

OUR TERMS.

AMERICA'S ANSWER TO SPAIN'S PROPOSAL.

Porto Rico to be Surrendered Absolutely to the United States—Independence for Cuba—Coaling Stations Demanded in the Philippines and Ladrones

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The cabinet discussed the President's answer to Spain's peace proposal and reached the following decisions:

The absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrones islands to the United States as a coaling station.

Cession to the United States of a coaling station in the Philippines.

There is understood to be no disposition to take the Philippines as a whole.

It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the cabinet upon this subject, all the members being opposed to our acquisition of these islands.

There has been no discussion yet, however, as to how far the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is probable that the answer of the President will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain.

The probability is that the United States will insist upon a guaranty of certain reforms of government in the Philippines.

The cabinet also decided that Spanish sovereignty in the entire Caribbean and West India waters must be utterly removed.

This means that not only must Porto Rico and Cuba be relinquished, but that the Spanish flag must be taken down on every one of the numerous small islands in this hemisphere.

This is in accordance with a sentiment that has been growing for some time.

Two other propositions also were disposed of. The indebtedness assumed by Spain and charged against both the island of Cuba and Porto Rico will not be assumed by this government and moreover commercial treaties now existing between these islands and other portions of Spanish domain will be invalidated by the transfer of authority, the cabinet having decided not to recognize them.

America's answer will make no mention of the money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice.

The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future.

The note from Spain, it is said, was a very adroit and equivocal document, from the reading of which one would think the only question involved was Cuba. Apparently Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from us, but only to open diplomatic correspondence.

This government will not have any such correspondence, but will make a straightforward statement of its present peace terms for Spain's acceptance or rejection, naming conditions that under the circumstances are reasonable and even generous.

At half past 1 the cabinet adjourned to meet at half past 3.

The administration takes the view that this note is the beginning of the end, and is practically certain the answer of this government and the general terms it will propose will be accepted by Spain.

It was the general expectation that in results this meeting of the cabinet would prove to be the most important that has been held, not only during the present, but in many preceding administrations.

Upon the nature of an answer to the Spanish overture for peace would depend the whole future policy of the United States, for it would determine whether the nation shall embark on a policy of world wide expansion or shall more cautiously content itself with expelling the Spanish flag from the Western hemisphere, while at the same time providing what may be in the end ample guarantee for the extension of our trade in the East.

In connection with the peace negotiations, some significance was attached to the fact that the members of the war board conferred with Secretary Long in his office just before that official left for the cabinet meeting.

While these conferences are frequent, there was a disposition to regard this particular one as having a bearing on the present negotiations, as Captain Mahan and the other naval strategists composing this board would be able to give valuable advice on the strategic value and necessity of coaling stations in the Philippines, Ladrones and other points on the highway to the Orient.

New Bases for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Twenty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles have reached Newport News for shipment to Porto Rico for the use of the volunteers who compose the mass of the invading army.

Only One Out of Ten Claims Around Dawson Pays Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—F. Lewis A Circle City, Alaska, who came down on the steamer Portland, brings more than \$25,000. He stated that only one out of every ten claims around Dawson is paying wages. Those that pay at all are paying big money. On El Dorado creek, he says, there are about three miles of really rich ground, and on Bonanza creek, every foot of which has been advertised as paying, there are more than twenty miles of absolutely worthless claims.

PONCE IS CAPTURED.

American Forces Capture Largest City in Porto Rico After a Fight

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War department has received the following dispatches from General Miles:

"Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day.

"Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson with his fleet early this morning. General Wilson, with Ernest's brigade now rapidly disembarking.

"Spanish troops are retreating from the southern part of Porto Rico.

"Ponce and port have population of 50,000 and are now under the American flag. The populace received our troops and salute the flag with enthusiasm.

"The navy has several prizes, also seventy lighters. The railway stock that was partially destroyed is now restored. Telegraph communication is also being restored. Cable instruments were destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others.

"This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in the future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.—Nelson A. Miles, Major General."

"PORT PONCE, Porto Rico, July 28.—Secretary of War, Washington: In the affair of the 26th Captain Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in left hip; Captain J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand; Benjamin James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, Company L, slight wound in right arm—all of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well.

"The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in the hospital.

"The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.—Miles."

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 29.—The port of Ponce, island of Porto Rico, surrendered to Commander Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, Wednesday.

There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

The capitulation of the town of Ponce took place on Thursday afternoon.

Major General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight, with General Ernest's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Ernest's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join General Henry with his brigade at Guanica, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before Guanica Tuesday was won by the American volunteers.

