

RAIN SPOILS SPORT

TRACKS ARE HEAVY AND BALL GAMES ARE POSTPONED

Unfortunate Sims Loses Another Race by Fouling—Four Horses Finish Heads Apart

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Track fast. Summaries:

Four and a half furlongs—Celluloid won, Lady Osborne second, Sid Tilla third; time, 1:06. Six furlongs—Cotton Plant won, Forsy second, Miss Bramble third; time, 1:15. Mile and a quarter—Basquill won, Concession second, Buck Vidre third; time, 2:09 1/2. Seven and one-half furlongs—Parlor D'Or won, Imp. Skate second; Elkin third; time, 1:40. Six and a half furlongs—Loving Cup won, Sorrow second, Tragedy third; time, 1:24 1/2. Mile—Siva won, Harry Shannon second, Miss Lizzie third; time, 1:43 1/2. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Though the weather was fair, the track was heavy as a result of last night's rain storm. Estaca and Flavius were the only winning favorites. Summaries: Six furlongs—High Jinks won, Flax Spinner second, Mill Stream third; time, 1:15 1/2. Mile and a sixteenth—Estaca won, Sir Vear second, Arquebus third; time, 1:51 1/2. Mile—Martha II. won, Hurly Burly second, Bardale third; time, 1:42. Six furlongs—Flavius won, Ree Mitchell second, Garraunt third; time, 1:16 1/2. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Rotterdam with Elms took the first race, Brighton by a length from Longacre, but was disqualified for crowding Squire Abingdon. The race went to Longacre. The fifth race was the event of the day, the first four horses finishing heads apart. Summaries: Mile and a sixteenth—Rotterdam won, Longacre second, Squire Abingdon third; time, 1:47. Rotterdam was disqualified, placing Longacre first, Squire Abingdon second and Gun Metal third. Six furlongs—Gaddy won, Crown second, Clare B. third; time, 1:16. Six furlongs—Bonnie Gem won, Fenetta second, La Turse third; time, 1:15 1/2. Mile and a quarter—Continental won, Free Lance second, Latson third; time, 1:54 1/2. Five furlongs—Country Dance won, Corromant second, Sombre third; time, 1:02. Mile—Jefferson won, Grace Giltner second, Master James third; time, 1:42. CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Hawthorne results; weather clear: Six furlongs—Lady Elvetha won, Dave Waldo second, Pacemaker third; time, 1:14 1/2. Five furlongs—Alyar won, Boney Boy second, Holland third; time, 1:04 1/2. One mile—Hugh Pender won, Fervor second, Traverser third; time, 1:40 1/2. Five furlongs—Daisy won, Lizzie Cavalier second, High Ho third; time, 1:42. Seven furlongs—Newgatherer won, Tit For Tat second, Treachery third; time, 1:28 1/2. Seven furlongs—Nat P. won, Bryan second, Loneta third; time, 1:29 1/2. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Grand circuit races went over until tomorrow on account of rain.

Got Rid of the Captain SACRAMENTO, Aug. 8.—The city trustees tonight abolished the office of captain of police after a long and heated wrangle. The trustees and Mayor Land have not been able to agree on a man for this position and the present captain, R. W. Ash, has never been confirmed. The mayor has kept him in office, however, and now the trustees have taken an effective method of getting him out.

Idaho Populists MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 8.—No Populist state convention was held here today. Last Thursday Chairman Blake, in the interest of harmony, issued a proclamation postponing the convention and changing the place of meeting to Boise, the date to be the same as that of the convocations held by the fusionists. This had the desired effect.

The Oldest Cherokee Dead TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Aug. 8.—Joel Bryan, the noted old settler Cherokee delegate to Washington for over twenty-five years, died today at the age of 80. He collected over a million dollars for the government for unpaid sums due the old settler Cherokees.

Sugar Advances NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Announcement was made today by the American Sugar Refining company of the withdrawal of its thirty days' price guarantee and three grades of soft sugar refined by the company were advanced one-sixteenth of a cent.

Our Neighbors VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 8.—Forest fires in this vicinity are growing so serious proportions. His honor, the lieutenant governor, has called upon Robert Beaven to form a government. Beaven will undertake the task.

