THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Stars and Stripes Flung to the Breeze on well protected by the artillery before a serious advance is begun. Guanica is the Another Spanish Island.

AMERICAN TROOPS GO ASHORE ON SOUTHERN COAST

Commander Wallwin Box 1531 the Doughty Gloucester Clears the Way.

SHOTS FROM ITS GUNS KILL FOUR SPANISH SOLDIERS

Transports Find an Excellent Harbor Sixty-Five Miles Southwest of San Juan and Discharge Their Cargo of Uncle Sam's Fighting Boys and Artillery in Good Order-Captain Higginson with the

Battleship Massachusetts Renders Efficient Aid in Convoying the Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The War department at Porto Rico. A heavy gale was blowing. 11:30 posted the following:

"ST. THOMAS, July 26 9:15 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards were surprised. The Glou- a genuine surprise to the War department. cester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance and fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rap idly going ashore. It is a well protected harbor. The water went to the length of supposing that the is sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to tract attention from the point which had anchor within 300 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was this wide departure from the plans of the lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock today. posed that he had gathered some informa-Captain Higginson with his fleet has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties.

"Major General Commanding Army."

ncountering opposition.

float over Porto Rican soil.

Lieutenant Huse.

and said

ing of a gun from the Gloucester, demand-

ing that the Spaniards haul down their flag.

which was floating from a flagstaff in front

of a blockhouse standing to the east of the

village. The first couple of three-pounders

vere fired into the hills right and left of

the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest

the projectiles hurt women or children.

The Gloucester then hove to within about

600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeo-

man Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag,

which was done, and they then raised on

the flagstaff the first United States flag to

Promptly Answer the Fire.

fire with Mauser rifles on the American

party. Lieutenant Huse and his men

responded with great gallantry, the Colt

received Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a

volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with

after the Spaniards fired on the Americans,

the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy

with all its three and six-pounders which

could be brought to bear, shelling the town

and also dropping shells into the hills to

the west of Guanica, where a number of

Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening

oward the spot where the Americans had

Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little

ort, which he named Fort Wainwright, and

laid barbed wire in the street in front of it

in order to repel the expected cavalry at

ack. The lieutenant also mounted the

Colt gun and signaled for reinforcements,

which were sent from the Gloucester. The

Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia II

was the only boat in the harbor except the

While the Mausers were peppering all

around, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright

called to the Associated Press correspondent

"They fired on us after their flag was

down and ours was up and after I had

spared the town for the sake of the women

and children. The next town I strike I will

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry

joined those who were fighting in the streets

pose, killing four of them. By that time

the Gloucester had the range of the town

and of the blockhouse, and all her guns were

spitting fire, the doctor and paymaster help-

Soon afterward white coated galloping

cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to

the westward and the foot soldiers were

scurrying along the fences from the town

By 9:45, with the exception of a few guer-

rilla shots, the town was won and the enemy

Regulars Go Ashore.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasa

nd a detachment of regulars were the first

o land from the transports. After Lieuten-

ant Huse had captured the place he deployed

his small force into the suburbs. But he was

oon reinforced by the regulars, who were

followed by Company G of the Sixth Illinol

sion. All the boats of the men were used

towing four or five boats loaded to the sails

with soldiers. But everything progressed in

an orderly manner and according to the

plans of General Miles. The latter wen

ashore at about noon after stopping to board

the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant Com

mander Wainwright for his gallant action

Guanica and Cinga are in the disaf-

the Associated Pross:

landing the troops, each steam launch

was driven out of its neighborhood.

ng to serve the guns.

Almost immediately

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened

FLAG RAISED ON PORTO RICO in the announcement, contained in the fir-General Miles Finds a Good Harbon

and Lands His Expedition. (Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) PORT GUANICA Island of Porto Rico,

July 25 .- (Via the Island of St. Thomas, July 26.)-The United States military expedition which left Guantanamo on Thursday landed having on board a Colt rapid-fire gun and here successfully today after a skirmish with thirty men under the command of Lieutenthe Spanish troops. No Americans were ant Huse, which was sent ashore without PORT OF GUANICA, Island of Porto

Rico, July 25 .- 2 p. m .- (Via the island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26 .- Morning.)-The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, which left Guantanamo bay during the evening of Thursday lust, July 21, was anded here successfully today, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops. A crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gun- gun doing effective work. Normen, boat Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, participated. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place.

