

PROGRESSIVE IMPRESSIONS OF AGUINALDO.



As We Have Pictured Him in Our Imagination in the Last Four Months.

WILL MOVE TO NEW CAMPS.

The War Department Orders Regiments Now Stationed at Southern Points to Go North.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Adj. Gen. Corbin has issued the following statement: The secretary of war has ordered one division of the First army corps from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., and another division of the same corps from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky.

The division ordered to Knoxville is the Second and consists of the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Minnesota.

The troops of the Fourth corps ordered from Tampa to Huntsville, Ala., are the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Fifth Ohio, Second New York, Thirty-third Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York and Third Ohio.

The troops of the Second corps ordered from Manassas to Middletown, Pa., are the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Thirty-second Kansas, Third New York, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fourth Missouri, Seventh Illinois, First Rhode Island, Third Missouri and Second Tennessee.

The First Ohio and Fifth cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk Point.

The Fourth Kentucky has been ordered from Lexington to Jacksonville and attached to the Seventh corps.

The movement of these troops is in accordance with the plans of the war department to break up the large camps and spread the troops about the country.

ON THE HEIGHTS.

Spaniards Occupy a Strong Position on the Road to San Juan—American Advance Checked.

Coamo, Porto Rico, August 11.—Troop C, of New York, pursued the fleeing Spanish engineers after the capture of Coamo on Tuesday, a distance of four miles along the road to Aibonito. The Americans were checked at the Cuyon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge, and were shelling from a Spanish battery on the crest of Asonite mountain.

Gen. Wilson's column is now resting, repairing the bridge and reconnoitering the enemy's position. There are formidable gorges on either side and the Spanish works are on the crests of mountains commanding the road. The Spaniards have several guns mounted, among them two machine guns sent back into the country from the torpedo boat destroyer Terror at San Juan. These positions it will be difficult to flank.

Lawton Will Succeed Shafter.

Washington, Aug. 11.—A department of the army to be known as the department of Santiago was erected last night. Gen. Henry W. Lawton is assigned to its command. Brig. Gen. Wood will continue in command of Santiago city. Gen. Shafter returns to this country with the Fifth army corps. He will be in command until he departs.

Another Disappointment.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 11.—After going aboard the transport Obdam yesterday, Col. Culver, commanding the Fifth Illinois regiment, received orders to disembark his men and wait further orders. The troops are now camped about the city. The ship's cargo of provisions remains intact, but she may be ordered to discharge it at any moment. There is a ton of mail at the post office to be sent to Porto Rico on the Obdam. One of the causes assigned for the delay is the strike of the Obdam's engineers for their pay.

DARING DEEDS.

Crew of the Gunboat Bancroft Renders a Gallant Account of Itself in Fights with the Enemy.

Key West, Aug. 12.—One more name has been added to the small list of the navy's war victims. Emanuel Kourlouris, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, was shot and killed during a sharp engagement with Spanish riflemen at a point of land jutting in Cortis bay, on the south coast of the province of Pinar Del Rio, on August 2. It is not known how many Spaniards' lives paid for his, but their loss was undoubtedly severe. The Bancroft was cruising about Cortis bay on blockade duty when a sail was seen close to land, about ten miles to the northward. The gunboat's steam launch was armed with a one-pounder and Lieut. Henry B. Wilson with 14 men carrying rifles was sent in to intercept the stranger. She turned out to be a Spanish schooner.

When first observed the Spaniard lay near the wreck of the Santo Domingo, recently sunk by the Eagle. By the time the steam launch reached that point the schooner had worked into a port and a party of Spaniards, including a body of soldiers, was attempting to haul her ashore. The launch stood boldly in and a brisk fire from her one-pounder scattered the crowd.

James Munroe, an apprentice, swam to the schooner and made a line fast to her, in order to pull her out. At the same time Valdemir Hohengreen, an ordinary seaman, dropped over the side of the launch and made for a pier where a small sloop-rigged boat was moored. The launch then commenced to haul off the schooner, but the line parted and while another was being run to her the Spaniards who had sought shelter in the woods poured in a murderous rifle fire. Kourlouris, who was leaning over the side of the launch, was shot through the breast and fell dead. No one else was injured.

Justly the men in the launch began a rapid return fire with their rifles, while Lieut. Wilson maneuvered the launch so as to take a line thrown by Hohengreen from the small boat, which he had shoved off from the pier. Her bow was pulled out and the one-pounder was opened on the ambushade with such well-directed aim that the Spaniards were routed without a chance to return the American fire.

