

QUESTIONS OF PEACE The Philippines Will Present a Most Serious Problem. SUGGESTIONS ADVANCED

Washington, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department today resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor on February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes and also went to the White House but did not remain long. General Corbin came into his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy war-like attitude had entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis. The president believes that the most serious problem with which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped that the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such a state of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under the head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the Pacific will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments, that is what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of the Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico will have to be dealt with by the United States alone. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult trouble in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, that what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured and the building of an American city at the place begun, still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island in the peace negotiations such as would exist in case Manila and the bay were only retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group and contains about 4,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class of the Philippine people. It is believed however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

CUBAN AND PORTO RICAN PROBLEMS. The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities and liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good. There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the post-office department to investigate and report upon the facilities there now and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation and the condition of post-offices generally in the island will be examined. Military post-offices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands. If the present offices are not available, a similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish and the occupation by the United States is not expected.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET DEPARTS COMMODORE HOWELL IS ASSEMBLING SHIPS AT KEY WEST.

The Flagship San Francisco and Other Vessels Arrive from the North Cuban Coast—Large Gunboats and Torpedo Boat Destroyers Have Not Received Orders Yet But Smaller Craft Have Been Called In. Key West, Fla., Aug. 14.—(7:31 p. m.)—In accordance with orders from the navy department following the president's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities, Commodore Howell of the North Cuban coast blockading squadron is rapidly assembling his ships at Key West. Many arrived yesterday and still more today. The flagship San Francisco with the commodore aboard, arrived this morning. She looks none the worse for her experience off Havana early Friday morning. The hole torn in her stern by the twelve-inch shell from Morro castle has been nearly patched and the damage to the ship is inconsiderable. The larger gunboats and the torpedo boat destroyers have not yet received orders but the torpedo boats and revenue cutters have already been called north.

JUNTA ACCEPTS. Senor Palma Notifies the Cuban Army to Suspend Hostilities.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Senor Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, has sent the following cable by way of Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 14.—Senor Palma, president Cuban republic. I have this thirteenth day of August, 1898, accepted in the name of Cuban provisional government, the armistice proposed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending all hostilities. Preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain and the United States, provide that Spain will relinquish all claim over and title to Cuba. (Signed) T. Estrada Palma. Assistant Secretary of War Melckjohn has had a conference with Thomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cubans in this country, at which the signing of the protocol and the president's proclamation of a cessation of hostilities were discussed. Mr. Palma stated to Assistant Secretary Melckjohn that he accepted in the name of the Cuban provisional government the armistice proclaimed by the United States and had so cabled President Bartolome Maso, of the Cuban republic at Santiago de Cuba. He also advised President Maso to give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending hostilities, stating to him that "preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain and the United States provide that Spain will relinquish all claims over, and title to Cuba." In further reply to inquiries as to matters discussed by Mr. Palma himself, Assistant Secretary Melckjohn made the following statement: "The representative of the United States through their official channels, Mr. Palma desires our government to afford him means by fast sailing vessels and otherwise to communicate with Cuban friends in different portions of the island notifying them of the peace proposals and requesting suspension of hostilities. He greatly desires the active assistance of our government in sending food supplies to the Cuban forces in the field and their families, as he is without ships for this purpose. They desire to co-operate in every respect and assist in any and every way in promoting the peace plans of our government and have undoubted confidence in the good intentions of the government of the United States and the satisfactory outcome of the struggle of the independence of Cuba, which is now assured. He is especially anxious that the American government should immediately procure the release of the political prisoners in Spanish prisons."

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS. Over Fifty-eight Thousand Dollars Already Collected.

Washington, Aug. 14.—General Shafter reports to the war department tonight concerning the customs receipts at Santiago as follows: H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898. I have the honor to report for your information that there were taken in at the customs receipts here from July 29 to Aug. 13 inclusive \$48,242. (Signed) Major General.