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

General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead upon the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only three were slightly wounded. The wounded are Captain Dixon Barret and Privates James Drummond and H. C. Garry.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Ponce is the first city of Porto Rico in population. It has 37,545 inhabitants, while San Juan has 23,414. The city is two miles from the coast on a slope. It has a port called Playa, which is one of the best of the island. Ships of twenty-five feet draft can enter. There are no defenses at Playa to speak of. The location is healthful. The water supply is abundant.

From Ponce to San Juan there is a fine military road about seventy-four miles in length. It runs through the heart of the island.

BERLIN, July 30.—The London correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says: "I learn that the United States recently requested Italy to abstain from forcible measures to compel Colombia's compliance with Mr. Cleveland's award in the Cerruti claim promising American influence to insure the payment."

"Italy replied that her patience was exhausted, and that she would abide by the ultimatum of Admiral Cambian. The Washington government thereupon applied unofficially to Great Britain, asking her to use her influence at Rome, too, in support of the American request. England's reply is not yet divulged."

Nearly 500 Fully Equipped, in a Parade at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 30.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the wagon train of the Third division of the First army corps was out on review on the Smith-White field. The scene was a very picturesque one. The wagon train was three lines deep. Each regiment had twenty-seven wagons, making 487 in all. To each wagon were attached four mules. The wagons were packed with camp equipments and, had a call some for a movement to the front, could have started on a second's notice.

TERMS MADE PUBLIC.

PRESIDENT GIVES OUT HIS ANSWER TO SPAIN.

Manila City, Bay and Harbor to be Held by America Pending a Commission's Decision—Must Give up Cuba and Porto Rico—No Hagglng to be Done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The cabinet was in session an hour and ten minutes. It is positively stated that no word in any form has come from Spain nor were there dispatches of any significance from the front. There was no important action taken, so far as could be learned, except that it was decided to make public a statement of our terms of peace.

The official statement given out by authority of the President to-day as to the terms of peace offered by the United States is as follows:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claims of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones.

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners upon the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

President McKinley believes that the next forty-eight hours will determine the question of peace or continued war.

Reports which he has received have shown the situation in Havana to be such that Blanco cannot hold out much longer and have convinced the President that Spain will accept his terms.

There will be no hagglng or bargaining as to the price of peace. President McKinley's note is an ultimatum which Spain must accept or reject. Its acceptance will result in the framing of a treaty with the terms as a basis which will at once be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The committee to determine the future of the Philippines will not be required to report prior to the ratification of the treaty, its decision to be incorporated in a treaty which will also be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

NOT FORGIVEN IN DEATH.

Bismarck's Quarrel With the Kaiser Brought up Again.

FREIDRICHSHUHE, Aug. 3.—The emperor will arrive at 5:50 o'clock this afternoon and the funeral service takes place in Bismarck's bedroom immediately.

The gates of the castle were thrown open to-day for the first time since the chancellor's death to admit enormous masses of flowers, some six to eight feet square, which arrive by every train.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Last night Prince Von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and Count Von Schoenborn arrived at Freidrichshuhe. In the presence of the chancellor the coffin was closed, after which Prince Hohenlohe left Freidrichshuhe.

The emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the Reichstag building.

The famous German artist, Franz von Lonbach, was commissioned to paint a portrait of the dead statesman.

For a time it seemed doubtful whether Emperor William would go to Freidrichshuhe, owing to the attitude of Prince Herbert Bismarck, who not only has not heeded his majesty's desire to have the chancellor buried in Berlin, but seems to have refused Lord Lonbach permission to paint a portrait of the deceased, as the emperor desired.

Besides this, the coffin containing the body of Prince Bismarck has been closed somewhat hurriedly.

When the kaiser signified his intention of coming to Freidrichshuhe, Count Herbert said that the funeral would be private and without ceremony, and that only the immediate family would be present.

Added to all this is Prince Bismarck's final written instructions, signed by himself, expressing his desire to be buried in a selected spot in the Sachsenwald. The instructions conclude: "For an epitaph I wish 'Prince von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815; died —,' with the addition of 'A faithful German servant of Emperor William I.'"

CAMP ALGER IS CONDEMNED.

Troops Will Be Removed From the Fever-Infected Spot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, has recommended to Secretary Alger that the troops now at Camp Alger, Va., near this city, be removed at an early day to some other location more healthful than they now occupy. The increasing number of cases of typhoid fever, which disease has prevailed there for some time, is the reason assigned by General Sternberg in making the recommendation.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP MILES.

Stories of Mines and Spaniards by a Captain From San Juan.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The British schooner Bravo, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, arrived at Provincetown to-day from San Juan, Porto Rico, having run the blockade. Captain Emeno in an interview said: "The Americans will have a hard job taking San Juan, no matter how they succeed in other parts of the island. San Juan is strongly fortified and on the land side it is very well defended. The soldiers, and I think there are 25,000 or 30,000 of them on the island, have been preparing for the coming of the Americans. They have erected strong defenses all around the city, earthworks and rifle pits, and have prepared a plot which they fondly hope to put into execution should the Americans enter the city."

