

CAUSED A FERMENT.

The Demands Made by President McKinley As to the Philippines

MAKE THE PROUD SPANISH DONS WINCE.

A Majority of the Political Leaders Counsel Peace, But Senator Nocedal, Loaded with Tabasco Sauce Torpedoes, Cries out for War to the Last Extremity of Endurance—He Predicts an "International Conflagration" if the "Yankee Pigs" Capture Spanish Ports—No Decision Taken by the Madrid Cabinet on the Terms of Peace Submitted by Cambo.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A majority of the politicians who conferred with Senator Sagasta counseled peace. But Senator Nocedal, leader of the ultramontanes, urged a "fourth" war. "Even if the Yankees, he said, were to capture Spanish ports, as possible, then an international conflagration would average Spain by placing her in a position to gain more than by making a shameful peace now. Senator Nocedal in the course of an interview said: "SENATOR SAGASTA INFORMED ME AS TO THE CONTENTS OF THE AMERICAN NOTE IN ADDITION TO THE DEMANDS ALREADY KNOWN THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ASKS THE OCCUPATION OF MANILA AND SUBIG BAY. M. CAMBO OBTAINED FROM PRESIDENT MCKINLEY THE SUBSTITUTION FOR THE WORD 'POSSESSION' OF ANOTHER WORD MEANING PRACTICALLY THE SAME THING."

This revelation has caused a ferment here. It was understood at first that the Americans demanded only temporary occupation, pending arrangements for the future government of the Philippines. It is believed the powers will object to the Americans retaining permanent possession of Manila and Subig bay. The latter is a splendid naval station.

Madrid Cabinet. MADRID, Aug. 5, 10 p. m.—At the cabinet council this evening Senator Sagasta recounted to his colleagues what had been said in the conference with the various leaders early in the day. No decision was taken.

Senator Pulgarer, minister of finance, read a proposal to increase the note circulation and guarantee of the bank of Spain.

The council also considered an official despatch from Santiago signed by General Toral, saying that owing to the smallness of the camp which the Americans had conceded, the absence of tents and the improper food, the number of Spanish sick had increased to 10,000, the death rate being from twelve to fourteen daily. The despatch said also that the beds were a number of sick soldiers, and that their transportation home ought to commence immediately.

General Toral informs that government that the wound of General Linares had not developed any complications but was causing him great pain.

Want the Cortes Summoned. In the conference between Senator Sagasta and Senator Sivilla, the latter urged that it was imperative to summon the Cortes for the negotiation of a treaty of peace.

General Polavieja, who was present declined subsequently to speak of the conference to representatives of the press on the ground that his duty as a soldier imposed secrecy upon him, but General Aguarraga said that if Spain possessed adequate resources the war should be continued in order to secure more acceptable conditions; otherwise peace ought to be immediately concluded.

General Chinchilla, captain general of Madrid, said: "We have a brave and well disciplined army and it is ready to go wherever it is sent."

Later Senator Sagasta conferred with Senator Salmeron, the Republican leader, who told the premier in the course of a long conference, that he blamed the government greatly for closing the Cortes and stifling the press. After the interview he said he had assured Senator Sagasta that he would reserve his opinion on the general situation until the chamber was convoked, but that neither directly nor indirectly would he support the "existing oligarchy, which is the cause of all Spain's misfortunes."

This evening the premier will confer with General Weyler, Marshal Primo de Rivera, General Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, and Senator Romero Giron, minister of the colonies.

SITUATION AS MANZANILLO.

About 3,000 Troops There, but it is believed they would surrender to our forces if the Government was able. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—2 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The warships Massachusetts and Dixie arrived at Guantanamo yesterday night and immediately started coasting.

Commander Todd, of the Wilmington, reports that the conditions at Manzanillo, as learned from General Rios, are as follows: There are about 3,000 regulars, 1,000 volunteers and 500 bombardiers, or firemen, there. They appear to be well supplied with cattle and provisions, but are believed to be short of ammunition. Recent events in that vicinity have disheartened them and it is believed that the appearance of an American force even of only 1,000 men would result in the capitulation of the place.