The next morning the Bancroft started for Sigüenza bay, where the gunboat Maple had gone to blockade and sound out a passage. On August 4 Commander Clover, who was senior officer there, transferred his flag to the Maple while the Bancroft's boilers were undergoing repairs. He took the launch with him, under Ensign Vogel-sang, still armed with her one-pounder. They proceeded to the northwest extremity of the Isle of Pines and there saw a sloop and a large schooner anchored in shore. The launch went in after them, but as soon as she was observed approaching the crews of the Spanish vessels took to their small boats.

The sloop was aground and toward this vessel Ensign Vogel-sang headed the launch. As the latter drew near to the sloop, a party of Spaniards on shore opened fire on the Americans. Then the launch's gun again opened on the enemy. But before she had fired many shells the Maple opened fire with her 6-pounder and swept the brush-lined beach. While the dense foliage ashore gave the enemy a decided advantage, no Americans were hit. But it is safe to say that a large number of Spaniards were killed or wounded.

WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST.

Dispute Over Concessions Granted by China May Lead to Hostilities Between Russia and England.

London, Aug. 12.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says: "Baron Vinck, the Belgian minister, on Wednesday sent a dispatch to the Chinese foreign office, asserting that Pavlov, the Russian charge d'affaires, and Gerard, the French minister, had joined him in urging the foreign office to disregard the attempt of the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, to prevent the ratification of the Peking-Hankow contract. It is confidently asserted that despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will be issued forthwith for its ratification. The unfriendly role of the Belgian minister throughout merits the strongest condemnation."

In the house of commons yesterday Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, admitted that the statements in the Pekin dispatch to the London Times were substantially correct and said that the matter was engaging the serious attention of the government. This statement was received with cheers.

All the morning papers, including the supporters of the government, attack Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question. The Daily Chronicle says: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Such, without the least doubt, is the appalling possibility."

Paris, August 12.—The papers here are full of the significance of the Chinese question. The Matin says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played and French intervention should be decisive."

Refused to Agree to Arbitration. Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The wage scale committees of the Window Glass Workers' association and manufacturers were in session yesterday, trying to settle the working rules for the coming season. The manufacturers a week ago granted an advance in wages, but the time of starting was left in dispute. Last night the manufacturers agreed to allow the cooperative factories to work nine months and the independent and association plants seven months, but refused to agree to the arbitration clause.

CAPTURED MAYAGUEZ.

Gen. Miles Reports Having Occupied a Porto Rican City After a Fight—A Hundred Dons Killed at Cape San Juan.

Washington, Aug. 12.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Gen. Schwan, commanding a brigade under Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, saying that he had an engagement on Wednesday a few miles from Mayaguez with a large Spanish force in which two privates were killed and Lieut. Riley was wounded.

At 1 o'clock this morning the war department posted the following: Ponce, Aug. 11.—Following from Schwan: "Immediately after repulse yesterday Spanish troops, joined by what were left in Mayaguez, moved in direction of Lares. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez Thursday morning."

New York, Aug. 12.—The Herald has the following from Cape San Juan, Porto Rico: "There was a two hours' fight before daybreak on the 9th. Eight hundred Spaniards attempted to retake the lighthouse, which was guarded by 40 sailors, commanded by Lieut. Atwater. The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. Refugees report that 100 Spaniards were killed. William H. Boardman, of the Amphitrite, of Lawrence, Mass., was seriously wounded."

A FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

One of the Gang and a Member of Sheriff's posse Die with Their Boots On.

Breckinridge, Col., Aug. 13.—A hold-up took place here Friday in the Denver hotel, but owing to the alarm caused by the accidental discharge of a shotgun held by one of the three robbers, their movements were so hurried that they did not go through the safe and only secured about \$50 in money from a till, several gold watches and other jewelry. Afterward Sheriff Detwiler and a posse encountered the robbers near Kokomo and a running fight took place. One of the robbers, Steve Ryan, is reported killed and another, Mantry, badly wounded. Charles Ryan was captured by the posse and another man named Ryan, suspected of being implicated in the robbery, is still at large, but is being pursued. Ex-Deputy Sheriff M. E. Conrad, one of the posse, was killed in the fight and Sumner Whitney, another member, was seriously wounded.

