

# THE END AT HAND.

### Ambassador Cambon and Day Sign the Protocol.

## SUSPENDS OPERATIONS.

The Authorities Are All Congratulating Each Other on the Successful Outcome of the Peace Negotiations and Particularly Upon the Wonderful Success of the American Army and Navy.

A Washington special says: Ambassador Cambon received a cablegram late Thursday evening announcing Spain's approval of the protocol, and directing him, as the diplomatic representative of Spain, to attach his signature to the instrument. The ceremony of signing it took place in the diplomatic reception room at the state department.

In addition to making public the terms of the protocol, the President immediately sent out a formal proclamation setting forth that, whereas Spain has accepted the terms of peace negotiations proposed by the United States, all military and naval commanders are directed to suspend further operations against Spain pending the work of the peace commission. This armistice had already been prepared.

Although it has not been doubted for a moment since Ambassador Cambon's call at the White House on Tuesday that peace was certain, there was a feeling of relief among officials of the administration when word was received that Spain had authorized Ambassador Cambon to sign the protocol. The authorities are all congratulating each other on the successful outcome of the peace negotiations and particularly upon the wonderful success of the American army and navy, which has brought about this result.

The end of the war has come much earlier than the most optimistic had any reason to anticipate when war was first declared. It has lasted just 113 days.

The government feels it has every reason to be proud of the brilliant victories achieved during the period, and of the complete success in every direction of all the plans of campaign.

While not denying that some blunders were made, especially in the failure to begin preparations soon enough, it has every reason to feel gratified with the outcome. After reviewing all that has been accomplished in so short a period.

Not the least of the grounds that the authorities have for self-congratulation is that they have been able to bring the war to a termination without becoming involved in complications with any third power. That they have been able to do so is in large measure due to the very friendly attitude that Great Britain has maintained toward the United States, and when the secret diplomatic history of the war comes to be written the full measure of the obligations of the United States to Great Britain will be made apparent.

The next step will be the appointment of five commissioners by each of the two countries. It is definitely known that Secretary Day will head the American commissioners, and that the minister of foreign affairs of Spain will head the Spanish commissioners.

While Paris will be the first meeting place of the commission, it is not improbable that they might go to the Philippines. The expectation is that they will conclude their work about November 1, and that an extra session of the Senate and of the Spanish Cortes will be called to ratify the work of the commissioners.

### WILL OF ADOLPH SUTRO.

He Leaves a Thousand Acres of Land in San Francisco for Charity.

A San Francisco special says: The will of the late Adolph Sutro was read. It is a long document and was executed in 1882.

It provides liberally for Mr. Sutro's children and near relatives. Close friends are also remembered, among the latter being Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and one or two Congressmen who aided Mr. Sutro in having the Sutro tunnel bill pass Congress.

The will sets aside for charitable and educational purposes one thousand acres of land south of Golden Gate Park, in this city. It makes no mention of Mr. Kluge, a widow, who some time ago made a public announcement of her marriage to the deceased millionaire. Mr. Kluge says she knows of a later will and will make a contest.

The value of the estate is generally believed to be in the neighborhood of four million dollars.

### GIRL ELECTROCUTED.

Miss Allison Received 1,300 Volts From a Crossed Telephone Wire.

While leaning from a window of the Shamokin Valley Kitting Works, Shamokin, Pa., Miss Jennie Allison, aged 18 years, was electrocuted by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire and thus charged with 1,300 volts of electrical fluid. She had her feet resting on a coil of steam heating pipes at the time and must have received the full shock as she fell into the building and expired instantly.

### Death of Consul Ramsden.

Mr. F. W. Ramsden, for over thirty-five years British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has just died at Kingston, Jamaica, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He leaves a wife, three daughters and four sons, one of whom is British vice-consul at Manila. Mr. Ramsden's services throughout the war, his efforts to bring about the surrender of Santiago with a view to avoiding bloodshed and his kindness to all Americans with whom he came in contact entitled him to the consideration of the American people.