"This plot is no less than to blow up the entire American army. For this purpose they have laid pipes filled with powder underground, leading to mines here and there, all beneath the city. Should the defense fail, they intend to surrender, allow the American troops to take possession, and when they are well within and flushed with victory, the whole system of mines will be fired and the American army will be wiped off the face of the earth. Also these pipes lead to a mine three miles outside of the city. The Spanish will defer the blowing up of the city until their own troops have marched out to a safe distance."

"We arrived at San Juan July 8 and ran the blockade. We did not know that a blockade was maintained there, it not having been put in force when we left home. The Yosemite started toward us at full speed. I altered my course to meet her. The steamer turned to the westward and away. We again kept away and the steamer put about and headed after us once more. Again we hauled by the wind and again the steamer slaved down for a while ere starting away from us. This occurred three times, when finally we being then between two fires, the Spanish batteries and the cruiser, we kept full away for the port and, going close in, hoisted signals asking: 'Is it safe to enter?'"

"At once the Spaniard signaled me to enter, and we ran in. The channel is blocked, the Spanish having sunk a craft in the middle and placed obstructions on both sides of the vessel. A portion of the obstructions were moved that we might have egress, but were replaced at once. We sailed, having on board nearly fifty Spanish persons, wealthy residents, who took passage with us, hoping to reach Spain by way of St. Thomas and escape the horrors of a siege."

MILES' CLEVER GAME.

San Juan Is to Worry About Losing the Capital to Ponce.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Ponce, sent by Richard Harding Davis to the New York Herald under date of July 31, says: "The occupation of this city was carried on with as much thoroughness and as little friction as though the United States had made a practice of picking up rich islands for the last hundred years. The army has been here four days now and the custom house is already open for business; the wrecked railroad has been put in order by General Stone and the telegraph offices have been opened."

Shutters have been taken down from the windows of stores and cafes. No stranger entering the city would believe that three days ago the frightened inhabitants were locked inside their homes and that business of all kinds was paralyzed. Good order is maintained in the city by the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin volunteers, who guard it with discretion and judgment.

The establishing of a military government here has given the city a sudden value, which General Miles will so use as to make a good impression upon the citizens of San Juan. Fearing that Ponce will be selected as the capital of a more prosperous people, they will desire to conciliate the Americans. Their influence will thus be given in favor of throwing open San Juan to the invaders.

The captain of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade asked permission yesterday to clear for neighboring Porto Rican ports and to dispose of his cargo. His request was granted. He then raised a question for which there was no answer in American history by asking if he should fly the American or the Spanish flag.

If he set the Spanish flag the war ships in the harbor would seize his vessel as a prize; if he flew the American flag he could visit no other port in the island except Guanica without being thrown into jail.

Santiago Gets a Transport.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—J. M. Ceballos, the New York manager of the Spanish transportation line, said yesterday that the first of the transports of the line which has the contract for taking the surrendered Spanish troops at Santiago back to Spain, arrived yesterday at Santiago. The work of embarking 1,800 soldiers was immediately begun. The transport is the Alicante from Martinique.

MERRITT ABOUT TO ATTACK.

Plans of the American General for Taking Manila Are Mattered.

HONG KONG, Aug. 3.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 29, say General Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila, and that otherwise there is nothing doing.

Another Treasure Ship.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 3.—The steamer Discovery arrived yesterday from Alaska with sixty Klondikers and about \$500,000 in gold and drafts.

MAY BE PEACE IN TWO WEEKS.

The Spanish Cabinet Meets to Talk Over America's Demands.

ALL DEPENDS ON HER ANSWER.

Madrid Dispatch Says It is Generally Believed that the Government Will Accept Our Terms Immediately After Official Consent is Given Them.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—It is announced this afternoon in a dispatch from Madrid to the Temps that the Spanish cabinet is to meet this afternoon and draw up Spain's reply to the United States' answer to the peace proposals. The dispatch adds that it is believed the Spanish government will accept the terms immediately after official assent is given to them and that hostilities will be suspended in the Antilles.

In conclusion the Madrid dispatch says it is the general belief that peace will be an accomplished fact before August 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—America's answer to Spain's request for peace terms was not received in Madrid until early yesterday morning. The time required to decipher it, the necessity for the Spanish cabinet's consideration and for the framing an answer give reason to believe that Spain's reply will not be here before Tuesday.

The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities will be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions and that he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war will cease.

TRIALS OF WAR REPORTERS.