TAKING OF CAREY

General Joseph Wheeler's Report of that Engagement

WHICH TRIED THE METTLE OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS—ONE OF THE BRAVEST CHARGES EVER MADE IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN WARFARE—UNDER A GALLOPING MOUNTAIN AND ARTILLERY FIRE, WITH MEN FALLING AT EVERY STEP THE INVULNERABLE WARRIORS KEPT ON UNTIL THE ENEMY WERE PUT TO FLIGHT—A DEARLY BOUGHT VICTORY.

Of the American Troops—One of the bravest charges ever made in the history of modern warfare—under a galloping mountain and artillery fire, with men falling at every step the invulnerable warriors kept on until the enemy were put to flight—a dearly bought victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—The following report of Major General Joseph Wheeler on the operations before Santiago de Cuba, has become available.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 7, 1898. To Adjutant General Fifth Army Corps, S. I. R.—After the engagement of June 24, I pushed forward my command through the hills of Lawton's and Kent's companies occupying the hills in the vicinity of that place. After two days' rest Lawton was ordered forward.

On the night of the 23rd instructions from Major General Shafter to this officer to attack Carey, while the cavalry division and Kent's division were ordered to move forward on the morning of July 1. The cavalry division advanced and formed its line with its left near the Santiago road, while Kent's division formed its line with the right joining the left of the cavalry division.

Col. McClernand, of General Shafter's staff, directed me to give instructions to General Kent, which I complied with in person at the same time, personally directing General Sumner to move forward. The men were all compelled to wade the San Juan under very heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. Our balloon having been sent up right by the main road was made a mark of by the enemy. It was shot down and we were forced to march under fire in forming the line as we would be by an advance, and I therefore pressed the command forward from the covering under which it was formed into open space in full view of the enemy, who occupied breastworks and batteries on the crest of the hill, which overlooks Santiago, ordered to proceed to the attack.

The troops advanced gallantly, soon reached the foot of the hill and ascended, driving the enemy from their works and occupying them on the crest of the hill.

That Remarkable Charge. To accomplish this required courage and determination on the part of the officers and men of a high order, and the losses were very severe. Too much credit cannot be given to General Sumner and General Kent and their gallant brigade commanders, Colonel Wood and Colonel Carroll, of the cavalry, and Colonel Carroll and Major Wood of the infantry.

General Shafter, commanding first brigade, Kent's division, and Col. Pearson, commanding second brigade, and Col. Carroll and Major Wood of the infantry, were engaged during the charge, but Major Wessells was enabled to return and resume command. General Wyckoff, commanding Kent's third brigade, was shot in the head and was wounded at 12:35. Lieutenant Colonel Liscum then took command and was wounded at 1:20. Lieutenant General Ewers, ninth infantry, was wounded at 1:25. Lieutenant Colonel Ewers, ninth infantry, was wounded at 1:25.

Upon reaching the crest I ordered breastworks to be constructed and sent to the rear to show the enemy the route from the ridge was precipitate but our men were so thoroughly exhausted that it was impossible for them to follow. The ridge was covered with water by wading the San Juan river, they had become drenched with rain and when they reached the crest they were absolutely exhausted. The enemy, however, was engaged during the night to erect breastworks, furnish details to guard the dead, and carry back to the rear the wounded. I sent word along the line that reinforcements would soon reach us and that Lawton would join our right, and that General Bates would come up to support them.

After reaching the crest of the ridge, General Kent sent the Thirtieth regulars to assist in strengthening the position under the left of our right. At midnight General Lawton and I placed him in a strong position on the left of our line. General Lawton had attempted to join us from Carey, but when very near our lines he was fired upon by the Spaniards and turned back, but joined us next day at noon by a circuitous route. During all the day on July 2 the cavalry division, Kent's division, and the Thirtieth regulars were engaged with the enemy, being subjected to a fierce fire and incurring many casualties, and later in the day Lawton's division also became engaged.

Compliments His Staff. During the entire engagement, my staff performed their duties with courage, judgment and ability. Special credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dorst, Major William D. Beach, Captain Joseph E. Dickman, and Lieutenant M. F. Steele. I desire also to say that Lieutenant James H. Reeves and Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, Junior, Captain William Astor Chandler, Major B. A. Carlington, Mr. Aurelius Mestre and Corporal John Lundmark also deserve high commendation for courage and good conduct. Major West, my quartermaster, deserves special commendation for his energy and good conduct during the campaign and Major Valley, Havard and Mr. Leonard Wilson have also done their duty. Captain H. B. and First Lieutenant R. J. Koester, with Troop G, Third Cavalry, were detailed with headquarters and conducted themselves handsomely under fire. The superb courage displayed by the officers and men will be specially mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders.