A BRUTAL MURDER

OAKLAND THE SCENE OF ANOTHER TERRIBLE CRIME

A Discarded Lover Kills a Man and Shoots Two Women in a Frenzy of Passion

OAKLAND, Aug. 8.—A sensational crime was perpetrated in this city tonight, resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of two women. Frank H. Cheesman, a carpenter and painter residing in South Berkeley, went to the house of Henry Brooke, near the corner of Alice and Seventh streets in Oakland to call on Miss Etta Paine, who is Brooke's stepdaughter. Cheesman had been attentive to the young lady, but had been forbidden to come to the house. In answer to his knock the door was opened by Mr. Brooke, who refused his admission. Without a word of warning Cheesman drew a revolver and shot point-blank at Brooke. The wounded man retreated a few steps and fell dead. The murderer pushed by the body of his victim and passed through the house to the kitchen, where he found Miss Paine. She screamed as he appeared in the doorway and drew her mother to the scene. The frenzied young man fired first at the young woman who had discarded his affections, striking her in the thigh. He then turned his pistol on Mrs. Brooke, shooting her in one leg. Both of these wounds proved to be slight. Cheesman, without looking to see the effect of his work, rushed from the house, and for a time it was thought he had escaped. Two hours later, however, he was captured and lodged in jail. The murderer has a criminal record, having

A CUBAN IMPOSTOR

A COLORED GENTLEMAN IN TROUBLE SOUGHT FRIENDS

ONE WOMAN SCREAMED, THE OTHER DIDN'T

L. C. Lennon, the darky who is in the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of burglarizing the residence of J. Robinson, is certainly a man who has had a hard time and a hard time he has had here. He is here because he desired financial assistance. He decided to represent himself to the Cuban judge as a former soldier under Garcia and wrote east asking for aid. He gave a Spanish name and tried to arouse the belief that he had been a person of consequence in Cuban and Jamaican affairs. Following is the letter he directed to the Cuban representative: Los Angeles, Cal., July 13, 1916. Senior R. Diaz Albertina, secretary Cuban legation, Washington, D. C.: Honored and Esteemed Sir: Please permit me to address "Our Beloved General" through you. I am in sore distress. The Spanish spies have been very active; they suspected me and they are using the detective force of the city of Los Angeles to get me out of the way. I need help financially. Valuable maps and papers were taken from me, but I hope to recover them soon. I, Luciano de Leon, Kingston, service in the Victoria regiment, Agent to San Domingo and special work Cuidades, served with General Garcia as a scout. Remember Bandasso, Jr. You will please communicate this letter to Generals Young and Garcia and the British vice consul, Mortimer, will receive whatever relief that you may send me. Johnstone Jones is my attorney, Wilson block, corner of First and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal. Let us give thanks to Almighty God. Viva Cuba Libre. LUCIANO DE LEON, "Bandasso, Jr."

A BAD BLACK BURGLAR

ONE WOMAN SCREAMED, THE OTHER DIDN'T

And the Latter Lost Her Valuables. One Husband Slept, the Other Was Away

REDLANDS, Aug. 8.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning Mrs. George Adams, who resides on Eureka street, was awakened by a light and as she turned in bed beheld a negro standing at the head of the stairway with a lighted match in his hand. Mrs. Adams at once jumped up and made after the colored burglar, calling to him to get out, which command was promptly obeyed. Mr. Adams arrived home a little later and discovered that the burglar had been all through the lower part of the house. After leaving the Adams residence the fellow went to Dr. C. S. Lombard's house. Mrs. Lombard was awakened by the burglar and saw him enter her room and search for valuables, but did not awaken her husband for fear he would shoot at the burglar and cause him to shoot in return. Consequently Dr. Lombard knew nothing of the affair until the burglar had taken his departure. Upon investigation it was found that a gold watch and some jewelry had been taken from Mrs. Lombard's jewelry case. Nothing was taken from the Adams residence. One street was made this morning, but Mrs. Adams, who had a fair view of the burglar, declared the officers were mistaken, and the man was released. Five Hundred Dollars Bail Forfeited The trial of Louis Morris of Yucaipa for shooting William Hastings in the leg on March 12th did not come off today, as Morris did not appear. Justice Baker declared his bond of \$500 forfeited.