Good Military Road.

From Ponce there is an excellent military road running eighty miles north to San Juan The whole of General Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati Leyden and Wasp, is expected here within twenty-four hours. The ships left Guantanamo bay suddenly on Thursday evening with the Massachusetts, commanded by Captain F. J. Higginson, leading. Captain Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition which consisted of the Columbia, Dixle, Gloucester and Yale. General Miles was on board the last named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon and Specialist, This was the order in which the transports entered the

The voyage from Guantanamo bay to this port was uneventful. At noon yesterday General Miles called for a consultation, an nouncing that he was determined not to go by San Juan cape, but by the Mona passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The of Guanica, but the Colt barked to a purcourse was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke at Cape Juan. Port Guanica has been fully described by Lieutenant Whitney of General Miles' staff who recently made an adventurous tour of

Ponce, which is situated ten or fifteen miles from this port, is to the eastward, and a harder place to take. In addition the water at Ponce is too shallow for the transports to be able to get close in shore. Then, again, Ponce itself is some little distance from where the troops would have been able to land if that point had been selected for the debarkation of the expedition. One advantage of this place is tha it is situated close to the railroad connection with Ponce, which means of transportation, our troops hope to secure today

Gloncester Goes In.

Early this morning the Gloucester, in and then by other troops in quick succescharge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor In order to reconnoitre the place. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. Guanica hay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the General Miles said to the correspondent of beach nestles a village of about twenty

The Spaniards were completely taken by fected portion of the island. Mattee, the in-Almost the first they knew of surgent leader, lives at Yauco, a few miles the approach of the army of invasion was inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan | ment.

a line of rifle pits might have stopped our

lans are being kept absolutely secret. The spirit of the troops men and officers, is admirable. The Massachusetts and Illinois contingents, which have been cooped up on board the Yale and Rita for a fortnight, will be delighted to get ashore and will be most levely spot yet occupied by our forces. It is the seat of the conee and sugar industries and large herds of cattle are pasturing in the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountans by their owners. Some of them will be captured. Ponce is he second city of the island, has a splenlid harbor and will make a good base of operations. There were fifteen large coasters this afternoon at Guanica bay, but only wo barges were captured. It is likely that the Spanish garrison from

once may try to surprise our people tonight, but it will only be an affair of outposts. The town of Ponce is sure to fal shortly before the combined attack of our army and navy. The main fighting until San Juan de Porto Rico is reached will be along the line of the splendid military road leading from Ponce to San Juan. But every precaution will be taken to lessen our cas of which a supply was brought with the

expedition. The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers Parker of the Sixth Massachusetts died on

Friday and was buried at sea. Later in the day the Dixie spoke dispatch boat of the Associated Press. It was then about 9 o'clock at night and the commander of the Dixie said he had been almost around the island of Porto Rice and had not seen any men-of-war or trans ports except at the port of San Juan de causing the dispatch boat to take nineteen hours in making the 125 miles to St

The Associated Press boat is the only dispatch boat with the fleet. Miles' Course a Surprise.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-The news of the landing of General Miles at Guanica, on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as It had all been carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point, der that the officials received the first news of the landing with credulity, and even een selected. Just why General Miles made department is not known, but it is suption since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change. The result, however, has been to perplex the department officials deeply and to considerably derange their carefully prepared program for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the sections of the expedition already at sea, heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico, and to advise them of the change in the

General Wilson's brigade is now approaching the island, being due there today or tomorrow, and reinforcements will follow at intervals of one or two days, until the whole force of 30,000 men is landed, unless events connected with the peace negotiations make it expedient to stop further movements. However, it is a matter for congratulation to the War department that General Miles has managed to set foot on Porto Rico before the first overtures for peace, and thus to place the island in the same position as Cuba and the Philippines, namely, as territory at least partially in the possession of the United States at the beginning of the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-Guanica, the point of debarkation of the Porto Rican exeditionary force, is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation it is less than twenty miles in an air line distant from Ponce and sixty-five miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port and with which it is connected by a good road. The town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The banks to the right are steep and form a good natural wharf. Three vessels can lie alongside and unload by means of gangplanks. Vessels of thirty feet draft can enter the bay easily and proceed close in shore. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from its excellent harbor facilities for the transports, is the utter absence of fortifications or mines.

