

DON'T WANT TO PAY

SPAIN TRYING TO DODGE HER CUBAN DEBTS

A REGIMENT GOES ON A STRIKE

Fears of a Carlist Uprising Steadily Growing Stronger—Ready for Peace if They Dare

Special to The Herald. MADRID, Aug. 1.—I learn that the Spanish cabinet found some unexpected demands in President McKinley's reply to Spain's peace proposal. Among them are these stipulations: That Spain assume the municipal debt of Cuba and Porto Rico. That Spain pay an indemnity to American citizens for damages suffered at the hands of the Spanish forces and authorities in Cuba.

The main issue no serious or prolonged objection probably will be made. They are as follows: Recognition of the independence of Cuba. The ceding of Porto Rico to the United States. The ceding to the United States of naval stations in the Philippines, Caroline and Ladrones islands.

The referring of the ultimate disposition of the Philippine and Ladrones islands to a mixed commission to sit in London. Members of the cabinet are not unanimous on all points, though the majority, including Sagasta, Gamao and Almodovar, is favorable to peace.

Most of the newspapers today discuss the terms as if they regard it as almost certain that they will be agreed to. All the aspects of the peace conditions have been so thoroughly discussed in Madrid and also in the provinces that their effects have been discounted, making the government's task the easier.

Even the Imperial expresses the belief that the peace treaty will be signed before the end of August. The Spaniards are far more anxious now about the internal consequences of peace—the action of the Carlists and the financial future.

Some perplexity and uneasiness on that score is visible tonight in political and financial circles.

Some newspapers, echoing the hope prevalent in official and financial quarters, venture the opinion that America may yet be induced to do something toward providing for the Cuban debt and will not be too exacting in the Philippines.

Regiment Revolts LONDON, Aug. 1.—(By the Associated Press.) A dispatch to the Telegraph from Madrid, dated Saturday, says: "Yesterday a regiment stationed here showed such aggressive signs of dissatisfaction that prompt measures had to be taken. Three of the ringleaders were arrested. On the strength of similar suspicions, numerous changes have been made among the officers of other regiments. It is not known whether Carlist or Republicanism is at the bottom of the dissatisfaction."

THE COLONEL CARRIED THEM

There is some quality in the inhabitants of the British Isles which not only leads them to become good soldiers, but makes it a point of honor for those of them who are officers to render brave personal services to the man under their command.

It is seldom that one hears of any such incident among European continental armies as the following, which is related in connection with a recent fight in Khyber pass, in Afghanistan; the continental officer feels himself under no obligation to carry wounded soldiers on his back.

Col. Plowden commanded a part of Gen. Hamilton's war guard, and had to cross a bit of exposed ground, swept by the tribesmen's fire.

Here three men were struck by bullets; two of them could walk, but the third was disabled. No surgeon was present, and Col. Plowden himself dressed the men's wounds.

After this the men had to retire across the exposed ground, and Corp. Bell was killed. Col. Plowden, Lieut. Owen and Lieut. Fielden carried the dead man up the hill, and by and by they had to cross another spot. Some one was sure to be hit now; it happened to be Private Butler, and the ball struck him in the leg, so that he could not walk. Capt. Parr dressed his wound, and Lieut. Fielden carried the wounded man on his back and carried him.

But, alas! midway of the exposed ground poor Butler, as he lay on the lieutenant's back, was struck again, and the force of the ball knocked the heavily laden young officer down. He got up and once more shouldered his burden, when Lieut. Fielden came to his aid, and together these officers carried Butler to a place of safety. Then it was found that he was dead, as the result of the second shot.

Meantime Col. Plowden and Lieut. Owen were carrying Corp. Bell's body across the dangerous ground, and both of them were wounded in doing so. They struggled on in spite of their wounds and reached cover with their sad burden.