Spanish Reports of Porto Rico Fighting. An official dispatch received in Madrid from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: "American forces returning from Guanamo attacked the heights of Guanamo. A guerrilla force, under Major Cervantes, kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known. The village of Gamno has been attacked by a larger superior force and had to be abandoned. Our troops are retreating."

### A Lot of Damage from a Cigarette.

An explosion at Truckee, Cal., in a freight car, containing two tanks of naphtha, which was caused by a tramp lighting a cigarette, started a fire which severely burned three men, consumed 14,000 feet of snowsheds, destroyed 11 cars of merchandise and delayed all passenger trains several hours.

# MILES ADVANCING.

### American's Successful at Hormigueros and Cape San Juan.

## CAPTURE OF COAMO.

Spanish Losses Heavy—Commander Ilroa and Captain Lopez Killed—Over a Hundred Prisoners, a Machine Gun and Ammunition Captured—Leyden, Amphitrite and Cincinnati Protected Landing.

A Washington special says: The War Department received the following: "Ponce, via Bermuda.—Secretary of War, Washington. The following message received from Schwan: "Camp near Hormigueros.—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force, which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez.

"In general engagement that followed Lieutenant Byron, Eight Cavalry, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in the foot, and Private Formberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private was killed, and 14 enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most, if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in the engagement.

"We drove enemy from his position, and it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to confine my march on Mayaguez." "MILES."

### Capture of Coamo.

The War Department also gave out the following delayed telegram: "Ponce, via Bermuda.—Secretary of War, Washington. The following received from General Wilson:

"General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Albonio road, half a mile beyond town, captured the entire garrison of Coamo, about 120 men.

"Spanish Commander Ilroa and Captain Lopez killed. Our loss reported six wounded, only one severely. Men and officers behaved excellently.

"Colonel Hulings and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended. This is a very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received." "MILES."

### The Wounded.

This dispatch was soon followed by two others from General Miles, under date of Ponce, as follows: "Secretary of War, Washington. The following is a list of wounded in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania in the skirmish beyond Coamo: "Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side.

"Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side.

"Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side.

"Private L. Ubold, Company E, right elbow.

"Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

"Secretary of War, Washington: Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy about three miles north of Guayama, General Haines forced enemy to retreat. The following men of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none killed:

"Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right breast.

"Private Samuel J. Jones, right knee.

"Private Noble W. Hanelacker, Company C, in ankle.

"Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot.

"Private William Jeddington, Company A, in right hip." "MILES."

### Cape San Juan Battle.

Cape San Juan, (Special.) Spanish forces attempted to retake the lighthouse here on Wednesday and after a few hours' fight were repulsed.

There were about 500 regulars in their column and they were met by 40 of our sailors under command of Lieutenant Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell. The Spanish loss is reported to be over 100.

The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. William H. Boardman, of the Amphitrite, of Lawrence, Mass., a second-class man in the Naval Academy, was seriously wounded. He was in the lighthouse. The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spaniards had retreated, after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan last week. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fajardo and replaced the Spanish flag.

The terrified refugees warned the lighthouse force that the Spanish were coming, sixty women and children were in an outbuilding of the lighthouse during the fight.

### Had a Machine Gun.

The Spaniards opened with a machine gun at a distance of 300 yards. The Leyden, Ensign Crossley commanding, rushed within a hundred yards of the shore and poured one-pounders into the Spaniards. Captain Barclay, of the Amphitrite, used six-pounders, and the Cincinnati, five-inch guns. The ships landed 250 men during the fight and reinforced the lighthouse. A machine gun, rifles and ammunition were left by the retreating Spaniards.

Ensign Crossley took the refugees off at daylight, and has gone to Ponce. Our flag is still on the lighthouse, but the forces have been withdrawn.

The Amphitrite's guns cover the lighthouse, ready to annihilate it if our flag is hauled down. It is one of the most important lights on the island. The Cincinnati has gone to San Juan blockade.

### To Govern Porto Rico.

Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and members of the Cabinet. Porto Rico, as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government, under the direction of the President until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island.

The President, under the Constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether prob-

able that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States.