STORY OF BAHIA HONDA FIGHT

It Comes from Spanish Sources Evi dently and Tells of Slaughter of American Marines.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) HAVANA, July 26 .- The following is the official report made today of the engagement between the Spanish forces and American marines on Saturday, July 23, near Bahia on the north coast of the province of Pinar

Bahia Honda, left the town about sunrise, Bluff tract and went through the Sate with forces of all arms, proceeding in a buildings, remaining for some time in the northerly direction toward Manimani creek lowa building, where he met a number of and Gobernadora beach, to the west of the people from his own state. ascertained from documents on his person. 'Our troops also sank the boat used in artridges. The Spanish losses were three

slightly wounded. The censor would not allow the transmis-

After the Blockade Runners. WASHINGTON, July 26.-The Havanese re still making desperate efforts to get supplies in through the blockade and two steamers are reported to have cleared today from Vera Cruz, Mexico, loaded with food bent on reaching Sagua at least, whence the supplies may be shipped overland to Havana,

The Navy department will give the matter

Vanderbilt Sails for Home. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 26.—(New York World Ca-Special Telegram.)-Cornelius anderbilt and family sailed on the Lucania Saturday. Vanderbilt's health has been greatly benefited by the new massage treat-

MUSIC THE FEATURE

8 n. m. 72 9 n. m. 74 10 n. m. 80 11 n. m. 85

4 p. m...... 5 p. m.....

6 p. m...... 7 p. m.....

CUBANS SORE AT SHAFTER

Do Not Like it Beenuse They Are Not

Allowed to Loot

Santingo.

of the Cubans continues strong against Gen

eral Shafter's order excluding them from

Santlago. They have great hopes of being

permitted to gratify their desire for reveng

against the Spaniards. The merchants here-

are still fearful that the Cubans will be al

lowed to enter and are threatening to clos-

their stores, especially if American police

protection is withdrawn and Cubans substi-

Several cases of robbing and looting have

authorities. Small squads of Cubans entered during the first few days after the surrender

already occurred despite the vigilance of the

and appropriated whatever they could get.

Five were captured driving to the hills with

their plunder. An order of Military Gov-

ernor Wood threatening a public hanging of

uch offenders when caught has had a salu-

Garcia has in disgust withdrawn his army

o Baire, his favorite haunt. Two Ameri-

cans who arrived today from the interior

say that the Cubans are resentful and talk

of fighting the Americans later on. Gomes

with orders from the government.

is sulking at Las Villas, refusing to comply

When Shafter requested Garcia to put his

men at work on the roads the Cuban gen-

eral responded: "My men are soldiers, not

laborers." Garcia says in regard to his fail-

ure to prevent the entrance to Santiago of

reinforcements for General Toral that he

sent an orderly to General Lawton to inform

him that the Spaniards did not pass through

CARLISTS MAKING TROUBLE

All Rendy to Join in an Uprising

a Word from the

Pretender.

MADRID, July 25-(Via the Frontier).

New York World Cablegram-Special Tel-

egram.) - Provincial authorities report

alarming preparations of Carlists for a ris-

ing now ready to begin directly the pre-

tender gives the signal. All Carlist leaders

have gone to meet Carlos and his son Jaime

with a view to combine a plan of campaign.

Marquis Cerralbo and some leaders want to

do nothing until conditions of peace with

the United States are officially published, be-

cause they contend that for the first time

able to command considerable support in the

army. Generals and colonels high in com-

mand and many young officers are discon

tented with the regency and its cabinet.