SPAIN MAKES REPLY

(Continued from Page One.)

Spain's Commissioners

PARIS, August 8.—The Temps says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley and that he will consider it honorable to show that if the United States was successful, it is great and magnificent enough to spare the vanquished enemy, and not to abuse its victory and to desire by the generosity of its arms to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battle field a veritable pact of friendship. MADRID, August 8, 9 p. m.—It is said that as soon as the American reply is received, Senor Sagasta will nominate peace commissioners. During the Day WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Spain's answer to the demands of the United States is now on the way to Washington, but it is coming with a slowness almost painful, in view of the earnest desire to know whether the acceptance is complete or qualified. The reply has not reached here during the early hours of the day. The French Ambassador and staff awaited until a late hour last night and then concluded that it would be here today. There are no less than five translations, four of them cipher, in the transmission between Madrid and Washington. After the Spanish Cabinet meeting last night the response was reduced to the Spanish cipher and then sent to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon y Castillo, by whom it was to be deciphered and translated into French, after which Senor Castillo would deliver it to the French Foreign Office to be reduced to the French cipher for transmission to the French Ambassador here. These moves, including work on the cipher code, calls by Castillo on the Foreign Office and the time required for cabling, will take, it is calculated, some eight or ten hours. Under the circumstances, the impression prevailed in all official quarters up to midday that the response will not be placed in the hands of the President until quite late today at best, and more likely not before tomorrow. The impression is growing in official quarters that the Spanish answer, while in the nature of a concession to the United States, is not a brief and simple acceptance, without reservation or condition. There is no direct official advice on Madrid indicates the response is a document of considerable length, prepared with laborious care, and that it has several features which may be of interest to the United States. Whether an acceptance of this character will be regarded by the authorities here as sufficiently responsive to the American demands is a matter exciting conjecture today. In some quarters it is being urged that so long as Spain accepts the essential principles required by the United States, the disposition here will be to deal with the defeated enemy in a generous spirit on minor details. It is probable that this will be the view presented by the French Ambassador, in case the Spanish reply is not a simple, categorical acceptance of the American terms. On the other hand, it is believed that a response which presents a diplomatic controversy and gives the conditions a much broader scope than as originally framed at Washington, may not meet with approval here. For instance, the Madrid advice seems to imply that the answer is based on an immediate cessation of hostilities, but that among officials here it is that hostilities will progress steadily until the American conditions progress directly beyond the stage of possible diplomatic complication over details. There is a strong disposition in some influential quarters to have hostilities continue until the actual evacuation of Havana and Porto Rico ceases, and the embarkation of Spanish troops. It is probable that the Spanish reply will be in the hands of the government in time for consideration at the regular Cabinet meeting tomorrow morning, when the sufficiency or insufficiency of the response can be determined. Tired of Waiting WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretaries Alger and Long, and Attorney-General Clegg were in conference with President McKinley for an hour, ending at 12:30 o'clock. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the official notification of Spain's acceptance of our terms had not yet been received. The President's expectation is that he will receive the formal acceptance early tomorrow. The delay is accounted for by the time required in translating the cipher into its several stages, via Paris.

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WANT TO RESIGN

Secretaries Day, Bliss and Alger Anxious to Get Out of the Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—(Special to The Herald.) It is openly told in department corridors that three cabinet resignations wait on the war's conclusion. Secretaries Day, Bliss and Alger's portfolios, it is said, will be turned in when the nation is again at rest. Each of the principals resolutely declines to give any information concerning his intentions, and on the assumption that men will not abandon cabinet places unless forced to do so, the general office is holding public relations in check. It is to be offered for these resignations. Both Bliss and Alger are suggested as possible appointees on the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace. Their resignations might, it is agreed, precede or follow their service on such a commission. Mr. Bliss is earnestly crowded for a place on the commission, as he is such an ardent territorial expansionist. He has advised from the start that the United States shall hold all of the Spanish colonies. His selection for the post has been urged by Senator Elkins. It may be also in the accidents and surprises of politics Mr. Bliss will be the Republican candidate for governor of New York. The reason why Secretary Day will withdraw, it is said, is to resume his law practice. If Alger gives up his place it will be to devote his time to getting the Michigan senatorship. Burrrows' time expires on the 15th, and Alger would prefer the position in the senate, with the chances thereunto appertaining, than to serve out his cabinet term. Still, he will not abandon his post until this war business is cleaned up.

