

## SPAIN YET DELAYS

### In Making Answer to the Peace Terms Proposed by President McKinley.

## AN EARLY ANSWER EXPECTED

#### A Call at the State Department from the French Secretary of Legation Starts a False Rumor--The Delay Ascribed to Sagasta's Efforts to Reconcile the Spanish Populace to the Existing Conditions--Shafter's Army to Begin Embarking Today.

#### No Change to be Made in the Eastern Squadron--Senator Bacon's Protest.

Washington, August 6.—Just a week ago today, Ambassador Cambon received from the president the terms of peace that would be granted by the United States. When the state department closed its doors this afternoon, the Spanish government had not signified whether or not it was prepared to accept these conditions. Every day during the past week an answer has been expected and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is significant that all responsible government officials are satisfied that the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

About 2:30 o'clock Secretary Thiebaud, of the French embassy, called at the state department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the ambassador to meet the president to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous. M. Thiebaud's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet, and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations. The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that he had notice that the Spanish note was coming immediately and that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the secretary was detained beyond his train by his reception of the Italian ambassador, who had a long conference over the Corru case.

The expectation of an early answer is still cherished, and it was the belief of the officials who the day ended that there is no likelihood of its receipt by the president before Monday. It was rumored in some quarters that the Spanish government had sent along a notice that it had accepted the principal American terms and would be prepared to make final answer Monday, but the French embassy, which would be the only recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta probably is making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. This fact tends to secure the indulgence of our government in some degree, and this is more readily extended in consideration of the fact that so far from having surrendered any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign as revealed by the reports from Porto Rico. The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward, and, notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the eastern squadron has been abandoned, Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the plans of the department respecting this squadron. Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the management of the Porto Rican campaign, a tribute to General Miles' ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without doctors or medicine, nor is the inward movement of the American army delayed by the lack of artillery, owing to General Miles' insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermasters' departments.

### SHAFTER'S ARMY TO EMBARK TODAY.

The war department officials now say that Shafter's army will begin embarking in earnest tomorrow, the transports which are arriving, being obliged to take on stores for the homeward trip. These, however, will be limited in quantity in order to avoid unnecessary delay and only ten days' rations will be placed aboard each ship. Colonel Hecker, in charge of transportation, said that he believed it would be scarcely necessary for the transports to make two trips, for in addition to the ships already at Santiago there will be available for transport purposes the steamers which are carrying to Santiago the immune regiments which are to replace the Fifth army corps at that point.

The Merritt Wrecking Company has informed the navy department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk. The navy has nothing to do with this voyage, the wreckers being contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervera's fleet that might be recovered, at Norfolk. It is expected that the battle-scarred Spanish ship will attract thousands of curious visitors when she reaches Hampton Roads. It is fully expected that the navy department that the Maria Teresa will require very extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot, shell and fire, but also from a month's submersion in the quickly flowing water of south Cuba. However, the repairs will

certainly be made, for the sentimental reason alone is strong enough to warrant the expenditure of money enough to put the ship into serviceable condition.

### THE EASTERN SQUADRON.

If the navy department contemplates any further change in the composition of the eastern squadron which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet. This statement applies to the commanders of the ships of this squadron, as well as to the ships themselves, and the talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this eastern squadron, consequently, is rather speculative at this time. Of course, it is well understood that in the event peace is restored there must be a complete reorganization and redistribution of the United States naval forces, and this will involve undoubtedly the separation of the four naval commanders of high rank now on duty in connection with the North Atlantic fleet; namely, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley and Commodore Howell. The North Atlantic fleet comprises about 100 vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American admiral. Such a gigantic force would not be maintained on one station in time of peace.

Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors which are unfit for general cruising, will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy yard, or, in case of the former, will be sold. A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the north Atlantic station to maintain the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between the various other stations vacated completely just prior to the declaration of war will be rehabilitated.