YUKON RAILROAD. Several Hundred Miles Saved on a Klondike Trip.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 14.—The steam schooner Albion arrived here from Morton Sound, Alaska. The Albion reports that a syndicate has established a town named Blaino, five miles from the mouth of the Unalakleet river, where there is already a mission and reindeer station. From this town it is proposed to build a railroad to a point in the Yukon about where the river opens for navigation, from four to six weeks earlier than the month. Eleven hundred miles of travel will be saved.

RICH GOLD STRIKE. Stampede from Dyea and Skagway to Lake Tagish.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 14.—The steamer Cottage City, which has arrived from Skagway, brings a report that a rich gold strike has been made seventy miles below Lake Tagish. There has been a stampede from Dyea and Skagway to the discovery. The Canadian troops at Hudson bay post beyond Glorion are reported to be on high alert, owing to the difficulty of getting supplies through. Earthquake at Messina. Messina, Aug. 14.—A violent shock of earthquake was felt here this morning, throwing the inhabitants into a great panic. Death of Frank J. Stander. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 14.—Frank J. Stander, Ninth United States Infantry, died today at Fort McPherson of typhoid fever.

SPAIN IS STUNNED. Has Awakened to the Fact That Glory Has Departed.

London, Aug. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The comments of the press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish empire. Some days ago the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now on reading the protocol, they realize that the cost is the loss of that empire which Spain had conquered with so much glory and that Spain now falls to the second rank among nations. The public mind is stunned and there is general mourning. General Blanco telegraphs that Havana is greatly agitated by the news of the signing of the protocol and that much anxiety is manifested to learn the conditions which have not yet been published. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the effect that the text of the protocol may have on the Spanish volunteers in Havana. Many newspapers express grief and despair that the men who brought disaster on Spain by lack of foresight, organization and ability should continue to govern the country."

FIRE AT FRESNO. Over \$500,000 Worth of Property Goes Up in Smoke in Less Than an Hour—A Strong Wind Was Blowing.

Fresno, Cal., Aug. 14.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Fresno occurred last night. It swept the Southern Pacific railroad reservation for three blocks and in a little more than an hour \$500,000 worth of property went up in smoke. Some of the buildings burned were packing houses, and their destruction will throw about 500 people out of work. The fire started in the immense establishment of the Forsyth Seed Raisin company. It was just at 12:15 that flames were seen issuing from the roof in the building. A minute later the whole roof was on fire and soon a tall column of smoke and flames, by the time the engines arrived the Forsyth packing house was beyond saving and the foremen gave their attention to saving the Phoenix packing company. A strong wind was blowing from the north and work as the Phoenix soon caught fire and was soon consumed. Sparks from the Phoenix packing house ignited the National Ice company's building and it was soon destroyed. The Farmers' warehouse, which was full of grain, was the next to go, and the great grain warehouse caught from that. The Robbs & Parsons Raisin packing house caught next, but the firemen managed to save half of the building, though what stock was not destroyed by fire was ruined by water. By the greatest exertions the firemen checked the progress of the flames and prevented further destruction. The railroad company also suffered considerable loss, about twenty freight cars were loaded and some empty, being burned. Night Watchman Harper slept in the lower story of the Forsyth packing house and it is not likely that any trace of him will ever be found. The fire was not so rapidly put out as first not have escaped. Three Chinamen were so severely injured that all are expected to die. One was injured by stepping on a live wire, another fell from a burning roof, while trying to get to the roof, and the third was run over by a horse wagon. The loss to the Forsyth company is \$100,000; Phoenix packing company, \$75,000; Farmers' warehouse, \$25,000; National, \$25,000; National company, \$15,000; Robbs & Parsons, \$10,000; this includes merely buildings and plants. The loss on the stock and loss of the Southern Pacific make up the remainder of the \$500,000.

GENERAL AMES ARRIVES. His Troops in Good Condition—No Deaths.