HOW DEWEY DID IT

Naval Exhibit at Omaha—Value of the Range Finder

Since the welcome news of Admiral Dewey's remarkable victory at Manila on the 1st of May was published throughout the civilized world, it has been a matter for wonder everywhere that the United States had in Europe, that the American gunners were able to destroy a Spanish squadron in a Spanish harbor without the loss of a single American life. When history repeated itself at Santiago two months later the wonder was intensified. In the government building at the Trans-Mississippi exposition is an exhibit which in a measure explains the mystery. This is a naval range finder, the invention of a United States naval officer. Up to date no one outside of Uncle Sam's service has been able to discover how it is operated. The instrument is shown in a glass case with various other nautical paraphernalia and of course the attendants refuse to answer questions as to its method of working. In showing the enormous advantages derived from the use of this instrument one of the naval officers in charge of the exhibit said: "It is a fact that no other navy has any means of finding the range that does not involve a mathematical calculation. This implies a good deal of time lost, and in most cases they find it quicker to get the range by actual experiment. The Spaniards, for instance, have to fire several shots before they get the first shot of one of our ships. The first shot falls short or overshoots, and by that time the position of the vessels may have been altered and they are still at sea. Meanwhile the officer in the counting tower of the American ship has located them almost exactly and has telegraphed the range to the various gun captains. This has only consumed a few seconds, and while the Spaniards are still trying to get their range the shells from the American guns are sweeping their decks. "The peculiar thing about the instrument is that the only thing that is while it is one of the simplest things in the world to anyone who knows its secret, the most expert mechanic or inventor might be unable to discover how it works. This is why representatives of other navies have been completely baffled in their efforts to find it out. They have range finders of their own, but none that give the same instantaneous and accurate results. And as long as they can be kept in the dark we will be able to outshoot any nation on earth, even if there was no difference in the skill of the gunners. "There is another advantage in the use of the instrument which amounts to a considerable in the course of half a dozen naval engagements. It costs \$1,300 to fire a pair of 15-inch guns once. If the Spaniards go into a fight they must fire at least two shots to secure the range. Frequently these do not answer, and they go on shooting \$300 charges in the air, while every pound of powder that goes into a United States gun is utilized. The ability of the American gunners to obtain the exact position of the enemy before a gun is fired saves thousands of dollars in ammunition in every engagement. That Corvera Banquet Admiral McNairs banquet to Admiral Corvera may perhaps be discussed on the score that it was intended to tempt other Spanish commanders to surrender to the United States. As a "ruse de guerre" it may be palatable to the American people, but as a social function it sticks in the Yankee craw. While the soldiers of the Union are suffering at Santiago for proper food and for the delicacies that the sick and wounded need, five Spanish prisoners of war are coddled and feasted at an eleven-course banquet.—Washington Star.

Uses of Liquefied Air in Warfare

Professor Charles E. Tripler, the discoverer of a process of making liquefied air, says regarding the possibilities of it when used in warfare:

"Among them are the immediate application to the firing of projectiles, the explosion of shells and torpedoes, the driving of vessels at greater speed with less consumption of coal, the cooling of the turbines in action from a torrid heat to a moderate temperature, thus enabling the men to handle the guns with better efficiency, and adding to the efficiency of the engine, the cooling of the stokeholes and all parts of a war ship. "The benefits of the foregoing are self-evident. It is now simply a question of mechanical application. The power exists and is ready to be used; it only remains to be determined how it can best be applied. It is a power evidently exceeding any hitherto employed. Its limits cannot yet be defined, from a gentle cooling breeze to the power necessary to drive the largest vessel or hurt the heaviest projectile. These are fundamental facts that I have established. "First—Liquefied air can be manufactured easily, cheaply and in large quantities. "Second—A cylinder can be charged with liquefied air under conditions which give an expansive force (produced in any desired manner), and being unaffected by corrosion, it is perfectly safe to be handled, and can generate any amount of dynamite. "Fourth—Liquefied air can be produced anywhere and at any time. Any ship could carry and operate the mechanism for its production. "Fifth—Liquefied air is from twenty to 100 times as powerful as steam, and it can be applied as easily as steam to drive the engines of a ship. "These, I repeat, are not guesses, but established facts, and inevitable corollaries from such facts."—From a New York Dispatch.

Policy of Delay

In the carrying out of this program it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until ratified by the Spanish Cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative. In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points, the president and the cabinet would have to delay unless the president and cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion. Late this afternoon the president received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply would come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving: "Questions Left Open "The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates that Spain has accepted our terms in a general way, but leaves several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on these terms." The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the president's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed, and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection if not the whole of Luzon Island. As to members of the cabinet as members of the commission, there are precedents for their appointment, notably the treaty of Ghent.

The Usual Spanish Haste

LONDON, August 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The promptitude with which the Spanish cabinet accepted the terms on receipt of the American explanation shows that it does not desire to waste time in dilatory procedure. The question when direct negotiations will begin is rather doubtful, probably because the cabinet is resolved to act scrupulously in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the best authorities disagree in the interpretation of the constitutional law. It is believed that the direct negotiations will occur in Paris.

All in Cambon's Hands

MADRID, August 8, 9 p. m.—Senor Sagasta, when asked to-day by the correspondent of the Associated Press whether there was any truth in the statement cabled to the United States that he had cabled direct to Washington on the subject of Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions, categorically and emphatically denied that he had sent any such communication. The premier added: "The negotiations will follow the usual diplomatic course and M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will present Spain's note to President McKinley." Solicitude of France PARIS, August 8.—The Temps says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley and that he will consider it honorable to show that if the United States was successful, it is great and magnificent enough to spare the vanquished enemy, and not to abuse its victory and to desire by the generosity of its arms to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battle field a veritable pact of friendship. MADRID, August 8, 9 p. m.—It is said that as soon as the American reply is received, Senor Sagasta will nominate peace commissioners. During the Day WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Spain's answer to the demands of the United States is now on the way to Washington, but it is coming with a slowness almost painful, in view of the earnest desire to know whether the acceptance is complete or qualified. The reply has not reached here during the early hours of the day. The French Ambassador and staff awaited until a late hour last night and then concluded that it would be here today. There are no less than five translations, four of them cipher, in the transmission between Madrid and Washington. After the Spanish Cabinet meeting last night the response was reduced to the Spanish cipher and then sent to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon y Castillo, by whom it was to be deciphered and translated into French, after which Senor Castillo would deliver it to the French Foreign Office to be reduced to the French cipher for transmission to the French Ambassador here. These moves, including work on the cipher code, calls by Castillo on the Foreign Office and the time required for cabling, will take, it is calculated, some eight or ten hours. Under the circumstances, the impression prevailed in all official quarters up to midday that the response will not be placed in the hands of the President until quite late today at best, and more likely not before tomorrow. The impression is growing in official quarters that the Spanish answer, while in the nature of a concession to the United States, is not a brief and simple acceptance, without reservation or condition. There is no direct official advice on Madrid indicates the response is a document of considerable length, prepared with laborious care, and that it has several features which may be of interest to the United States. Whether an acceptance of this character will be regarded by the authorities here as sufficiently responsive to the American demands is a matter exciting conjecture today. In some quarters it is being urged that so long as Spain accepts the essential principles required by the United States, the disposition here will be to deal with the defeated enemy in a generous spirit on minor details. It is probable that this will be the view presented by the French Ambassador, in case the Spanish reply is not a simple, categorical acceptance of the American terms. On the other hand, it is believed that a response which presents a diplomatic controversy and gives the conditions a much broader scope than as originally framed at Washington, may not meet with approval here. For instance, the Madrid advice seems to imply that the answer is based on an immediate cessation of hostilities, but that among officials here it is that hostilities will progress steadily until the American conditions progress directly beyond the stage of possible diplomatic complication over details. There is a strong disposition in some influential quarters to have hostilities continue until the actual evacuation of Havana and Porto Rico ceases, and the embarkation of Spanish troops. It is probable that the Spanish reply will be in the hands of the government in time for consideration at the regular Cabinet meeting tomorrow morning, when the sufficiency or insufficiency of the response can be determined. Tired of Waiting WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretaries Alger and Long, and Attorney-General Clegg were in conference with President McKinley for an hour, ending at 12:30 o'clock. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the official notification of Spain's acceptance of our terms had not yet been received. The President's expectation is that he will receive the formal acceptance early tomorrow. The delay is accounted for by the time required in translating the cipher into its several stages, via Paris.