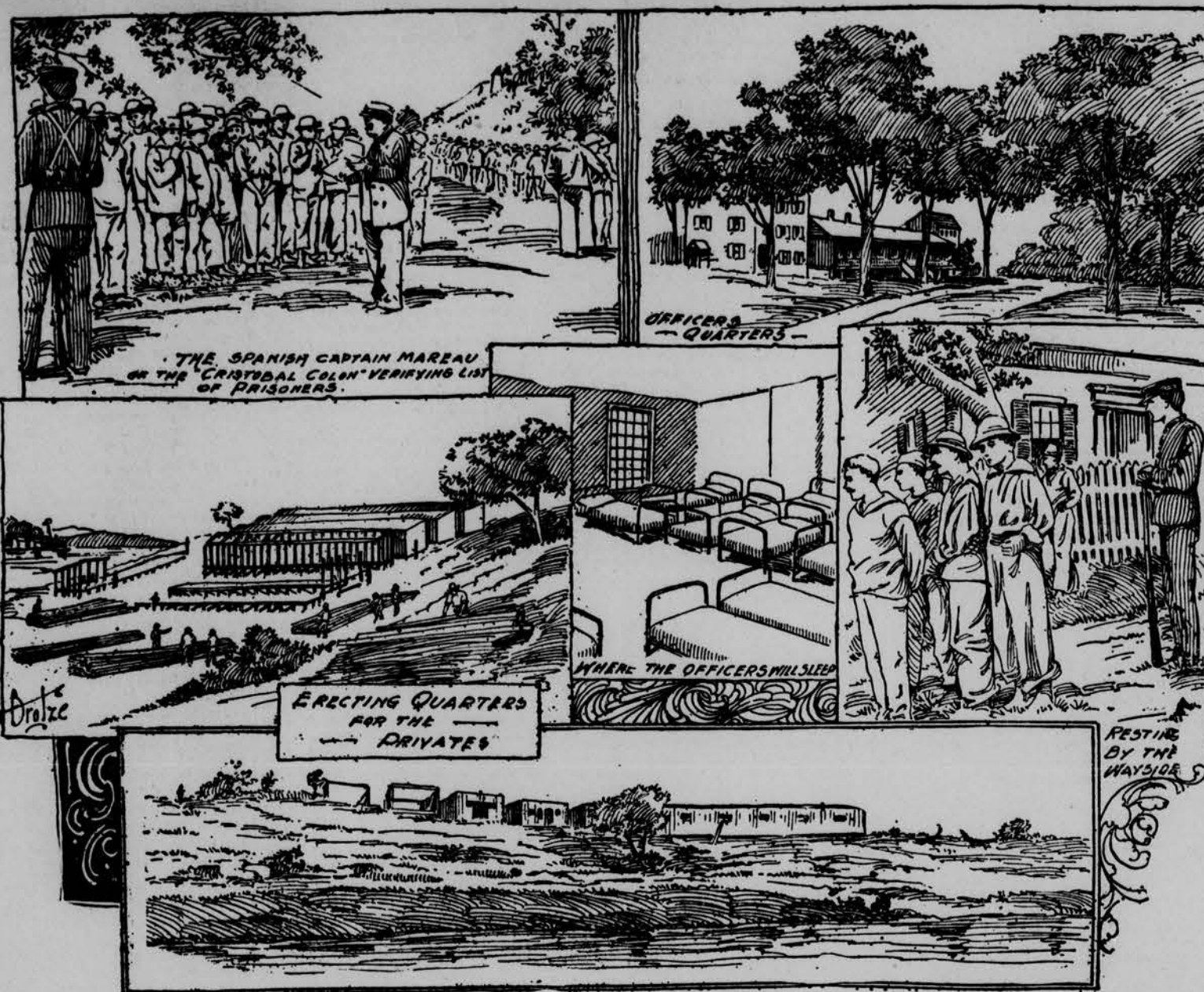
Such incidents bring the soldier near to his officer and make him readier even than he might otherwise be to lay down his life for his country and his commanders.—Youth's Companion.

A Coaling Station for Hawaii It will soon be necessary for the navy authorities to give their attention to the establishment of a coaling station and dock yard in the Hawaiian Islands. Preliminary estimates have already been prepared, but the details of the establishment, which will probably be made by a civil engineer detailed from the bureau of yards and docks. The chief of that bureau, Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, believes that an adequate dock yard and coaling station should be established, and it is estimated that the cost of such a plant would be over one and one-half million dollars.

The expense of delivering material enhances the cost. It is proposed to erect coaling sheds and apparatus for handling fuel and to build a dry dock capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The docking facilities in the islands are of the most limited character. They consist of two marine railways, one of about 1200 and the other of about 1500 tons capacity.—Washington Letter.

An Awful Possibility Marie—Don't cry, dear. You must be brave while Jack is away with the army. Remember, the war will soon be over, and then he will return to you.

Penelope—Yes; but I'm afraid that before he comes back some other hateful man will marry me.—New York Journal.



SCENE AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD AND SEAV' ISLAND, WHERE THE PRISONERS OF CEVEREA'S FLEET ARE CONFINED

NEEDED HELP

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WAITING ON SPAIN

Cambo's Credentials

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—At the French Embassy the following authorized statement was made today: "When the French Ambassador went on Saturday to the White House, he went fully enabled to discuss the Spanish government's point of view of the propositions of the government of the United States. These views of the Spanish government were received by M. Cambon, subject to his first visit of Tuesday to the President."

