DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS.
LARGEST EVER REACHED.

1,250,000.

A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY

LARGEST ON EARTH!

An Instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal	1,000,000
London Daily Mail	525,000
London Daily Telegraph	250,000
London Standard	250,000
London Chronicle	200,000
London Daily News	200,000
London Times	40,000

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

The local Weather Bureau's prediction for New York City and vicinity is as follows: Partly cloudy, stationary temperature.

For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Partly cloudy weather, variable winds.

The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 2 p. m.

The lowest temperature yesterday was 70 degrees, at 2 a. m.

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VICTORY IN PORTO RICO. MILES WINS HIS FIRST FIGHT

The Gallant Gloucester Drives the Spaniards Out of Guanico.

HAS A LIVELY BATTLE.

Four of the Enemy Killed, but We Don't Lose a Man.

FORTIFY A BASE ON SHORE.

The Stars and Stripes Raised—Town of Ponce to Be Captured. Then On to San Juan

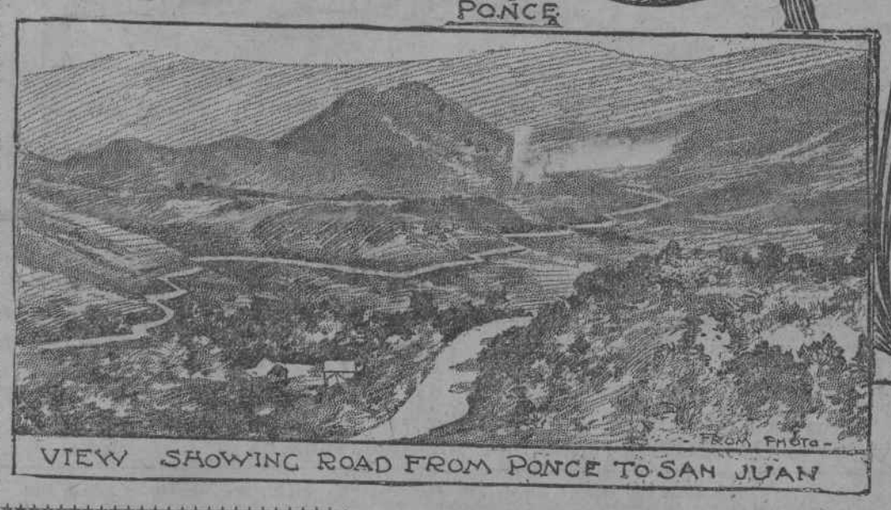
Washington, July 26.—The War Department at 11:35 p. m. posted the following bulletin:

St. Thomas, July 26, 1898, 9:35 P. M.
Secretary of War, Washington:

Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanico first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance, fired a few shells. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore.

This is a well protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports, and plenty of vessels can enter within a few hundred yards of the shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best spirits. No casualties.

MILES,
Major-General Commanding the Army.



Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.

Port of Guanico, Island of Porto Rico, July 25 (2 p. m.), via the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 26.—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 the evening of July 21, was landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish between a detachment of Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place.

From Ponce there is an excellent military road running eighty-five miles north to San Juan, the capital of the island.

The whole of General Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati, Leyden and Wasp, are expected here within twenty-four hours.

Voyage of the Expedition.

The ships carrying Miles's expedition left Guantanamo Bay 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, Dixie, 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 harbor here.

The voyage from Guantanamo Bay was uneventful.

General Miles held a consultation with his officers yesterday noon and announced that he was determined not to go by San Juan Cape, but to go by the Mona Passage instead, ind here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke at Cape San Juan.

Port Guanico has been fully described by Lieutenant Whitney, of General Miles's Staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico. Ponce is situated about ten miles to the eastward and is a harder place to take.

Gloucester in the Harbor.

The Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, formerly of the Maine and one of the heroes of the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, steamed into Guanico harbor early this morning in order to reconnoitre the place. With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht Gloucester braved the mines which were supposed to be in this harbor and, upon sounding, found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

Guanico Bay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

The Spaniards were taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down the flag of Spain, which was floating from a flagstaff in front of a block house standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, in order to scare the enemy, as the fighting yacht purposely avoided firing into the town, lest her projectiles hurt the women and children.

Men Sent Ashore.

The Gloucester then hove-to within about six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid fire gun and thirty men, under the command of Lieutenant Huse. She was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck ordered Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Normon, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanico, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright, and laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The Lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signalled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester.

While the Mausers were peppering all around Lieutenant Wainwright called to the Associated Press correspondent and said:

"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 blow up."

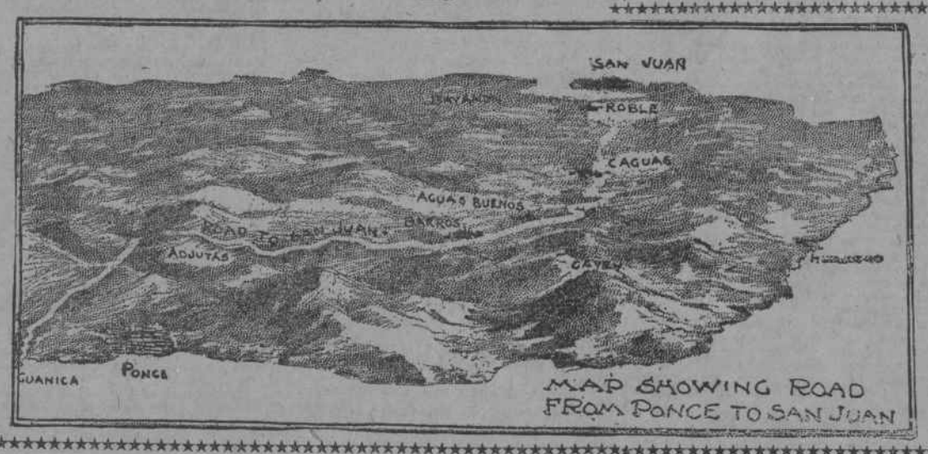
Four Spaniards Killed.

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the street of Guanico, but the Colt barked to a purpose, 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 the paymaster helping to serve the guns.

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 guerilla shots, the town was won, and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the Lampasas and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.



WHERE MILES WILL MARCH UPON SAN JUAN.

There is an excellent militry road running north from Ponce, near which place General Miles effected a landing, to San Juan, capital and chief city of the island. It is uspposed that the American forces will be pushed along this road in the campaign for the investment of San Juan. The intervening country is prosperous and much of it is fitted for the partial suport of the army.

SPAIN NOW ASKS FOR PEACE THROUGH FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

He Called on McKinley with Talk About an Armistice, but Was Told That We Would Listen to Nothing but Plain Statements.

Spain Can Have Peace On Our Terms.

She Is Willing to Give Up Porto Rico.

But Wants to Keep the Philippines.

SAGASTA, PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

JULES CAMBON, FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Spain wants peace. She confesses defeat on land and on sea. She realizes that we have seized all her valuable colonial possessions. She is bankrupt and as a nation a cripple. These facts her representatives privately admit, but officially Spain assumes the attitude of a vigorous combatant, and to-day presented to the President of the United States a ridiculous proposition, estimated by the President at its true value when he said to some of his advisers: "When Spain has anything to offer we will consider it."

Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, who two weeks ago, as exclusively told in the Journal, called on the President on a "sounding" mission, was Spain's instrument. He was accompanied by his first secretary, M. Thiebault, when he called at the White House shortly before 3 o'clock and laid before the President Spain's first formal proposition.

Parenthetically it may be stated that Spain's first proposition—for an armistice—was rejected, and that her second proposition—for the discussion of terms—will be formally rejected by the Secretary of State to-morrow.

Cambon Had Credentials.

Ambassador Cambon, whose visit had been prearranged by telephone, presented to the President his credentials, a cablegram from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting M. Cambon to treat with the United States in reference to certain propositions Spain might feel impelled to make in reference to the war.