The strength given in the statement above is the aggregate strength of the command, but as there were many details the above figures are about 15 per cent greater than the force actually engaged. The command has been active in strengthening their position and commanding their staffs have thoroughly informed themselves as to the topographical features of the country and the situation of the enemy.

Very respectfully, (Signed.) JOSEPH WHEELER. A true copy, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Aid.

María Teresa Planted. NORFOLK, Va., August 5.—The Merritt Wrecking Company has received advices from Santiago that makes it

A GREAT DANGER

To The American Arms Has Been Safely Passed.

THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF SHAFER'S ARMY, WEAKENED AND DEMORALIZED BY DISEASE, WOULD, HAD IT BEEN KNOWN TO SPAIN, HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY THE MOST SERIOUS RESULTS—THE FULFILLMENT OF THE "ROUND ROBIN" FROM THE AMERICAN CAMP AT SANTIAGO, A WEEK AGO, MIGHT HAVE POSTPONED PEACE CONCLUSIONS FOR SOME MONTHS.

Of Shafter's Army, Weakened and Demoralized by Disease, Would, Had It Been Known to Spain, Have Been Followed by the Most Serious Results—The Fulfillment of the "Round Robin" from the American Camp at Santiago, a Week Ago, Might Have Postponed Peace Conclusions for Some Months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—Army officials are greatly relieved to know from the Santiago dispatches that what appears to have been a great danger to the American arms has been safely passed by. The reports of the American commanders at Santiago, including all the major generals, division and brigade commanders, which were made public in the news dispatches yesterday, gave for the first time to the public news of the terribly demoralized condition of the American army. It is this state of affairs that has been known a week ago the most serious results might have followed. The Spanish government might have been excited to refrain from making peace overtures and to prolong their resistance. The public indignation at these reports is most strongly expressed by almost every official of the administration, but the American army at Santiago is being loaded upon transports as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped within a few days a bulk of the army will be at sea, bound for Montauk Point, L. I.

In place of these weary and battle worn troops, will be five regiments of

message was received this morning ordering the instant removal of the army north everything has been busy and activity at headquarters. The transports here, six in number, have been ordered to discharge their cargoes and to get ready without loss of time to take on board the first shipments for home. Other transports are expected to arrive shortly and it is expected that eighteen transports will soon be conveying our soldiers back to the United States. The Yale and Harvard, among others, are understood to be on their way here. General Shafter's order of the movement of his command provide the following programme: The embarkation of the third and sixth regular cavalry; then the first regular cavalry and first volunteer cavalry (mounted riders) will be embarked. These regiments have been ordered to be ready to go on board ship the day after tomorrow. For the present the Ninth and Tenth cavalry will remain in camp. Only the private horses of the officers will be taken. The other horses will be turned over to General Wood, who remains here as military governor of the island. All the men will be left standing and all the extra worn clothing and bedding which may possibly be intended will be destroyed.

The first brigade of General Lawton's division, under General Chaffee, will go next. All the men able to ride will be put on ponies and taken to the wharf. The others will be conveyed there in wagons. The men who are suffering from yellow fever or infectious diseases will be left here. Every precaution will be taken to provide for the safe and healthy arrival of the troops. Thirty-third Michigan; Thirtieth Michigan; First Third Michigan; Thirtieth Michigan.

No tenting or surplus baggage will be taken back to the United States. Captain McKittick and Dr. Goodfellow, of General Shafter's staff, left here this afternoon, by the Berlin, for New Orleans.

A PATHETIC MEETING

Between Admiral Cervera and Captain Concha of the Flagship Maria Teresa. Vanquished Spaniard Received by a West Virginian.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—An Evening Post special from Norfolk, Va., says: Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Cervera, arrived here this morning from Baltimore. They left Annapolis, where they have been prisoners of war for several weeks, on parole, having been granted special permission to visit Captain Concha, commander of the Admiral's flagship Maria Teresa, and the other Spanish sick and wounded at the naval hospital here.

The steamer flew her burning in honor of the admiral and a launch lay at the pier to receive the distinguished prisoners. Lieutenant Commodore R. M. G. Brown met the retired admiral and his son as they stepped off the steamer, and it was with difficulty that they pushed their way through the throng.