The only question is whether the sergeants

and corporals, who are mostly republicans,

and the rank and file, who have no politi-

cal preferences, will follow Catholic Carlist

officers. Carlos may not be able to control

the impatience of the rural Carlists and the

priests and friars are eager to begin guer-

rilla warfare. Already rumors of the ap-

pearance of bands in the different provinces

have caused funds to fall and created uneas-

WAIT TILL PORTO RICO FALLS

Spain Wants Peace Badly, but Must

Tarry on Wishes of the

United States.

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LONDON, July 26 .- (New York World Ca

legram-Special Telegram.)-A World

correspondent today asked a diplomatist in

close touch with the Spanish embassy here

what foundation exists for rumored peace

'The Spanish government is anxious to

make peace and has taken steps to convey

that wish to Washington, but nothing defi-

nite will be done until Porto Rico has

fallen. Washington does not want peace

until then and the Spanish government

knowing that the United States has de

ingasta Says No Official Peace Nego-

tintions Have Yet Been

Entered Upon.

MADRID, July 26 .- (Via Paris.) - The gov

ernment denies that the cabinet council to-

day occupied itself with the question of

peace, although Senor Gamazo, minister of

a long speech on the subject.

public instruction and public works, made

Senor Sagasta denies the existence of of-

ficial peace negotiations, but Duke Almo-

dovar de Rio says negotiations of a private

character have been opened, due to private

initiative. The council discussed the land-

ing in Porto Rico and its consequences.

Nothing new was announced with reference

to the situation in Cuba or the Philippines.

PUTS ITS FINGER IN THE PIE

Germany Incites the Powers to Op-

pose American Rule in the

Philippine Islands.

blegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily

Mail's Madrid correspondent says there are

agreement has been arrived at by the pow-

ers after protracted negotiations to oppose

United States or the cessation of any part

of the archipelago to any nation. The nego-

tiations were originated and carried through

Mrs. Spencer Enters a Denial.

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she holds, does not necessarily imply hatred

chiefly by Germany.

negotiations, who answered

iness in political and financial circles.

in the history of Spain the Carlists will be

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tary effect.

Special Programs to Entertain the Exposition 'Visitors During the Week.

EXHIBITORS UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

Great Demand for Information Concerning the Transmississippi Resources.

EVIDENCES OF THE FAIR'S SUCCESS

Intelligent Investigation Proves the Deep Interest Felt by the Public.

FINANCIAL END COMING OUT ALL RIGHT

Skies and Smooth Water for the Great Enterprise During the Rest of Its Sail.

The exposition offers no special feature oday aside from the regular afternoon and evening band concerts. These are becoming decidedly more meritorious feature, how er, and no one who heard Phinney's band during the first week of its engagement would recognize it in the musicianly work it is now contributing. Tomorrow night the second grand court concert will be given with a judiciously selected program of popular selections and the success that at-tended the initial event last Thursday night warrants the expectation that this will be joyed by the biggest audience of the week The proportion of early morning visitors

s becoming a significant feature to those who study the results of the exposition otherwise than from a purely box office standpoint. In proportion to the total atendance the number of visitors who make an intelligent study of the exhibits is surprising and this is regarded as a positive ndication that the enterprise is accomplishng its primary purpose of teaching the cople the limitless scope of transmississipp resources. The bulk of the early visitors is composed of strangers and most peopl would be tremendously surprised if they should go out and take a trip over th grounds while the dew is scarcely dried. Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning there were apparently as many people in the main uildings as are generally seen there at any time during the day. The aisles of the Government building were well filled and the ame condition prevailed in the Agriculture and Manufactures building. In each of he other buildings except that devoted to fine arts, which is not opened until 10 o'clock, there was a good crowd of visitors With very few exceptions they were of the class who do not stop with a passing view of the various features, but they take their ime and a careful scrutiny of everything that they see. They ask all sorts of questions, ome of which raise points that even the xhibitors had never thought of, and carry way a vast fund of information and an expansive idea of what the future has in store for the west. In the minds of intelligent exhibitors this is the sort of sightexposition. They assert that when there is a big crowd on the grounds to be entertained by some special celebration the people are impressed with the magnificent ensemble of the spectacle, but they fail to take away many definite ideas in regard to the natural riches that the enterprise is iesigned to illustrate. But these average crowds that come out in the morning and spend the entire day in a systematic study of the show gather the ideas that will eventually lead to the most profitable re-