Trouble in Guatemala

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Advice from Coahuila, Guatemala, show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed a phase which, while not jeopardizing the existing government, promises to involve foreign residents in some difficulty. The insurgents under Morales are believed to have received considerable support from the Mexicans upon the frontier, who are said to be chargeable with at least \$500,000 in arms and munitions. Some of the foreign residents have already suffered heavy exactions of money under forced levies by the insurgents, and it may be that strong repression will be upon the subject will be required by the United States.

TEXAS FEVER DISCOVERED

Meat Inspector Hughes Locates an Infected Herd Through the energy of Meat Inspector Hughes, a herd of infected cattle has been discovered and quarantined. The herd had the dangerous Texas fever and but for the action of Hughes might have all been sold to consumers in the city. For the past three weeks Hughes has had reason to believe that some of the meat sold in the city was not up to the standard, but he was for a time unable to discover any cause for the trouble. He finally located the trouble last week on a portion of the Los Feliz rancho in the herd of cattle owned by a man named Martin. Martin some weeks ago brought a herd of 100 cattle from Santa Barbara and San Diego to the ranch and set them grazing. These cattle were infected with Texas fever, and no less than twenty-one died from the malady within six weeks. Last Saturday Hughes, accompanied by County Veterinarian Morrison, went to the ranch and after the latter had inspected the herd he quarantined it and all that portion of the ranch over which the cattle had grazed.

By Order

The rails of the old Vernon street car line on Los Angeles street between First and Commercial streets are being torn up. The street car company refused to remove the rails, so the city council had to order it done.

Undelivered Telegrams

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office, corner of First and Spring streets, for the following persons: Mrs. Mary McClellan, Emma Bartlett.

Walnut Market

FULLERTON, Aug. 8.—The executive committee of the Walnut Growers' association met this morning and fixed the following prices for this year's crop: Hard shell, 6 cents; soft shell, 7 cents; second grade, 2 cents less than above prices.

Mattie Has Recovered

Mattie Wilson, who also goes by the name of Lawson, was removed from the receiving hospital yesterday to her home at 309 Wall street. Mattie swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid Sunday night in an attempt to commit suicide, but prompt action by Dr. Hagan saved her life.

England's Wheat Supply

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the question of national wheat stores, reported that it is profoundly impressed with the immense importance of such concerns as an aid for national defense, and recommends the appointment of a royal commission to deal with the matter.

Dole Will Govern

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Senator Morgan of the Hawaiian commission, is quoted by the Call as saying that ex-President Dole will be the first governor of Hawaii to be inaugurated, and that he had the best of reasons for believing that Admiral Miller was carrying Dole's commission to the islands.

Great Britain is Firm

PEKING, Aug. 8.—Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude in the matter of railway concessions in China. The situation is now cleared unless Russia makes a counter move. There is general satisfaction in the British settlements.

Sent to Madrid

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Charles Frederick Adam, first secretary of the British embassy at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid. Godfrey D. Bland, secretary of the British legation at The Hague, will succeed Mr. Adam at Washington.

Gans' Easy Victory

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Joe Gans of Baltimore defeated Billy Ernst of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, in the eleventh round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round fight at the lightweight limit. Gans outfought and outgeneraled his opponent all through.