The foregoing constitutes all that the French Embassy would say with authority on the subject, and it is the only statement obtainable from an authorized source, other than those of anonymous character, which will give an understanding of the measure of the Ambassador's authority in representing the views of Spain on the settlement of peace.

Aside from the foregoing authorized statement, and without giving them any authorized form because of their juxtaposition with the foregoing considerable light can be thrown upon the official character in which the French Ambassador had his three-hour conference with the President on Saturday. At the first meeting of the Ambassador and the President, M. Cambon's authority was strictly limited to being the bearer of Spain's communication. He had no authority whatever to speak in the name of Spain beyond presenting Spain's communication. In view, however, of the fact that the United States government would make speedy reply to the Spanish proposition, it was deemed desirable that M. Cambon should be clothed by the Spanish government with a larger measure of authority than that of merely conveying and receiving communications passing between the two governments. Accordingly, the desirability of this course was made known to the authorities at Madrid. The latter shared in this view, and as a result, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, cabled to the French Embassy on last Friday entirely changing and enlarging the scope of M. Cambon's authority that given when the original Spanish proposition was presented. The dispatch from Duke Almodovar de Rio was most complete in its dealings with the subjects in controversy between the United States and Spain, which would be involved in the discussion of terms of peace.

At the Capital WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The day opened quietly in the State, War and Navy Departments and there was a visible waning of interest in the war, attention being rather diverted to the peace negotiations now in progress. Secretary of State Day, and Assistant Secretary Moore had not returned to the city, and were scarcely expected before tomorrow. It was still the understanding that no word was to be expected until tomorrow from Spain touching the acceptability of the United States demands.

A number of callers awaited Secretary Alger at the department, prominent among them being Colonel John Jacob Astor, Col. Astor is a member of General Shafter's staff, and was sent north with dispatches including, it is understood, the full articles of capitulation of Santiago. He had been very much delayed on account of quarantine regulations. He was accompanied by his secretary, who had in charge the reports from General Shafter, which, by that officer's direction, Colonel Astor was to hand personally to Secretary Alger, and no one else. Colonel Astor will go to New York to spend a few days before returning to the front. It is rumored that he is to be attached to General Miles' staff at Porto Rico, but on this point he had nothing to say.

General Greely, chief signal officer, was able to announce with a great deal of gratification today that he was now in direct cable communication with General Miles' headquarters at Ponce, Porto Rico. Heretofore, all messages from the General have come via a dispatch boat to St. Thomas, thence by cable, involving a delay of from 18 to 20 hours. When the Spanish forces retreated from Ponce they destroyed the cable instruments. General Greely has succeeded in getting the officials at St. Thomas to send over new instruments and thus communication was reopened. The present cable now runs from Ponce to St. Thomas, thence to Martinique and to Kingston, and so by one of the two routes to New York. The British officials who control the cable are perfectly willing to transmit messages for the United States government over it, provided that our forces are in possession of the cable termination, but they will not allow their cables to be used if instruments are cut in at any intermediate point. Thus it happens that the same rule being applied to the cable from Hong Kong to Manila has prevented Admiral Dewey from using the cable to communicate with Hong Kong, although he holds one end, which he has cut. When he possesses Manila, the company will recognize his right to use the cable. This rule has been adopted after very careful consideration as one called for strict neutrality.

Will Go to Manila DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—Today Governor Shaw received from Secretary Alger a letter written since Spain sued for peace, stating that the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, volunteer infantry, at San Francisco, will be sent to Manila, as soon as the transports can be secured.

Hawaii's Books Balanced YOKOHAMA, Aug. 1.—It is reported here that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan 40,000 pounds sterling in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian Islands.

MORE MEN NEEDED

Merritt's Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—General Merritt has again called the War Department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of General Merritt the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a long not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes. General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents.

The General gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture. It is possible, in view of the fact that General Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval forces, although there is some doubt on this point, on account of a statement from Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking. Still it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite. Up to the date of the report General Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers. So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco, carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish Merritt at least 8,000 men more than his present force. If he delays his attack until all these have reached him Manila will not be taken that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet started from San Francisco. It may be, however, that the arrangement as to the Philippines, which is expected to be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity of further action on the part of the American commanders.

The Zafro's News HONG KONG, Aug. 1.—The United States transport Zafro has arrived in these waters and is anchored outside the Lyceum Pass. She reports that no American or insurgent advance had been made on Manila up to July 25th. The remainder of the

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MEN WHO ARE NEGOTIATING TERMS OF PEACE



DUKE OF ALMODOVAR (Spanish Foreign Minister.) JULES MARTIN CAMBON (French Ambassador.) SECRETARY DAY PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

NEVER BEFORE

have pianos and organs been offered at prices equalling those offered by the Blanchard Piano Company. FIFTY NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS to be sold at their value, and on ONE-HALF stallments if desired. Steinways, Webbers, Wheelocks, Everetts, Emersons and A. B. Chases. You see all are of sterling value, and remember at one-half their value.