Business Bulletin.

New York, Aug. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Prospects of peace have had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common sense grounds. Orders unusual in number and size have been placed since Spain asked for peace. In some industries the gains have been large for about two weeks, while in some textile manufactures it has only begun to appear this week, but it involves a considerable increase in the working force. Crop prospects are more encouraging. In the iron and steel trade the demand for steel is so heavy that some of the biggest concerns have been buying.

Date for the Snake Dance Fixed.

Canon Diablo, Ariz., Aug. 13.—Indian runners from the Moki pueblos north of this point announce that the date for the snake dance to be held at the pueblo of Oroibi this year has been set for August 22. The snake dance is a prayer for rain, the Moki dwelling upon the desert where crops are far from certain, and August is a critical period in their agriculture. A public dance occurs, participated in by priests, during which live snakes are carried in the mouth and otherwise familiarly handled. About one-third of the reptiles are rattlesnakes.

Monument to Key Dedicated.

Frederick, Md., Aug. 10.—Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored Tuesday in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory. The preliminary ceremonies included a parade in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the state took part. When the procession reached the foot of the monument the order of exercises was proceeded with. This included prayer, music, an oration by Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. McLean, of New York, etc.

Schley and Sampson to be Promoted.

Washington Aug. 11.—The president has determined to recommend to congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieut. Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

No More Doctors Wanted.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The following dispatch from Santiago was received Friday by Surgeon General Sternberg from Havard, chief surgeon: "Breakwater arrived Thursday. Received \$1,000 from Paymaster Coffin. Had previously received \$506 from Surgeon Appel. No money needed now. Immune soldiers and female nurses to be sent probably will be enough. No more doctors wanted."

Train Robbers Secure \$2,800.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 12.—The incoming Omaha flyer on the Burlington road was held up at Dughill, two miles north of here, at 9 o'clock last night by five or six well armed men. After securing possession of the express car the robbers rolled the Adams Express Co.'s small safe out of the car door into a wagon and endeavored to haul it away. They abandoned their task, however, and dumped the safe out upon the highway. The safe was recovered two hours after the holdup and it is said that \$2,800 was taken from it.

WAR HAS ENDED.

Peace Protocol is Signed by Secretary Day and M. Cambon.

A Memorable Scene in the White House—President McKinley Thanks the French Ambassador for His Efforts in Bringing the Negotiations to a Successful Finish.

Washington, Aug. 13.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for three months and 22 days was quietly terminated at 4:23 o'clock Friday afternoon, when Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

There were rumors in the morning that over night the French embassy had received the long expected final instructions from Madrid, but these proved groundless, as it was not until 12:30 that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots. The state department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission. At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut, of the French embassy, appeared at the state department to inform Secretary Day that the ambassador was in full possession of the note, was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the state department. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun.

Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day visited the White House to learn the president's wishes in the matter. The latter accepted the suggestion and M. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the president would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock. At the appointed hour a rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm enclosing copies of the protocol and of the proclamation to be issued by the president stopping hostilities. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They went into the cabinet room, where the president sat in waiting. He had invited to be present the assistant secretaries, Pruden and Cortelyou, and Lieut. Col. Montgomery.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was 3:55 o'clock. He and Secretary Thiebaut went direct to the library, adjoining the cabinet room on the upper floor. At 4:05 they were announced to the party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of courtesies, Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States and First Secretary Thiebaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window where there was a critical examination of the protocol.

It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to become the property of Spain.

Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the president's bold signature. Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of M. Cambon.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Mr. Cridler, who attached the seal of the United States.

It was 4:23 when the final signatures were attached to the protocol. This was the first time a protocol or treaty had been signed at the White House. Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy department; Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin then appeared, having been summoned by the president and they were just in time to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the president requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the republic of France for her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he has played in this matter and the latter replied in suitable terms. President McKinley then called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities and signed it.

Parliament is Pro-voqued.

London, Aug. 13.—In the house of commons Friday questions on the subject of China elicited little information. The government leader, Mr. Balfour, declined to pledge the government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian Peking-Hankow concessions, but promised that in the event of British capitalists purchasing railroad concessions obtained by French or Belgian syndicates in the Yang-Tse-Kiang valley, her majesty's government will support them. Parliament was then prorogued until October 29.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and shrapnel on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., on the east line of Franklin Houder's line, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AVONER, President.

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