With the exception of the Eastern squadron, the north Atlantic squadron is not diminished as long as the war continues. More clearly than ever, a sufficient force of the strongest arm of the country and the naval officials are congratulating themselves that they were able to resist the pressure brought to bear at one time upon them to expose this tremendous force to dissipation by profligate attack upon the coast ports.

Surgeon General Sternberg today received the following cable dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Harvard, chief surgeon at Santiago.

"Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by General Sternberg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho.

Assuming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiations of peace, it is expected that the peace agreement will be formally completed by the first of next week and that hostilities will be suspended at once. This will not be followed at any early date by the disbanding of the army, but on the contrary, the period before the signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the senate will be devoted to perfecting a compact and effective organization of the army and cleaning, repairing and placing all the vessels of the navy. The sick and wounded of the army who are regarded as incapacitated for further service will probably be given their discharge at an early date. The men who are in good condition or suffering only temporary disability will be held together and put in the best possible shape for service. A part of the forces to Porto Rico will be kept there and others to Havana and other cities for garrison duty. It is regarded as quite possible that some of them may have to be sent to Cuba again. The "immunes" who will take the place of General Shafter's army at Santiago are not, in many cases, it is believed, really immune, therefore it is probable that some of them will become victims to the climate.

The protest of Senator Bacon against sending the Georgia "immunes" to Santiago indicates lack of confidence in the locality from which the so-called "immunes" come in their ability to withstand the heat. Communications to the department from friends of the "immunes" shows the feeling of anxiety which exists. The department, however, while anticipating that there will be sickness among the immunes and that some of them will have to be brought back incapacitated, does not feel that the great anxiety expected is warranted. The regiments sent to Shafter, whether immune or not, will hold there under much better conditions than General Shafter's army.

The government has ordered the release of the steamship Manoufia, of the Campagne General Transatlantique of France, captured by the American warships in West Indian waters and brought to Charleston, S. C. A decision has not yet been reached as to the Rodriguez, another French steamer captured under similar conditions and held at Charleston.

The question of the removal of the First division from Camp Alger depends upon the recommendation of General Butler, who is inspecting the ground at Manassas. The camp at Dunn Loring has proved so satisfactory that the troops may remain there

### NO REPLY FROM SPAIN.

Spain's answer to the American demands was not received by the French ambassador up to midnight tonight. M. Cambon and his staff who had been awaiting it throughout the evening, at that hour were convinced that it would not arrive before tomorrow and the ambassador retired and the members of his staff went to their homes.

### UNMERITED CRITICISM

#### Of the North Carolina Volunteers by the Atlanta Newspapers--Raleigh's Tobacco Market--Democrats Enthusiastic--Raleigh's New Railroad.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., August 6.

The slur on the North Carolina troops of the Second regiment, stationed at Fort McPherson, by the Atlanta papers, is not relished here at all. While volunteers are not expected to know as much as, nor be as well disciplined as are the regular troops, still these men must have been more fully up to their duty than they are given credit for. It must have been found that they could not so well stand having to serve side by side with the negro troops and lest trouble should arise were relieved from duty at that point and sent to St. Simons to their legitimate colony--W. S. H. Burgwyn.

The tobacco market opened well here yesterday. There was a splendid "break" and it is thought that several million pounds of the weed will be sold here this season.

Chairman Simmons says all the rallies held this week were a great success. The chairman has received a large number of letters telling of the good that was accomplished by them. The speakers are enthused. They report that they never addressed more attentive audiences and that the people seem to be thoroughly aroused.

Work has commenced in earnest on the Cape Fear and Northern railway, which is to be constructed from this county to Fayetteville. Messrs. Gibson & Carpenter, railway contractors, have the contract in hand. The Dukes are impatiently awaiting the start of the Raleigh and Cape Fear railroad is party in operation. Two trains are running on a regular schedule from here to McCullers, twelve miles distant.