There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government and that this view is shared by members of the Cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial government which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, however, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently as all local matters.

### The Cuban Plan.

Upon the evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island.

The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon, should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention. The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval.

It is pointed out that this convention of representatives of the whole people in the free exercise of their choice might express a wish to become a colonial dependency of the United States or might favor a republican form of government, or possibly a majority might wish to be annexed to the United States. In any of these contingencies it is believed that their wishes would meet the approval of the President and his advisers.

### NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

C. E. Snodgrass chosen by Tennessee Democrats to Succeed McMillin.

Nashville, Tenn., (Special.)—The fourth district democratic congressional convention at Cokerfield nominated C. E. Snodgrass to succeed Hon. Benton McMillin, who was recently named for Governor.

Dallas, Tex., (Special.)—The democrats of the sixth congressional district nominated Congressman B. E. Burke by acclamation.

La Crosse, Wis., (Special.)—John Eschbu was unanimously nominated for Congress by the seventh district republican convention. Congressman Griffin refused to allow his name to go before the convention.

Oshkosh, Wis., (Special.)—Congressman J. H. Davidson, republican, of the sixth district, was renominated by acclamation.

Warm Springs, Ga., (Special.)—The democrats of the fourth Georgia district have renominated Judge W. C. Adamson for Congress.

Emporia, Miss., (Special.)—The fourth district democratic convention has nominated A. F. Fox for reelection to Congress and reaffirmed allegiance to the Chicago platform.

Racine, Wis., (Special.)—The first Wisconsin district republican convention at Elkhorn has renominated R. A. Cooper for Congress.

### KEY MONUMENT.

Author of the "Star Spangled Banner" Honored at His Birthplace.

A Frederick, Md., special says: Francis Scott Key, the author of "Star Spangled Banner," was honored 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, and was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. The buildings along the line of march were gayly decorated with bunting.

When the procession reached the foot of the monument the order of exercise was:



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT UNVEILED AT FREDERICK, MD.

proceeded with. This included prayer, vocal and instrumental music, an oration by Henry Waterson, of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and an ode by Folger McInnes, of Baltimore.

The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

The monument consists of a circular pedestal of gray granite, on a series of white spreading bases. The height of this pedestal is fourteen feet nine inches, and its breath at the base is fifteen feet, making the base forty-five feet in circumference. It is simple in design, save for a band of carving around the base of the die and a band of stars under the cornice. A bronze statue of Key nine feet high surmounts the granite pedestal.

Key is represented on shipboard "by the dawn's early light," and upon the band that girdles the pedestal beneath his feet is the inscription, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The daughter of "General" Coxy, of Coxy's Army fame, is a performer in a circus in Kansas.

# WHAT THE WAR COST.

### The United States Has Spent \$140,500,000.

## KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Twenty-five Spanish Warships, Valued at \$26,400,000, Have Been Destroyed. Without the Loss of An American Ship—Spanish Had 2,300 Killed and 2,630 Wounded.

The first shot of the Spanish-American war was fired on April 22, when the gunboat Nashville brought the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura to time. It was on the day after President McKinley ordered the Key West fleet to proceed to Cuba.

On the following day the President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers and on April 24 Spain declared war. Hostilities had been actually in progress two days before the declaration was made.

The war has continued 103 days. There have been brief wars in history, but it is doubtful if there has been one in which the loss of life was less considering the length of hostilities. The figures show that 266 Americans were killed in battle with 1,400 wounded. The Spanish losses were 2,000 killed and 2,630 wounded. Those who have died since as a result of wounds or pestilence are not included.

### Cost of the War.

The cost of the war to the United States is estimated at \$140,500,000, of which \$20,000,000 was expended to increase the navy. The army has been increased to 278,500 men, including 200,000 men in the volunteer regiments. Twenty-five warships, valued at \$26,400,000, have been destroyed, without the loss of an American ship.