Washington, Aug. 14.—General Ames has reported to the war department his arrival at Montauk Point from Santiago. Following is his dispatch, which was made public by Adjutant General Corbin tonight: Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1898. Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington. Sailors from Santiago de Cuba Monday last, eighth instant. Arrived this morning. Condition of troops on board, Sixth Regiment, 25,000. National company, much improved by voyage. No new cases of sickness. No new cases of yellow fever, no deaths. (Signed) Brigadier General Volney Davis.

TOBACCO CROP DESTROYED. Results of a Terrible Storm in Noble County, Ohio.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 14.—A special to the Intelligence from Baraboo, Wis., says that a terrible storm passed over that part of Noble county, accompanied by heavy hail which largely destroyed the tobacco crop. Streams were flooded and other crops destroyed. Lightning set fire to many hay stacks and over one-half of the wheat is spoiled. The wheat is growing in the stacks. Quiet at Porto Rico. Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 14 (evening).—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Porto Rico. General Wilson at Coamo, and General Schwan at Mayaguez, will stay at those places. General Henry, who is at U'uando will return to Adjuntas, and General Brooks, who advanced beyond Coamo, will return to the coast. General Hill expects to do nothing pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners. Colored Troops for Santiago. Indianapolis, Aug. 14.—Governor Mount Pleasant, has returned to Adjuntas, General Corbin assigning the two independent colored companies at Camp Mount under colored captains to Santiago for garrison duty. The companies are anxious to go. Fire at Dayton. Dayton, O., Aug. 14.—Fire started in the Pastour Chamberlin Filter company's plant on Wyandotte street this morning, and before it could be extinguished the entire plant was gutted. The loss is placed at \$50,000; insured in local companies.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IS IMPROVING SPIRITS OF MEN AT SANTIAGO HAVE BEEN RAISED.

The Prospect of Returning to the United States Has Had a Good Effect on the Soldiers Under General Shafter—Will Nearly All Come North This Week. Washington, Aug. 14.—A dispatch received by Adjutant General Corbin tonight from General Shafter indicates that the health conditions among the troops at Santiago are improving. The men, whose spirits have been raised at the prospect of returning to the United States, are daily getting better in health. He says however, that there are many typhoid fever cases. General Shafter's dispatch which was bulletined at the war department tonight is as follows: Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington. Everything is going very well here. Men that under ordinary circumstances would be sick, are trying to pull themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid fever cases. I think I shall have things, in three or four days, so that I can leave, but will not do so until arrangements for those left are made. (Signed) Shafter, Major General. General Shafter's report of the health conditions of his corps, also received tonight, is as follows: Sanitary report for Aug. 13.—Total number of sick, 2314; total number fever cases, 1247; total number new fever cases, 172; total number fever cases returned to duty, 57. Deaths, 2, two of which were from yellow fever. HOMEWARD BOUND. By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by war department officials that all of General Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States. In a dispatch to the war department tonight General Shafter says that the early departure of the troops now depends entirely upon the reports which are daily expected to arrive at Santiago. At the present time only about 5,000 men of General Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the remainder having already sailed for this country. General Shafter's report to the war department concerning the departure of the troops follows: Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington. All of cavalry division, Kent's divisions, Lawson's division, except Seventh and First infantry and sick and suspects of those commands, have already sailed, leaving late this afternoon, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second cavalry, and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with ammunition get here as they ought today or tomorrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports and as they have not arrived, cannot closely approximate time. (Signed) Shafter, Major General. TROOPS RAPIDLY EMBARK. Three Transports Will Dodge the Hurricanes. Washington, Aug. 14.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following: Rio Grande, Sereca and Comanche, with Ninety-eighth and Tenth cavalry, Fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, all heavy and light artillery, one company of Second cavalry, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second cavalry, and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with ammunition get here as they ought today or tomorrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. Hope to get troops off so as to be able to start the latter part of the week for the United States. Will ship 200 convalescents on Catania Monday. (Signed) Shafter. SHOT BY A BURGLAR. Wanton Murder of Emanuel Womert at Lancaster. Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 14.—Emanuel Womert, coach driver, was shot by a burglar between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, dying from his wounds about eight hours later, without regaining consciousness. Womert was in bed, his wife and another child lying beside him and a bed containing two other children being in the same room, when he was awakened by a noise made by the burglar about him in the head and then fled, taking about \$15 which he had secured. The victim's wife and children were awakened by the shot, as also was a boarder who occupied an adjoining room, but all were too dazed to do anything towards capturing the assassin until too late to be of much service. FISHING ACCIDENT. The Sloop Yacht Leona Run Into by a Barge. Boston, Aug. 14.—The sloop yacht Leona, with a fishing party of 17 men aboard, while anchored outside of Boston light was run into by a barge in tow of the tug Honeybrook and five men were swept from the deck by the heavy tow line. Two of the number, C. Sellman and Albert Nordell, were drowned, another Augustus Casperson was killed by being jammed between the tow line and the deck, while the two others, Peter Nelson and John Harkinson, although sustaining injuries, were rescued. Transports at Montauk. New York, Aug. 14.—Four transports, the St. Louis, Vigilance, Matewan and Miami, having on board troops who were ordered home from Santiago de Cuba, arrived off Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., this morning.

