THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORN PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY

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PEACE TERMS FOR SPAIN.

Conditions Upon Which the United States Will Agree to a Cessation of Hostilities.

Spain Must Leave Cuba, Cede Porto Rico and Other West India Islands to the United States, Allow Naval Station in the Ladrones, and Submit Philippines to Agreement.

Washington, July 30.—The answer of the United States to Spain's proposal for peace has been determined upon.

The cabinet adjourned about 1 o'clock. At 3, the Philippines. It was decided to leave that government open for the present, to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the convention, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor and immediately surrounding territory.

With regard to other questions this the Philippines, the situation is as stated by the Associated Press yesterday.

Absolute control by the United States of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies save Cuba.

Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba. The United States will exercise control there until a stable government can be established.

Acquisition of coaling stations in the Ladrone islands, and perhaps the Carolines.

No assumption of Spain's Cuban or Porto Rican debts by the United States.

No war indemnity for Spain.

Secretary Day has sent M. Cambon a courteous note, requesting him to call at the White House at 2 o'clock to receive the answer to Spain's note.

It is learned that the Spanish-American commission is to have charge of the entire question of the terms of peace, on condition, however, that the Spanish troops are removed from Porto Rico, Cuba and Porto Rico, and that the United States shall have one of the Ladrone islands also.

The President has decided that the statement intended to be made public as a reply to Spain, shall not be given out. He reached this determination after a cabinet meeting, which lasted two hours and a half. It was understood that a copy of the proposition of Spain, which reports that such a note shall not be published before it is known to have reached the nation addressed, and that a reasonable time must be allowed for its receipt.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

Washington, July 30.—The cabinet convened in a special session today to receive formally the answer of the United States to the Spanish note asking peace. Practically all was in readiness for a final vote, the language of the diplomatic note to be presented to Spain having been practically settled upon yesterday. The final word was awaited only with the assurance that the Spanish cabinet would be ready to receive the reply. It was understood that when all of the members of the cabinet had assembled, a cablegram would be sent to Spain asking that such a message be allowed to be received.

The paper prepared by Secretary Day for presentation to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, as the answer of the United States to Spain's proposal, contained about 1,500 words. It was pretty well understood before the cabinet met today that a practical agreement had been reached among the answer to the Spanish overtures for peace and that what remained for the cabinet to do was merely to go over carefully the text of the communication Secretary Day had been charged to prepare over night, and to give it the seal of formal approval.

Secretary Day had had two conferences with the President since the adjournment of the cabinet yesterday, one last night, and another early this morning, at which the text was completed his share of the work before the hour appointed for the reassembling of the cabinet. It was impossible to gather details as to the nature of the communication relating to the Philippines, which after all was the only point that gave rise to protracted discussion of the terms of the reply. The differences among the members of the cabinet were not of a character to create any serious difficulty, and it was understood that an agreement had been reached which had met the approval of all the members, so much of the Philippine question as related their future government.

The question of the Philippines was almost entirely a matter of the extent of the control, authority and jurisdiction over the islands which Spain was left to exercise pending the ultimate disposition of the islands, and the question of the extent of the control of the other islands of the Archipelago passed to the position of the Americans powers as to the Philippines, and the question of the rights of the United States in the case of war and analogous to the rights of a belligerent in the Philippines.

Of course, it is understood that the policy which form the Philippines as a whole will be determined by the United States when the time comes for it to acquire the naval station, for it is understood that the original plan of the administration was to take the islands from the country to which they belonged, but a demand for a naval station. The treaty of Paris, which ended the war between the United States and Spain, provided that the fate of the Philippines should be left to the future action of the United States, and that the United States should have the right to extend its control over the islands, which would be had under an military occupation.

Spain has agreed to a naval station, which means more than it does a coaling station, and the question of a naval station is one which has been in the air for some time. It is understood that the United States will require a naval station in the Philippines