The French Ambassador opened the discussion by proffering Spain's request for an armistice. He did this by asking what the President of the United States would say if Spain should ask for an armistice. The President, slightly blunter than the French Ambassador, said that if he appeared for the purpose of asking on Spain's behalf for an armistice, it would not be granted.

Ambassador Cambon, whose experience with American diplomacy is causing him daily more and more surprise, shifted his ground rapidly, and asked if the United States was not at least willing to negotiate for peace. Would the United States, he said, be willing to begin negotiations with Spain with a view to bringing about peace?

The President replied that to the abstract question he would answer "Yes." The United States, he said, is willing to have peace whenever Spain shows her willingness to end the war.

Will Have No Quibbling.

Then, resorting to the plain speaking of this country, the President said that Spain might once for all understand that the United States would endure no quibbling; that the United States is an honest, outspoken country, having nothing to conceal; that if Spain desires peace she should sue for it directly; that no armistice or cessation of hostilities would be granted for the purpose of talking over the situation or arranging terms; that Spain must state her terms, and if acceptable an armistice will be granted, and that if she accepts our terms peace will be restored.

Ambassador Cambon was almost overcome by this confidence. There is reason to believe that he suggested, for his own reputation as a diplomatist, that it would be well, if anything were given out from the White House for publication, it would state that he had merely called for the purpose of asking if the United States were willing to talk over the question of peace.

The Formal Statement.

If Cambon made any such request it was certainly acceded to, for the bulletin issued by the President an hour later was as follows:

"The French Ambassador on behalf of the Government of Spain and by the 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 the terms of peace."

This is certainly general enough to please Ambassador Cambon, and it contains no hint of the very significant conference at the White House this afternoon. The facts are as stated in this dispatch and there is no possibility of a recession from this attitude. The President and his advisers know quite well that Spain desires an armistice to either reinforce her despairing soldiers in the colonies or to save some of her colonies, which are now practically out of her grasp. President McKinley is determined that no diplomatist's trap shall catch him. He has been told by his best friends and advisers that the sentiment of the country demands:

Freedom for Cuba.

Porto Rico for the United States.

The Philippines for the United States.

A naval base in the Canaries for the United States.

A heavy money indemnity.

The President, it may be said, also takes this view, and he will not permit Spain to escape the fruit of her corrupt and oppressive system of misgovernment. Cambon's proposition could have been regarded by the President as either insulting or ludicrous. The latter view seems to obtain in Administration circles.

Cabinet Meeting Called.

The proposition, however, being the first formal one coming from Spain, justified the calling of the Cabinet, and this the President did. Secretaries Day, Alger and Long promptly responded.

As the Cabinet officers left the White House this afternoon they were questioned on the probable answer of the President to the Spanish indication of a desire to talk. They were not lavish of confidences. From the general atmosphere, however, an investor in Spanish bonds would have derived little comfort. Secretary Long, the first to leave the White House, was asked if the request for truce were cordially received and if peace were visible. He replied:

"You can judge as well as I. The bulletin sent out contained all the information I have."

Secretary of State Day said that he could add nothing to what Secretary Long had offered. "I cannot indicate what the nature of President McKinley's reply will be."

"Each one of you," said Secretary Alger to a group of newspaper men, "knows as much about this as I do. The bulletin contains all the information to be had, and you are all as capable of forming judgments as I. If any one infers that this proposition for an armistice is the first step toward the conclusion of the war, he is at liberty to do so."

Propostion Was a Surprise.

While it was understood in a general way that some communication from Madrid was imminent, the proposals submitted by M. Cambon were in the nature of a surprise. The communication was not expected until to-morrow or the day after. Secretary Day and the President were the only ones who had previous intimation that the French Ambassador would appear with the request this afternoon. As late as 4 o'clock—while the foreign diplomats and the President were conferring—the assistants in the State Department professed ignorance of any peace proceedings.