sults of the exposition. The records of the Department of Conces sions show that the Transmississippi Exposi tion is a record breaker in another respect The receipts of the various concessionists are far greater in proportion to the attendance than they were at Nashville or Atlanta. At previous expositions these people have lost money regularly up to this time. In Omaha they have made money almost without exception, and some of the more meritorious attractions have been surprisingly profitable, even through what is conceded to be the dullest part of the season The aggregate receipts of the Midway have exceeded the entire gate receipts and the percentage that goes to the exposition will e a tremendous factor in assuring the financial success of the enterprise. One effect of the comparative prosperity of the amuse ment caterers is apparent in the continua improvement in their attractions. Omaha started out with the best Midway that was ever brought together, but it will be even better when the big crowds begin to come The concessionists begin to see that there is a tremendous patronage to compete for and a stronger rivalry is constantly develop-

SENATOR ALLISON IS SURPRISED

Hawkeye Statesman Warmly Com mends Exposition to the Public. Accompanied by the officers of the exposi tion Senator Allison made a tour of the White City yesterday. He arrived early in the morning and was met by General Manderson and was driven to the grounds Honda, sixty-five miles west of Havana, immediately after breakfast, remaining there during the greater portion of the day After inspecting the buildings on the main "On July 23, Senor Manzahal, mayor of court Senator Allison paid a visit to the

entrance to the bay, on which the town of | Speaking of the exposition Senator Alli-Bahia Honda is situated. It had been re- son said: "It exceeds my fondest expectaported that American ships had been seen tions and is magnificent beyond description there the day before (Friday). On arriving, there are no words that can do justice t the Spanish forces opened with artillery and the Grand Court and the beautiful build isketry, compelling the American ship in ings that have been constructed. This is the offing to withdraw with several losses on my first visit to Omaha since the construcboard. Of the landing party, four were tion of the buildings on the grounds was cilled, among them a lieutenant, as was commenced, and consequently, aside from what I had heard and read, I knew little of what had been done. The whole country, the landing with eight men and captured and especially the west, ought to be proud one new Remington, a Borden and a hundred of this great exposition, which has been excalled only by the World's Fair. In some respects I consider the exposition better than the World's Fair. The buildings are sion of news as to this engagement yester- not so large, but the architectural design is as good, if not better, while the arrangement upon the grounds is better in every particular. Here the buildings are grouped making it easy to pass from one to the other, and in addition to that the plan of building around the lagoon must prove

PARIS, July 26 .- (New York World Casatisfactory to all who visit here. legram-Special Telegram.)-Mrs. Caroline "The magnitude of the exposition is a pleasant surprise and instead of the Trans-Lerillard Spencer writes tenight to Temp. denying the recent allegation of Temps' mississippi being a show, it is a great New York correspondent that she had given school where the masses may be educated the signal for the recent attempt to boy and come in contact with people from other sections of this as well as other countries. cott French goods. She says such a cam 'At this time I cannot stay as long as I saign is more worthy the middle ages than the end of the ninetecath century and that would like to, but later in the season I in-American women would never lower themtend to visit the exposition again and spend selves to conduct so unworthy their educaconsiderable time upon the grounds. The exposition is worthy of a close inspection tion and love of culture. Love of country,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Madrid Government Makes Formal and Direct Overtures to President McKinley.

PROPOSALS ARE PRESENTED BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 26 .- (New York World Cablegram-Specal Telegram.)-The feeling

Couched in General Terms and Make No Allusion to Cuba or Philippines.