At the naval hospital the Spanish admiral was received by a guard of honor and he was conducted to Captain Concha's ward by the admiral's son. This was the first time they had met since that fatal dash out of Santiago harbor. The meeting was a pathetic one. The admiral and his son embraced each other like children.

The admiral then visited Lieutenant Naval, of the Flotilla, who lost a leg December 1, 1897, and another in the Bay, and the scenes were equally affecting when their former chief entered the ward where the Spanish sailors were housed. It was with difficulty that they pushed their way through the throng.

General Shafter will take action at once in order to improve the sanitary condition of the Spanish soldiers and their camp.

MILES MOVEMENTS

In Porto Rico—He is Proceeding Entirely Westward to Peace Negotiations. PONCE, Porto Rico, Friday Morning, August 5, via ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., August 5.—Major General Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen are being issued. The second and third regiments of the Twenty-seventh Indiana are moving up to the Sixty-third Illinois and the Mississippi commissaries have arrived here.

Lieutenant Hunter of the artillery, was slightly wounded by one of our pickets last night. Captain August Hutter, who died of typhoid fever, has been buried with military honors.

General Roy Stone is repairing the road to Arecibo, but a movement there is improbable.

AT DESCALABRODO RIVER, SIX MILES BEYOND JUANA DIAZ, ON THE ROAD TO SAN JUAN, Thursday Night, August 4, via ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., August 5.—The Sixteenth Pennsylvania of General Miles' army, which is being pushed out to the road to the river, and holds the bridge over the river.

The second and third regiments of the Twenty-seventh Indiana are expected to-morrow. The Sixty-third Illinois is reported to be on the march. The Spanish are about four hundred strong between this point and Coamo.

The seizure of the bridge insures control of the road to Coamo. Pickets are being pushed out and they may collide with the outposts.

Passenger Hints Warn. CHICAGO, August 5.—A passenger rate war that will affect directly every fare in the west and indirectly half of the tariffs of the eastern and southern lines, has been declared. Next Monday the rate between Chicago and St. Louis will be 10 cents. The normal rate is 12 cents. On the same day and thereafter until peace is declared the rate between Chicago and Omaha will be 10 cents. The normal rate is 12 cents. Tickets now may be purchased between Chicago and Kansas City for \$10.50. The normal rate is \$12.50. It is expected that this rate will go down to \$9.50 within a few days.

PREPARING TO SAIL

For Home—Secretary Alger's Order Creates a Great Excitement in General Shafter's Camp—The Order of Embarkation. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—4 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—From the moment Secretary Alger's cable

"MANANA! MANANA!"

Every Day of Delay Lays up a Bigger Score Against Spain.

CASTILIAN POLICY OF PROCRASTINATION

Is Being Drawn Out to the Extreme Limit—There is Only One Thing Left for the Spanish Cabinet to do, and That is to Either Accept or Reject the Terms Offered by this Government—Sagasta has a Great Task Before Him, but the United States Cannot Wait Much Longer on the Sensitiveness of Spain's Internal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—When the President closed his official work to-day he had not received the reply of Spain nor any intimation as to how soon the reply might be expected. The French ambassador had not been heard from throughout the day and he, as well as our government officials, was waiting for Spain to give the final response. From this it is clear that the Spanish cabinet fully realize the time for argument, counter-proposals or modifications has gone by, and that there is only one simple issue to be met, namely, whether the American terms will be accepted as a whole or rejected.

There is indeed reason to believe that the Spanish government has been directly advised that its state of procrastination is past and that only the matter of an answer favorable or unfavorable remains. That the answer has not come quickly is no matter of surprise for the officials here, for they realize the tremendous responsibility which Premier Sagasta must assume in making the peace terms sufficiently palatable to the Spanish populace and the political classes to permit its acceptance without an internal convulsion. In his conferences with the President and Secretary Day the French ambassador has brought out clearly in the great task before Sagasta. It seems to be the general view here that if the premier and his ministry were untrammelled an acceptance would come at once and the men with administrative details. The Cuban customs tariff was discussed at some length, particularly the tobacco schedule and the revenue of the island. The present rates of internal revenue taxation now in force in the United States should be made the customs rates in Cuba.