The city of Raleigh will get less tax out of the railways this year than it ever has, notwithstanding the fact that the railway commission increased the assessment on railway property several million. The property in Raleigh was assessed in earnest on the 1st of July. The city authorities are kicking and will bring the matter to the attention of the commission.

### Troops Embarking for Porto Rico.

Newport News, Va., August 6.—Transport No. 30, formerly the Holland American liner Odbam, arrived here today from Old Point to take supplies and troops to Porto Rico. The work of loading the ship was commenced immediately after she tied up at the wharf, but the steamer will not sail before Monday night or Tuesday morning. When she leaves, she will have on board General Fred. D. Grant and his staff and the Fifth Illinois regiment. The Illinois regiment superseded the Third Kentucky regiment in the Third brigade, of which General Grant is the commander. The order making the change was received yesterday. The Illinois troops arrived here yesterday morning from Chickamauga park, having been attached to General Wade's division. It was stated tonight that the change was made on account of sickness among the Kentucky soldiers. Many of the men are suffering with mumps and measles and the regiment is not in condition to be moved. However, the Third will go to Porto Rico at a later day. The remaining six companies of the First Kentucky regiment will embark for Porto Rico some time next week, as will also the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana.

### The Wreck off Sable Isle

St. Johns, N. F., August 6.—Inspector O'Reilly, of the revenue police, arrived here from Tilt Cove today. He states that he examined the man Jenkins who brought such news respecting the report in the loss of a line steamer, Jenkins, who lives at Bryant's Cove, thirteen miles across Penguin peninsula, says a schooner from Quirpon island, off the northern extremity of Newfoundland, at the entrance to the strait of Belle Isle, arrived there and reported that on the previous night, while in the strait of Belle Isle, she saw the lights of a steamer and heard a terrible crash, followed quickly by screams as if victims of a marine disaster. Then there was absolute silence, as if all had sunk. Jenkins walked across the peninsula to convey the news, but had neglected to question the crew of the schooner closely as to details. He was sent back by the officer to make further inquiries, but the schooner had sailed again for the fishing grounds. Inspector O'Reilly says that a majority of the people in that section believe a disaster has occurred.

### Indoors and Out.

"My health was very poor and I suffered from dizzy spells, rheumatism and weak nerves. I did not care to live in such a condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla has changed all this. It has completely cured me and I am now able to work hard indoors and out." Mrs. John A. Lively, Dallas, West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

### IN CAMP AT JACKSONVILLE

#### Orders to the First North Carolina Regiment--Regiments Paid Off--A Soldier Seriously Injured.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 6.—Orders have been received for the First North Carolina regiment, in camp here, and the First Alabama and Second Texas regiments, now at Miami, to communicate with General Wade at Washington and to hold themselves in readiness for early departure for Porto Rico. These orders were sent from Washington before the prospects for peace were so favorable as they are now and it is surmised that there may be a change and that the regiments will remain in the state.

Brigadier General W. W. Gordon and staff, of the First division, Seventh army corps, have come up from Tampa and taken up their headquarters here.

Major Harrison as provost marshal, has had five companies on duty today doing provost guard duty. The fact that the troops are being paid off and the natural inebriation at such times for more or less boisterousness to display itself has made a precaution of this kind expedient.

Corporal Trace, of Company I, Second Virginia regiment, is in the division hospital, seriously injured from being struck over the head with a heavy stick in the hands of Private Page in the same company. Page became incensed at Trace for ordering him to do some light work and following him to an outhouse, struck him over the back of the head. While seriously injured, the skull was not fractured and he may recover. Page will plead temporary insanity.

The condition of Sergeant Garrett, of company G, Second Alabama regiment, who was stabbed by Sergeant Robinson, of the same regiment, on Friday is in a critical condition.

The Second Texas regiment is expected to arrive in the morning from Miami, and the Ninth Illinois in the evening from Springfield Illinois.