Conference Follows During Which the Proposition is Discussed by the President and Ambassador Cambon, but the Executive Reserves His Answer-American and Spanish Ambassadors at Paris Likely to Be Charged with the Duty of Carrying Forward the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley through M. Cambon, the French ambassador. The following official statehis lines but "sneaked into town by other ment is made:

> "The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

> Spain's communication presented by Ambassador Cambon is general in terms and does not make any distinct propositions as to Cuba, the Philippines or any other possession. It is simply a request that peace negotiations be opened. No armistice is proposed.

> After Ambassador Cambon submitted the proposal a general talk followed between him, the president, Secretary Day and M. Thiebaut, M. Cambon's first secretary. The president reserved his answer, an understanding being reached that he would at once lay the subject before the cabinet and then invite M. Cambon to another conference at the White House, when the final answer will be given as to the willingness of this government to open negotiations.

> The manner in which the peace negotiations shall be conducted in case the United States accepts Spain's tender has not been determined upon, but it is understood that the method likely to be adopted is to have General Horace Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, and Senor Leon Castillo, Spanish ambassador at Paris, carry forward the negotiations from the point arrived at by the president and Ambassador

French Ambassador Lays the Propo sition of Spain Before the President.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indiectly through the great powers of Europe termined to have Porto Rico, must wait but by direct appeal to President McKinley. until it is captured before making direct The proposition was formally submitted to overtures. The only obstacle now to a near president at 3 o'clock this afternoon conclusion of the dispute is a possibility of by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cama Carlist rising in Spain, but Sagasta claims bon, who had received instructions from the he has taken ample measures to prevent the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the Carlist movement from assuming a serious United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish govern ment. At the conclusion of the conference DENIAL COMES FROM MADRID between the president and the French ambassador, the following official statement was issued from the White house.

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. presented to the president this afternoon at the White house a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace.'

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all onjecture, and to make clear and definite dent would consult the members of his cabthat at last Spain had taken the initiative inet concerning the proposition, and after a toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris | Before the call closed, a brief official memoate last night, no overtures of any kind

Shortly before midnight last night, a dispatch to the French embassy made it known had advanced beyond the point where diploo the embassy that the ambassador would matic reserve was essential. be charged with the important mission opening peace negotiations in behalf Spain. The complete instructions, including Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) an official letter from Duke Almodovar Rio. LONDON, July 26 .- (New York World Ca- | Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received this morning. Thereupon M. Thie baut, first secretary of the embassy, called xcellent reasons for believing that a formal at the State department and usked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the president. The purpose of the retention of the Philippines by the the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at 3 o'clock

M. Cambon first went to the State de pariment, where he was joined by Secretary Day and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted about half an hour, and after the first formalities had been executed by M. Cambon, the talk became general and quite-informal, the president, the ambassador and the secretary of state discussing the outlook for a conclusion

General Proposition. The proposition submitted by the ambas acting for the Spanish government. cas quite general in terms and was confined to the one essential point of an ear-

DETAILS OF CAMBON'S CALL | cation of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subjec of peace and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

Owing to the importance of the communication, the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure" of reading the communication from the original in French, the the translation being submitted by M. Thie-In the conversation which followed, the reading of the proposition, neither the president nor the ambassador entered into he question of terms of peace. The instructions of the ambassador had been confined to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations and it was evident that the president desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite re-

It was finally determined that the presidecision had been arrived at, M. Cambo would then be invited to the White House for a further conference and for a final answer from the United States government. randum was agreed upon, in order to set at rest misleading conjecture and to give to the public information on a subject which

Sabmit It to Cabinet.

When the president will submit the Spanish proposition to the cabinet has not yet been announced. The call of the ambassafor was two hours after the cabinet meeting f today had closed and there will not be regular cabinet meeting until Friday, t is generally understood, however, that a special cabinet meetingk will be held, in order to make prompt reply to the propo-

Secretary Long arrived at the White ouse shortly after the French ambassador had departed, and had a talk with the president, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterward that it was an initial move, but n reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hosilities, he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

Naturally the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations opens up a wide field of conjecture on what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official warrant for saying what terms Spain will propose or what terms the United States will offer or nest plea that negotiations be opened for accept. So far as this country is concerned the purpose of terminating the war and it is the general impression that the comarriving at terms of peace. The communi- plete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porte