One Correspondent Offered to Buy the Kingston Cable to Hurry His Message.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The London correspondent publishes the following from its Kingston correspondent: "For the past two days I have been trying to decide whether a slow dispatch boat or a defective and dilatory cable service is the better calculated to test the patience of a war correspondent. After the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba we raced across to Port Antonio, the nearest point in Jamaica from which dispatches could be cabled, and all the way we bemoaned our fate that the Triton was not an Atlantic grayhound or torpedo boat destroyer or some other racer of that kind. We might have spared our regrets."

"On arriving at Port Antonio we learned that the torrents of the rainy season had washed away the overland telegraph line to Kingston and that dispatches must be taken by rail to that point. So at 6 in the morning we started for Kingston, arriving there in seven hours, the distance being eighty miles. When I and half a dozen American correspondents entered the cable office we were informed that there would be a delay of from forty-eight to sixty hours before our matter could be handled. One New York newspaper man offered to buy the cable, but his offer was courteously declined. War corresponding in Cuba has its faults."

TRIED TO BUY OFF HOOLEY.

The Promoter Says an Earl Offered Him \$75,000 to Suppress Some Testimony.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed here to-day. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of the distinguished clients who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names, or for introductions to people of prominence.

Mr. Hooley, upon examination, insisted, with few exceptions, upon the truth of the statements he had made. He said in regard to the Earl of Wintchelsea that the latter himself suggested he ought to be given \$50,000 for joining the directorate of the Cycle Tube company.

The earl, Mr. Hooley added, said he could not take the money personally, but that it might be given to his brother, Mr. Fitch-Hatten. Continuing, Mr. Hooley said that Wintchelsea also received \$120,000 for joining the directorate of a horseless carriage company.

As to the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Hooley said that his "silly disclaimer" did not need any explanation. Mr. Hooley testified that Earl de la Warr offered him \$75,000 to say that the \$125,000 paid him by Mr. Hooley was a gift made after the flotation of the company in which the earl figured.

The Yale Returns From Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The United States cruiser Yale, Captain Wise, arrived here to-day from Guanica, Porto Rico. The Yale carried General Miles and staff and about 1,500 troops from Guantanamo, Cuba, and landed them at Porto Rico and then proceeded without delay for this port.

A New York Broker Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—William H. Marston, 68 years of age, a broker, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his home in this city to-day. He was a brother of Charles E. Marston, who has been missing from home since last Tuesday.

Hawaii May Settle With Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan \$200,000 in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian islands.

POYNTER FOR GOVERNOR.

Reform Forces Agree on the Man From Boone County.

LINCOLN, NEB., August 2.—The fusion forces of Nebraska early this morning nominated Hon. W. A. Poynter of Boone county for governor.

TO CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

The President to Convene Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of Congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the president has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire Congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words.

Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, the army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases.

When this law was framed it was not for a moment supposed that, after the war had ended, there would be any necessity for keeping the army intact. The developments of the war make it very evident that, instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico.

Under the law, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is disbanded, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of Congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes.

In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the new requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TO ASSUME AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The Administration to Pay for Damage Done Our Citizens by Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—It is understood to be the present intention of the administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims presented by American citizens against Spain on account of injury to personal property in Cuba. Some say this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations. At the conclusion of the Mexican war the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens and established a special tribunal for their payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal were a source of litigation and negotiation down to the present time.

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was \$15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to \$20,500,000 since that time and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented. Of course it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of the Cuban insurgents, and it is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property, whether by the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

MILES' ARMY ADVANCING.

His Troops Have Reached Coamo, Sixteen Miles From Ponce.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 2.—The American troops have reached Coamo, about sixteen miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. Thus far they have met with no resistance.

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31.—In spite of the brave words of the pronouncement of Captain General Macias, Spanish power in Porto Rico is rapidly crumbling. Mr. P. C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan until war was declared, gives the following text of a dispatch received by him to-day from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island. "Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march, and we have no ammunition."

THE DIXIE DEFIED EL MORRO.

San Juan's Castle Bombarded by a Shot From a Six-Pounder.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 3.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie, left here Saturday morning for Ponce. She scouted along the north coast of Porto Rico, spoke the Orleans, Montgomery, Puritan, New Orleans and four transports, overhauled an English bark and, passing in close to San Juan, fired a defiant 6-pounder, striking the base of El Morro.

Kaiser Thanks United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Ambassador White to-day cabled the State department as follows: "Berlin, Aug. 2.—I am requested to tender the thanks of the emperor and the German people to the president and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismarck."

Triple Murder and Suicide.

ROSSLYN, Wash., Aug. 3.—Andrew Warge, an Austrian miner, shot his wife and two small children and then killed himself. Warge was insane.