### Excuse for the New York Regiment at Santiago.

Washington, August 6.—Secretary Alger said today that the information reaching him showed there were extenuating circumstances in the case of the troops of the Seventy-first New York regiment accused in General Kent's report of not advancing promptly to the attack on Santiago. Men returning from Santiago told the secretary of the irregularity amid the noise and confusion of the opening of the engagement when the enemy was directing a heavy fire against this point of our lines and a number of our troops carried black powder guns instead of the more serviceable Krag-Jorgensen. While the secretary does not seek to justify the regiment, he feels that they are entitled to have their course viewed in the light of all the adverse circumstances which operated against them at the time of the battle.

Speaking of the Porto Rico campaign, the secretary said that the entire force there would be supplied with Krag-Jorgensen guns or else smokeless powder to use in such few Springfield as might be carried in connection with the Krag-Jorgensen. The purpose, however, is to arm the active troops as rapidly as possible with the high class modern arms.

### Cervera's Letter to the People of Greensboro, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., August 6.—In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes under date of August 2nd, saying:

"I thank you very much and also the citizens of Greensboro for the kind expressions contained in your letter and you will allow me to say that it is I who should render thanks (which I do with the greatest pleasure) for the kind and generous treatment which I am receiving at the hands of the American people. It would be very gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensboro, where was born the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it will be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct which must be judged as provided for by law.

"Nevertheless, I shall not fail to carry through all my life the remembrance of such brave officers as Lieutenant Hobson and also the flattering invitation tendered me by the city of his birth.

"I subscribe myself, etc.,  
"PASQUEL CERVERA."

### A Challenge for the America's Cup

London, August 6.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press this evening said concerning his challenge for a race for the America's cup:

"A deputation of three members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club met me and Mr. Russell in London this morning, and drew up the challenge, which was forthwith cabied to the New York Yacht Club, whose reply I hope to receive on Monday. The challenge is absolutely conditional, as I am perfectly satisfied that the race will be conducted with the same impartiality as are the Cowes races and that all Americans desire the best boat to win, as my colleagues and myself do. My boat will be a 90-footer, cutter rigged."

### To Sail for Porto Rico

New York, August 6.—The First regiment of United States volunteer engineers will sail early tomorrow morning for Porto Rico on the transport Chester. The 1,154 officers and men were brought down from Peekskill on barges early today and transferred to the Chester off Liberty island.

### COMPLIMENTS TO THE MARINES

#### From Admiral Sampson, Camp McCollia Broken Up--Naval Officers Worn out by Constant Blockade Work.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, August 6.—The marine camp here was broken up on the afternoon of August 5th and the marine battalion was transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute for service in other parts of Cuba. As indicated in these dispatches, the main body of the fleet will remain here ready for any kind of service awaiting orders from Washington. The idea rather gains ground that the navy's active part in the war is nearly over.

Rear Admiral Sampson, as he watched the flames at Camp McCollia light the hills paid high eulogiums to the marines, which were echoed by all the naval officers. Admiral Sampson said: "I don't know what we would have done without Guantanamo bay, which is better as a harbor and base than Santiago or any other place in south Cuba. Nothing could have been better than the results accomplished by the marines backed up by the ships; and in their next undertaking they will doubtless do just as well."

The Frolic has arrived from Key West.

Chief Master-at-Arms Gratz, of the battleship Oregon, yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself.

The Scorpion has arrived from Cienfuegos. Lieutenant Commander Marx confirms the previous reports of starvation in that section of the coast. The blockading work is tedious, but is effectively performed. The men bear the dreary routine and the continual wallowing of the small boats without a word of complaint.

Lieutenant Commander Marx said that Naval Cadet Combs, who has not yet graduated, but is doing duty on the Scorpion, is down with malarial fever. While the Scorpion was off Manzanillo, with the temperature at 105 degrees, "General quarters" was sounded suddenly. Cadet Combs rushed from his sick bed to his station, stark naked, but with his sword buckled around his waist. This plucky young officer will have to be sent home to recuperate. The incident is merely characteristic of the hard, unheralded work done with quiet bravery and endless patience aboard the small craft doing blockade duty on the Cuban coast.

