THIS EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY

Deseret News.

EVENING — FAITH AND LIBERTY

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXI.

NO. 209

ARMS SPAIN WILL ACCEPT

Cuba and Porto Rico, But Retain the Philippines and Pay No Indemnity.

Talk of Bad Faith Is Without Foundation—Where an Armistice Would Come In, and How and Where It Would Operate—No Immediate Prospect of Peace.

[illegible] Paris—With the exception of the Madrid Ministerial crisis, the Spanish question still occupies the attention of the Parisian press. The general opinion is that the crisis will be of short duration, and that the Sagasta Ministry will be reconstructed. It is stated that Senor Silvela, the former Premier, will be given a portfolio in the new Cabinet, and that the Ministry will be strengthened by the accession of Senor Gullon, the Minister of Public Works, who is now in Paris, and who is expected to return to Madrid next week.

[illegible] Madrid, Thursday, July 21, 1898, that the Spanish government has given its adhesion to the proposition of the United States government for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and that the Spanish government will accept the proposition without requiring the payment of an indemnity, but will retain the Philippines.

It has been intimated in some quarters that Spain has some disagreeable or humiliating surprises in store for the United States, but any such surprise would be in the nature of a Spanish proposition to withdraw her troops from Cuba and Porto Rico, and to accept the offer of the United States to evacuate the Philippines, leaving the question of the ultimate disposition of the Philippines to be settled by the Powers. While this belief is not extensively entertained at the state department, the arrangement, without doubt, would be the most satisfactory and straightforward way to get Spain out of the Western Hemisphere. We know what is expected of us, the moment Spain's troops are withdrawn from Cuba and Porto Rico, and we know what we have to do in the Philippines. It is not likely that the Congress now in session will put themselves in the position of being called upon to do anything more than we have already done in the matter of Cuba, and we have no reason to believe that the Cuban people will not be satisfied with the action of Congress in recognizing their independence and declaring that the United States will not take possession of the island except for its pacification and the establishment of a government by the people of Cuba. The Philippines are a different proposition. Congress may not be willing to do anything with them, and the President may be unwilling to do anything with them, except to hold them until the Congress shall have had time to consider the question of their disposition. It may be that the President will be willing to do something with the Philippines, but it is not likely that Congress will be willing to do anything with them except to dispose of them. The President may