The question of customs tariff for Porto Rico also was discussed, and it was the opinion of the President and the cabinet that the United States should not insist on the island passing into the possession of this country, the customs laws and regulations now in force should apply to Porto Rico without modification. This is the view now entertained by the administration and without some such concession this scheme will be put into operation.

THE GRAND PARADE Of the Knights Templar Triennial Convocation at Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—The grand parade of the Knights Templar during the triennial convocation in Pittsburgh is to be the finest spectacle of the kind ever seen in the country. General William G. Gobin, grand master of the American branch of the order, has just issued his general orders and the general programme of the parade and reception by the Grand Master Warren L. R. Thomas, in anticipation of the arrival of the peace between Spain and the United States. This display of pomp and grandeur is to be turned into a glorious celebration of American arms and navy for the magnificent work accomplished, and an invocation for the future success of American arms.

With this in view the parade, for the first time in the history of Templarism in America, will be formed on military lines. Many of the commanders and staff officers in line will be members of recent campaigns on sea and land, some of them the most notable figures in the war.

By 9 a. m. and will be over four miles in length. The parade will be a compact and beautiful display. There will be one band of music to each battalion. The grand commander will be given the building of the Duquesne summer garden to Most Eminent Sir Warren L. Rue Thomas, grand master of the grand convocation.

This function will be something new in the history of convocations and is to be confined strictly to Knights Templar.

Tales of Suffering. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The schooner Cambridge arrived here to-day and brings a tale of terrible suffering on the New Foundland and Labrador coasts. The party was on a prospecting expedition and included Dr. Morley, two photographers, Wilkie and Pricer, for entering the castle of Friedrichsruhe and photographing the remains of the late Prince Bismarck shortly after his death.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For the "Virginia" station Pennsylvania and Ohio fair; light variable winds, becoming easterly.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. ... 7 p. m. ...

DIED. ZOECKLER—On Friday, August 5, 1898, at 10:45 p. m., LOUIS ZOECKLER, in his 23rd year. Funeral notice hereafter.

THE LAMPS HAVE BEEN LIGHTED

In Lighthouses at Cape San Juan and Along the Porto Rican Coast by Americans.

CAPTAIN GEN. MACHIAS IS DEFIANT, HOWEVER.

[Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.] ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT, OFF SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 4, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 5.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports which left the United States and had scattered all about the islands. The Indianapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Raleigh yesterday, and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where General Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Captain General Machias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says: "Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now, as I did Sampson's attempt before."

The daughter of the captain general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans, have not yet arrived.

The German steamer Polynesia, with a cargo of rum, canned meats and tobacco, tried to run the blockade this morning, but was stopped by the New Orleans.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—An official despatch from Porto Rico says: "American cavalry, assisted by the insurgents, have captured Fuenfita and Cabejas, the lighthouse station at San Juan."

immunes, now due at Santiago, supposed to be proof against yellow fever, and at any rate rife with a fresh store of energy and health to draw upon.

General Miles has with him in Porto Rico a force probably equal to the actual demands of the campaign there, so that the heavy reinforcements now on their way to the island or about to be dispatched, can be safely divided to Santiago or any other Cuban point at necessity. With a knowledge of these facts, the officials breathed easier and feel tolerably safe as to the future conditions at Santiago. It is supposed that the government censors at New York have made an effort to prevent the communication of the facts stated in the Santiago dispatches being sent to Europe, but it is unlikely that the news, being freely given out at Santiago, undoubtedly must have reached Kingston, Jamaica, and have been transmitted to Europe without censorship at the hands of our government.

It is said to be oversteering the case to say that General Shafter was rebuked for allowing publication of the "round robin," for the secretary of war confined his communication to a simple inquiry as to whether the general had given publicity to the Roosevelt letter and the "round robin," but it is certainly the fact that henceforward the effort will be made to guard such information more closely from the public.

CAPT. CLARK'S MISFORTUNE.

The Commander of the Famous Battleship Oregon has been Invalided Home. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5.—Captain Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon now in Cuban waters, off Santiago, has been invalided home. The news of Captain Clark's illness came as a shock to his Washington friends in and out of the navy.

Definite information concerning his illness is not obtainable at the navy department. Secretary Long said tonight that Captain Clark had been granted leave of absence on account of sickness, but that he had no knowledge of how sick he was or from what disease he was suffering. By the naval authorities he is regarded as one of the best equipped officers in the service, and his superiors have the utmost confidence in him.