Ten minutes before he was called to the Executive Mansion, Secretary Long in an interview said that he had no information touching possibilities of a cessation of hostilities either temporary or permanent. At the French Embassy one of the secretaries said in reply to an inquiry from the Journal touching the Spanish request for an armistice:

"The Ambassador has just returned from the White House, where he submitted a proposition."

"What terms of settlement does Spain propose?" was asked.

"There are no terms of settlement," eagerly replied the secretary; "that is a matter for discussion and arrangement. The purpose of the armistice will be to prepare the terms; to formulate the conditions of agreement. In effect, Spain says: 'Do you not think we have fought a long time? Should we not talk a while?'"

"Did the President consent to the proposed armistice?"

"There was no formal answer made to Ambassador Cambon. The response will doubtless be made soon. The President will consider the matter with his advisers, and later will inform M. Cambon of his decision in the matter."

Spain Is Weakening.

Unquestionably peace is nearer as a result of to-day's developments. As an evidence of Spain's weakening, Cambon's visit to the White House is eloquent. Some persons declare they would not be surprised if Cambon had not already received instructions as to alternative proposals he should make in view of the possible rejection of the ones he made to-day. Again, the view was taken that Spain has placed herself in a good position, diplomatically, and realizing that she cannot obtain what she desires will let her colonies continue the fight as long as they can.

It is well understood in diplomatic circles here that Spain is practically willing to concede Cuban independence and to cede Porto Rico to the United States. She desires, however, to have the Philippines restored to her, and objects to the payment of an indemnity on the ground that the cession of Porto Rico should amply repay us for the Maine, the loss of lives of our American soldiers and sailors and the expenses of the war.

These terms are impossible from the present standpoint. Six months ago Cuban independence would have sufficed, and its declaration by Spain would have obviated the war. Now the Administration, believing, as it does, that the American people demand the retention of everything we seize, proposes to carry out the people's wish. Secretary Day's official reply to Cambon's proposition to be issued to-morrow will be an invitation for Spain to state her terms.

A prominent Administration official said, after talking with Cabinet officers, that in his opinion the situation was not materially changed by the Spanish proposition, and that the war would be pressed with unabated vigor until something more tangible in the way of peace terms was at hand.

Diplomats Greatly Interested.

Spain's peace proposal excited deep interest throughout Washington, and for the time being war news gave way to a discussion of the prospects for peace. This was particularly true in diplomatic circles. The move of the French Ambassador took the other members of the corps completely by surprise, as they had well known among themselves that all peace talk up to this time had been fanciful, and they had no reason to expect that a move would take definite shape so quickly.

Several of the foreign representatives made inquiries of the State Department as to the meaning of the French Ambassador's call, and learning that he had presented Spain's proposition for peace, full reports were cabled to the foreign offices. The matter was considered of such moment that the cable report to one of the foreign offices cost several hundred dollars.

TELLS SPAIN TO FACE THE FACTS.

London Times Advises Her to Meet the Political Situation Courageously.

London, July 27.—The Times in an editorial this morning, applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to "face the facts of the political situation with the same frank courage which secured the respect of the Americans on the battlefield." Discussing the probable terms of peace the Times says:

"The United States will probably take Porto Rico in lieu of a money indemnity, and it would be best for the world at large if America boldly undertook the burden of giving Cuba and the Philippines a strong, honest government through American officials.

"If Spain is permitted to reassume sovereignty over the Philippines she will have to engage in a war of conquest, which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other international interests in the Pacific."

SPAIN'S CABINET IN A TANGLE.

Madrid, via Paris, July 26.—The Government denies that the Cabinet Council to-day occupied itself with the question of peace, although Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, made a long speech on the subject.

Senor Sagasta denies the existence of official peace negotiations, but Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says negotiations of a private character have been opened, due to private initiative.

The Council discussed the American landing in Porto Rico and its consequences. Nothing new was announced with reference to the situation in Cuba or the Philippines.