Trouble in Spain

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: The government has sent a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry in pursuit of a band of seven men, who, on a crisis of "Long live the republic" invaded the governor of Alcala de Chivert, in Valencia, and seized a number of rifles belonging to customs officers and members of the municipal guard.

Twenty Lives Lost

LISBON, Aug. 8.—During the departure of Dr. Campos Sales, president of Brazil, by the Transatlantic liner Thyrae for America (probably Buenos Ayres) today, two steamers that were carrying friends to bid him farewell came into collision, swamping two small boats. It is feared that no fewer than twenty persons were drowned.

Terrible Heat

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Protracted high temperature and extreme humidity caused five deaths in this city today. The highest temperature officially reported was 92 degrees at 1 p. m., but on the street the readings were about 100.

A Brutal Negro Lynched

GRIFFIN, Ga., Aug. 8.—John Meadows, a negro, who yesterday attempted to assault a little girl at Carmel, was captured near here by officers of the law today.

EX-MAYOR SUTRO DEAD



San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Ex-Mayor Adolph Sutro died at 2:30 this morning at his home on Van Ness Avenue.

Adolph Sutro was born at Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, April 29, 1830. He received a liberal education and after business reverses in his own country came to the United States with his mother and ten other children in 1850. Adolph Sutro started almost immediately for California, arriving at San Francisco November 12, 1850. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits, but later ventured into mining. In 1860 he visited the Comstock lode. Later he opened reduction works at Dayton, Nev., where the Gould and Curry ores were worked, producing 100 pounds of silver each day. Mr. Sutro conceived the idea of tunneling the Comstock lode, and with the co-operation of the forty-one companies operating on the lode, the work was commenced. The tunnel cost millions of dollars and was completed in many years. Millions were extracted from this giant work. Later Sutro returned to San Francisco and engaged in other pursuits, but always interested himself in mining. He bought real estate all over this city in early days, and as the city grew the value of this property increased. For many years he was elected Mayor of this city four years ago and served one term. He has been ill for long time, nervous troubles incapacitating him for business. While his death has been expected for some time, it came as a great shock to the community today, such a sudden demise not being looked for. He was the largest individual property owner in San Francisco, and his wealth is estimated at about four million dollars.

Easy Times in Manila

Admiral Dewey, dictator of affairs in Manila where the Spanish East Indies, cables his dispatches to the United States under date of July 9th: "Please send at once 80,000 pounds of soap and 20,000 pounds of tobacco." The tobacco part of the requisition seems reasonable enough, considering the leisure that waits upon the admiral and his men. But isn't that an intolerable deal of soap? Does the hero of Manila expect to wash clean all that hundreds of captives? Is he getting Aguinaldo's men ready for dress parade? Is he seeking a detergent for those multitudinous seas incriminated by the roaring guns of his squadrons? Whatever the use, Americans can console themselves with the comfortable reflection that things are "coming pretty easy" for a Dutchman, and he sends home for tobacco and soap.—Chicago Times-Herald.

General Garcia's Niece

Mrs. General Garcia's niece, General Garcia, niece of General Garcia, of Cuba, is at the Hotel Northern. Mrs. Garcia lives in Chicago, and has not been in Cuba since 1892, but she receives letters from her cousins frequently, and from her uncle occasionally. "I was born on the Rock of Gibraltar, and when I was very young my father and his brothers went to Cuba. My father subsequently left Cuba, and went to Chicago, where I was educated and lived ever since. In 1892 I visited my uncle in Cuba, just after the arrival of General Weyler, but at that time the latter had not begun his reign of terror. When my uncle's son was killed by the Spaniards, General Garcia at once determined that he would advance my cousin's claim, and he has been prominently connected with the warfare in Cuba ever since."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Nemesis

Gildes the summer widower's day: Time is flying fast for him. "She" will soon be on her way. Is it this that makes him grim? —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Over Valuation

Russell Sage says that he is worth only \$50,000. Probably Joseph H. Choate would admit that those figures are an extravagant estimate of his wealth.—New York Press.