Dewey, with orders to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines, set sail from Hong Kong, April 24, the day war was declared by Spain. On the following day the Spanish forts opened fire upon the American fleet off Havana. On the same day Congress declared that war had been in existence since April 21, when Minister Woodford had received his passports from the Spanish government.

Events came rapidly, and on May 1 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet of eleven warships in the bay of Manila and subsequently took possession of Cavite. No one was killed on the American side. Matanzas was bombarded on May 7.

### First American Killed.

The torpedo boat Winslow fought three Spanish gunboats and the batteries ashore, and as a result Eusebio Worth Bagley and five seamen were killed, the first casualties reported on the American side. The Cape Verde fleet was reported at Santiago May 19, the day after the safe arrival of the Oregon was announced. The President called for 75,000 additional troops on May 25.

On the same day the first expedition of 3,500 men left San Francisco for Manila and Sampson opened upon the fortifications of Santiago.

### Hobson Sinks the Merrimack.

On June 3, Lieutenant Hobson, with seven volunteers, sank the Merrimack in the straits of Santiago harbor, one of the most thrilling acts of the war. General Shafter's troops arrived off Santiago June 21 and landed at Siboney June 23. On June 24, sixteen Americans were killed, including six of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and fifty more were wounded in driving the Spanish back toward Santiago.

Two days later General Shafter occupied Sevilla and on June 30 he had 13,000 troops in front of Santiago. The assault upon San Juan began July 1, when El Caney and San Juan were taken, with heavy losses. Cervantes' feet was destroyed July 3, while making a dash from Santiago harbor and the arrival of the first Manila expedition was reported. The President signed the resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii and General Toral surrendered Santiago city July 14. On July 17, the American flag was raised over the city.

### Smokeless Powder for Volunteers.

A Washington special says: The ordnance department of the army has succeeded in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifle, with which many of the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with small-bore repeating rifles was too powerful and a special powder had to be procured. This is now being used in fixed ammunition in such quantities as to warrant the belief that, even should the war continue six months longer, it would not be expended to the danger of exhaustion of the Springfield rifles.

# ROUGH RIDERS SAIL.

### Roosevelt's Gallant Men Leave the Scene of Their Glory at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—The First Regular Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," sailed Sunday for Montauk Point, L. I. General Wheeler goes with them.

The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the railroad station here they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter.

Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the street skirting the water front to the dock, where the steamers were moored. All the men looked fit to fight but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new canvas uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them.

The work of embarkation was very and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Cummings' battery the sailed on Vigilancia. The transport Gate City sailed for Long Island loaded with cavalrymen.

Lieutenant Stedberg, of the Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rivers, of the Third Cavalry, members of General Young's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young at Montauk Point.

A meeting of officers of the "military society at Santiago" was held at the place and an election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president, General Wheeler first vice-president and Major Sharp secretary. The object of the society is to perpetuate the memory of the campaign here.

# VICTORY AT MANILA.

### American Forces Repulse the Spaniards With Heavy Loss.

## RAGED SEVERAL HOURS.

Estimates Place the Enemy's Loss as High as 500, But it is Impossible to Obtain Their Exact Losses—The American Troops Fought Splendidly—The Monitor Monterey Has Arrived.

A cable from Hong Kong, says: Advice just received from Manila shows that a severe engagement took place on July 31 between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila. The latter were victorious, but had 11 men killed and 37 wounded.

Hong Kong, (Special.)—The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on August 6, arrived here and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans, near Manila. The Americans were victorious and only lost 11 men killed and had 37 men wounded. The Spanish losses are not known, but they are reported to have been heavy.

The insurgent forces remained neutral. The attack was made on the American camp, between Cavite and Manila, during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered over 3,000 men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American forces drove the Spaniards back and finally broke the Spanish centre, and the enemy retreated.

Later, however, the Spaniards made a second attack, but were again repulsed and retreated into the bush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance.

Some estimates place the Spanish losses at over 500 men killed and wounded.

San Francisco, (Special.)—A special to the Call from Cavite, via Hong Kong, says: The American forces engaged the enemy before Manila on last Sunday and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses. Our troops lost 13 killed and 47 wounded. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spaniards. The fighting lasted four hours.