This slaughter of prices is necessary in order to reduce stock before removal to Broadway, where there is being erected for the music and art solely the largest building west of Chicago. Improve this opportunity. Your own terms at this sale. Sale takes place in the wareroom of the Blanchard Piano Company, in the rear hall at 113 South Spring street.

THE PHILIPPINE BEAUTY

SMOKES, CHEWS AND GLORIES IN AT LEAST THREE VANITIES

Wears No Stockings, Grows Her Right Thumb Nail Long and Is Coquettish in Manner

The native women of the Philippines, as a rule, are pretty and slender creatures, with apple figures accentuated by the thinness of her garments, beautiful, languishing eyes, shaded with long lashes, and luxuriant black hair. This last is the chief glory of the Philippine beauty. It is long, rich, thick, made glossy both by the care bestowed on it, and an oil frequently anointed with coconut oil. Often, too, it is cleaned and washed with lemon juice and oil and made fragrant by perfume. Some of the women wear their hair hanging down their backs, entirely unadorned, while others, especially the matrons, build it up in a coil or knot, held by a golden comb, and ornamented by pins, or very frequently adorned by a bright, fragrant flower.

They wear bonnets or hats, but often throw a handkerchief over their heads, and if the heat of the sun is very intense carry a parasol for protection.

Nearly all the native Philippine women possess liquid and languishing eyes, which are used with telling effect, while their third vanity is very finely shaped feet, that never know a stocking, but which are thrust into slippers, without heels, tastefully and elaborately embroidered with gold or silver thread, and which are frequently adorned by a bright, fragrant flower.

The walk of the women is graceful, but rather coquettish; and when the blug is donned on wet days they move with a very peculiar swing.

The thumb nail of the right hand is allowed to grow very long, which assists them in plucking the guitar, their favorite instrument.

The dress of the Tagal women consists of a little shirt made of the famous pina cloth, having wide, short sleeves. This is worn quite loose, quite unbound to the figure. Around it at the waist is girt a petticoat, called saya, made of silk, cotton, or linen, and generally it is black or dark blue with narrow white stripes. A profusion of bracelets and chains and earrings, all of beautifully worked gold or silver, usually completes the toilet of a Tagal beauty.

The more opulent possess very valuable jewelry, and often are seen with necklaces and bracelets of diamonds and pearls.

Over her neatly folded neckerchief the Tagal woman wears a crucifix, or a little bag of relics suspended by a chain. Sometimes she will have a rosary of coral or pearls, and medals of copper or gold, bearing the figure of Our Lady of Mexico or of Guadalupe.

This is a good ten-mile drive over the most abominable road. That night they put me on board the Cherokee for Key West hospital.—Providence Journal.

Normal School Girls Of the 600 young girls admitted to the normal school the majority are said to be of foreign parentage. Russian, German and Polish Jews predominate. There are Scandinavians, Spanish, French, Italian, and but few Anglo-Saxons. There are no amalgamating process to compare with this derived from our common school system, and the heterogeneous quality of our people, about which we have so often had reason to speculate with anxiety, is not likely to be of long duration when subjected to the influence of the newer generation of young mothers, who every year are trained to one speech and one set of ideals.—Harper's Bazar.

The most important industry that the women of the Philippines are engaged in is tobacco. In the making of cheroots none but women are employed, and there are less than 4000 busy in the factories of Manila alone. Men make the cigars, or small cigars, which are smoked by the natives; but women only are allowed to prepare and roll the cigars. It is estimated that 21,000 women find employment in this business and only 1500 men. Each room in the cigar factories contains from 800 to 1000 women, all of whom are seated, or rather squatted, on the floor.

At intervals little round tables are placed and at every one of these an elderly matron is stationed to keep watch over the dozen or so younger women and girls. The noise is absolutely maddening, as stones are used for beating out the leaf. A cigarmaker earns from \$8 to \$10 a month, which is quite sufficient to provide her with necessary comforts and leaves something for dress.

The married women, whose husbands earn their living for them in the field or factory, keep house in a primitive fashion. The patriarchal custom of making the lover serve in the house of his intended bride's father is universal in the Philippines. When the marriage takes place there is usually a feast of several days and the bride of 15 years is then taken to the little house which her husband has built with his own hands.—Kansas City Star.