It is hoped that the international relations will soon assume a phase that will enable the fleet to take either aggressive action or a much needed rest in drydocks.

### Protection for the Clergy in the Philippines.

Washington, August 6.—Inasmuch as it has been stated that the archbishop of Manila has been directed by the vatican to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the American commanders it may be stated that such protection will be afforded on exactly the same terms and conditions that will be extended to the clergymen of all religious denominations and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines. It is known that the insurgents have particularly singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance, without doubt inspired by the powerful assistance afforded to the Spanish cause by the priests and the friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its earliest stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause the American commanders, naval and military, will afford them such protection as the rules of civilized warfare requires.

### The First Troops From Santiago to Arrive.

New York, August 6.—The United States transport Louisiana, Captain Frank Kemble, which left Santiago August 1st, arrived at quarantine at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, after a fine passage of five days. The Louisiana has a crew of forty-six men and brings forty convalescent officers and men under the care of Surgeon W. D. Gardiner of the Red Cross society and Mrs. Gardiner.

All the officers and men were found by the health officer to be in a very satisfactory condition. The sanitary condition of the transport was excellent and in marked contrast to the other transports which recently arrived from Santiago.

### Captain Clark Invalided

Washington, August 6.—A good deal of concern is felt at the navy department at the break down of Captain Brown Clark of the Oregon. Not the slightest information has reached here as to the nature of the captain's illness; all that is known is that Commodore Watson, his immediate superior, ordered a medical board to examine him with the result that he was condemned and ordered home. It does not follow from this that the captain's collapse is permanent and his splendid physique and usual vigorous health afford reasonable ground for the belief that he will regain his health in the north. Captain Barker, who was in command of the Newark, has been assigned to the command of the Oregon in place of Captain Clark.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
Absolutely Pure

### SPAIN'S REPLY

#### Rumors That the Cabinet Has Accepted the Peace Conditions Laid Down by our Government.

Madrid, August 6.—The Spanish reply to the United States, which, it has been learned on high authority, accepts the American peace conditions, has been completed and will be submitted to the queen regent this morning, previous to this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

New York, August 6.—A Madrid special to the New York Journal says: "The queen regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States accepting the conditions laid down by the later under which peace will be concluded."

Madrid, August 6. (2 p. m.)—The queen regent this morning conferred with Silvela, the conservative leader, with the duke of Tetuan, the former minister of foreign affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba. This afternoon, her majesty will receive Senor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler.

Series of conferences between the premier, Senor Sagasta, and the leaders of the various parties, concluded this evening with interviews with General Canalejas and others.

Senor Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Senor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

The cabinet today approved the basis of the reply to the peace conditions proposed by the United States. Duke Almadore de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, is charged with revising the reply, which will be read and approved by the cabinet council tomorrow morning. It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further response from the United States.

### ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

#### Greatly Strained Relations Between These Nations--England's Entire Navy Under Orders.

London, August 6.—Extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg, and London is generally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness. It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the new Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of the "open door."

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest. Therefore, practically, every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment, has its full complement of officers and men, ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

According to Paris advices Admiral Bedollier, commanding the French-China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied in erecting fortifications. The reason given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But, there is some suspicion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian designs.

### Strictly Business

The publisher of a newspaper has one thing to sell and one thing to rent. He has his newspaper to sell and a part of his columns to rent. Can anyone tell who he should be expected to give away either one or the other? He can do so if he chooses, and as a matter of fact he does furnish a good deal of his newspaper space rent free. But it does not follow that he should be expected to do so. It should be recognized as a contribution, exactly as the giving away of goods by merchants would be. But, strange to say, it is not looked upon in that light at all. Yet every one knows that the existence of a newspaper depends upon the rent of a portion of its space and the sale of the paper, the same as a merchant's success depends upon the sale of his goods instead of giving them away.—Chenoweth Gazette.