The American troops engaged were part of the Tenth Pennsylvania, First California and Third Regular Artillery.

The Spanish led in the attack, attempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement from the strong position they had been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department received the following cablegram from Hong Kong:

Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieutenant Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss: Killed—Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown; Infantry, Wm. E. Britton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noes, Wm. Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Just; Third Artillery, Eli Dawson; First Colorado, Fred Springstead. Seriously Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergt. Alva Walter, Private Leo Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson; First California, Capt. B. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards; Third Artillery, Private Chas. Winfield, J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

Secretary Alger regards the Manila attack as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

### REID FOR SECRETARY.

The Distinguished New Yorker May Take Mr. Day's Place.

A Washington dispatch says: When Secretary of State Day is appointed a member of the commission which is to determine the final disposition of the Philippines and negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain he will definitely retire from the cabinet. In view of the certainty that there will be an early vacancy at the head of the State Department President McKinley is giving attention to the question of Secretary Day's successor. At the same time he is considering whom he shall appoint as the other members of the peace commission.

Ambassador Day, I understand, is being seriously considered for the place, but the indications point strongly to the selection of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as secretary. Mr. Reid's familiarity with public affairs and his wide experience would qualify him for the place. He has also the advantage of sufficient wealth to enable him to entertain on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the head of the department charged with the conduct of the government's foreign relations.

### LONG PRAISES SAMPSON.

The Secretary Defends the Admiral from Criticism.

A Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson, in reply to one of them the Secretary has written a long letter, in which, among other things, he says: "What you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson, of his very superior attainments as an officer, and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago. Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism, I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers."

### THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

President Accepts Resignations of Officers—No Explanation Made.

A Washington special says: The President has accepted the resignation of Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Chaffin, Major George H. Taylor and Captain U. A. Goodell, all of the Sixth Massachusetts now on duty in Porto Rico. They have been discharged from further service. No explanation concerning the matter is given at the War Department, but press dispatches speak of the trouble in the regiment.



CAPTAIN CLARK, OF THE OREGON. Invalided and Ordered Home From the Fleet Off Santiago.

### PRESIDENT HAS SPAIN'S REPLY.

Presented at the White House by Ambassador Cambon.

A despatch from Washington, says: More than 24 hours after it had begun to reach Washington the Spanish note in answer to the President's peace conditions was presented at the White House by the French Ambassador. What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this time, the Secretary of State at the formal statement of the conference making the final statement that nothing whatever could be said upon the subject.

The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the President it is impossible to say. It was felt by the servers that, had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms, the result would have been made public. On the other hand, it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the President's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before.

### SIGSBEE GETS A WARSHIP.

He Will Relieve Capt. J. W. Philip in Command of the Texas.

A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Long has assigned Capt. C. F. Goodrich to the command of the protected cruiser Newark, and Capt. C. D. Sigbee will relieve Capt. J. W. Philip in command of the battleship Texas. In making these selections the Secretary of State at the formal statement of the conference making the final statement that nothing whatever could be said upon the subject.

Capt. Goodrich is now in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, and Captain Sigbee is the commanding officer of the St. Paul.

Captain Goodrich has not been quite four months at sea, and Captain Sigbee's tour of sea duty in his present grade has not covered quite a year. The St. Louis and St. Paul have been ordered to Cramp's shipyard and immediately upon their arrival they will be placed out of commission and will be returned to the American Line Company. It is highly probable that Captain Goodrich will be transferred to the Newark in Cuban waters, leaving the St. Louis under the command of Ensign F. R. Paine, who will bring her safely to the Cramps.

### Gold Brought From Alaska.

A Seattle, Wash., special says: The steamer Alliance arrived here from St. Michael with 120 passengers, 113 of whom are from Dawson City. Of these only about forty had gold. The amount they had is estimated at \$900,000.

The steamer Tillamook arrived, fifteen days from St. Michael, Alaska, with 175 passengers. She is reported to have brought down only a small amount of gold from the Klondike.