Munson Reflects on General Shafter and has Something to say About Red Cross Society.

WASHINGTON, August 8.--Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following report concerning the conditions existing at Santiago, medical supplies, transportation and other features connected with the expedition to Santiago under General Shafter. The report explains what has been done by the medical department, and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba.

TAMPA HEIGHTS, Fla., July 29, 1898. To the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:--In view of the recent charges made affecting the efficiency of the army medical department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent north with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as adjutant to the chief surgeon, fifth corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfitting of the hospital transports "Troquois," "Cherokee" and "Breakwater," may possibly give value to such report.

Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Santiago expedition. These supplies were divided upon the various vessels, each organization having its own equipment, while the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospitals and regimental equipment was largely in excess of its needs and was intended to be called in to supplement the medical department of these hospitals. The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendants assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldier.

No Transportation Facilities.

Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as would be provided by the orderly and hospital corps, pouches and the first aid packets carried by the soldiers. Having none left their ships the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Daiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unladen ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained to await indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other promptly disappearing. If I was correctly informed, for an entire week. During this time the fight at Guasima had occurred and large numbers of sick and wounded were requiring treatment. In the meantime, a report of the condition prevailing on shore was made to the chief surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the commanding general, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the medical department for the collection of the medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, to transport supplies--especially the field chests--to the front for proper distribution; and I was suggested by the chief surgeon as available for the performance of these duties.

Reflects on Shafter.

The exigency of the situation did not apparently appeal to the commanding general, and for two days the medical department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other side or to the shore, although there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties. On the third day, on the order of the adjutant general, one row boat was turned over to the medical department for the purposes named above, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front "not to exceed one six-mule team." On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters, support I was directed by staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority the commanding general, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order and directed after the landing of the supplies already in the boat that it should return without delay. Presenting the order for land transportation to the quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack mules had been landed; that neither wagon nor harness had been brought ashore, and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons. After this boat had been taken away the chief surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or still on the transports, of finding out their wants or of remedying the many already known to him. This condition of things remained until after the fight at Las Guasimas, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed.

The Fight at Guasimas.

The news of the Guasimas fight being reported to the chief surgeon, he was finally able to get on board the Olivette and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded. Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first divisional hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents; the latter hospital finally obtaining limited transportation to the front. After a couple of days on board the Olivette I was directed to put the Troquois in condition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of

the ship on board. While doing this I was able to set ashore considerable hospital tentage and supplies found aboard of her, and, having control of her boats, I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medical supplies from them. While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted; getting supplies from perhaps a third of the transports composing the fleet. Outside of this it is believed that no other regimental medical property was ever unloaded up to the time of my departure with wounded on July 10. Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the quartermaster's department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the medical department was called to rely entirely upon its own energies and improve its own transportation. I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure, large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore all remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States.

Conditions on Shore.

Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the quartermaster's department, lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved. The outfitting of transports for the reception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience and should never be entrusted to any one except a regular medical officer. Usually it is necessary to overcome passive resistance and opposition on the part of the crews and a tendency on the part of the captains to disregard or modify orders. In several instances in my own experience this action of the crew amounted almost to mutiny and was only to be dealt with by threats, a show of force, and, in one instance, by the use of the irons.

Red Cross Criticized.

With regard to the Red Cross society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were, on the Santiago expedition, subverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship, State of Texas, was formally placed under the control of the chief surgeon, fifth corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the society; he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Colonel Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospitals established in working order. The first officers of aid made by this society, dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the medical department. Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Leach and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish and the assistance rendered by them was of great value. In conclusion it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supplies, without medicines, instruments, dressings or hospital stores of any kind. Very respectfully your obedient servant, (Signed,) EDWARD J. MUNSON, Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

SHAFTER'S STATEMENT

Regarding the Publication of the "Round Robin" Signed by the General Officers, Condition of Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.--General Shafter has telegraphed the President regarding the publication of the "Round Robin" signed by the general officers of his command, as follows: "I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least seventy-five per cent of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment is not immune that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the arrival in the hospital buildings near the entrance to the grounds. The sick soldiers were of the Rough Riders, Tenth cavalry and some infantrymen. Other invalids are expected to arrive here, quarters having been provided for a considerable number of convalescents."

Bismarck's Big Fire.

BISMARCK, N. D., August 8.--A fire to-night has just about wiped out the business portion of this city, including banks, newspaper offices and business blocks, entailing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars partly insured. The telegraph offices were burned out, but a temporary office has been fitted up. Many people are homeless. The firemen were powerless to check the inroads of the fire, which appeared to scores of buildings, heaving them up much like waste paper. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Movements of Steamships.

GENOA--Ems, New York. NEW YORK--George, Liverpool. LIVERPOOL--Auran, New York. BREMEN--Friedrich Der Grosse, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain; light to fresh variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. 7 a.m. 77, 8 p.m. 81, 12 m. 81, 3 p.m. 85, 5 p.m. 85.

prehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above.

The issuance of the statement from General Shafter was the sequence of a conference held at the white house this afternoon between the President, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long. It was felt that the statements made as to the condition of the troops at Santiago might create a grave impression abroad. While the statement as issued was brief it occupied almost an hour in its consideration, it being felt that the utmost precaution was essential at the present stage of the negotiations between this country and Spain which it had been first felt might be at least impeded by knowledge of the serious conditions revealed in the appeal signed by the officers there.

The issuance of the statement was the result, and it speaks for itself. This evening General Shafter supplemented his first dispatch with a second on the same subject as follows:

SANTIAGO, August 8, 7:11 p. m. To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

In connection with my telegram of the 3d inst., and in the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than seventy-five per cent of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later with plenty of tonnage to cover them and not subject to any hardships and with plenty of nourishing food the danger in my opinion and that of the division commanders would be reduced to a minimum. (Signed) SHAFTER, Major General.

WASHINGTON, August 8.--General Shafter speaks in high terms of Dr. La Garde, and says that he has worked under the most disadvantageous circumstances. From the day the forces left Tampa until the present time he says that there "have never been sufficient medical attendants or medicines for the daily wants of the command. Three times since reaching Cuba has the command," he says, "been almost entirely without medicine." This statement, he says, is made to him by the medical directors and on one occasion they suggested taking medicines away from the Spanish hospitals.

SHAFTER OBJECTS

To Saddling Blame on Him for Condition of Sick and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.--General Shafter, in a report to the war department, emphatically denies that he is responsible for the inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded brought from Santiago to the United States on the Seneca and Concho. Everything possible, he says, was sent with the sick and wounded. The matter of shortage of water, he says, is inconceivable. He concludes his report as follows: "There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever, and were almost wholly without hospital accommodation. The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left and their own extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal lack of means and facilities."

Shafter's Fever Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, August 8.--General Shafter's sanitary report for August 7 is as follows: SANTIAGO, August 7. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 7: Total number of sick, 8,445; total number of fever cases, 2,465; total number of new cases, 412; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 406; deaths August 7, 11, among them Corporal George L. Hopper, Company H, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Royer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corporal Dudley Wilson, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Frank Dilcock, Company F, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever. (Signed) SHAFTER, Major General.

Sick Soldiers Arrive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.--One hundred and twenty-eight sick soldiers arrived here to-day from Norfolk, Va. They were taken to the Washington barracks where they were accommodated in the hospital buildings near the entrance to the grounds. The sick soldiers were of the Rough Riders, Tenth cavalry and some infantrymen. Other invalids are expected to arrive here, quarters having been provided for a considerable number of convalescents.

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