ITALY'S CONGRATULATIONS. Baron Fava Expresses Cordial Satisfaction of His Government.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The United States government received today the first congratulations from a foreign power upon the successful termination of the war with Spain. The congratulations came from Italy through the Italian ambassador, Baron Fava. He communicated to the state department today, by direction of his government, an expression of the cordial satisfaction of Italy at the prompt signature of the preliminaries of peace, together with the wish of the Italian government, that after the war, conducted with such conspicuous gallantry by the United States, this country might enjoy the benefits of peace. Ambassador Fava, in presenting the views of his government, expressed the hope that they would be communicated as soon as possible to the president. SPANISH TRANSPORTS. They Will Leave Santiago with 4000 Men. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14 (6 p. m.).—The Spanish transports Isla de Luzon, P. de Sainsteget and Isla de Palmy are in port and will begin embarking the Spanish troops tomorrow. It is expected that they will carry over 4,000. The transport Leona from Havana arrived this morning with the remainder of the fifth immune regiment. Mr. Jarvis, vice president of Cuban, manager of the North American Trust company, who has been here for the last ten days, establishing a Santiago office, will go to Havana, where he will establish headquarters for the whole island. The North American Trust company acts as the fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba, all revenues, duties and taxes passing through their hands. JAPAN WILL OBJECT. Papers Received at Seattle Contain a Story to the Effect That a Protest Will Be Made on Hawaii. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.—Rear Admiral Matsunaga Okio, of the imperial Japanese navy has arrived in this city on the steamer Rio Jr. Moru on his way to London, where he will remain some time superintending the construction of two cruisers and a battleship for his government and studying the navies of the world. With him were two first postmasters of the Japanese navy, Takeuchi Junjuro, who will go with the admiral to London, and Shimizu Snuke, who goes to San Francisco to join the Japanese cruiser now building there. Admiral Matsunaga was greatly surprised that peace was to be made and was very much interested in the terms. When told that the disposition of the Philippines was to be left to a commission, he expressed much surprise that the United States had not demanded the islands as Porto Rico was demanded. He declined, however, to say anything as to his or his country's opinion on the question. Japanese papers received here contain a story to the effect that the Japanese ministry will protest against the United States holding the Hawaiian islands in order to remove the opposition of the upper house to it by raising an issue on foreign complications. TROUBLE WITH CHOCTAWS. A Proclamation Disenfranchising Several Hundred Indians. South McAlistier, I. T., Aug. 14.—There promises to be serious trouble in the Choctaw nation over a proclamation issued by Governor McClinton, disenfranchising several hundred freed men at the coming election on Aug. 21. On that date the order of the proclamation of ratification of the agreement made and entered into at Atkoka, April 23, 1887, by the commissioners on the part of the Choctaw and the United States, is to be held. "The real question to be decided," the proclamation says, "is what is to be done with the annuities, money and public domain of the two nations." The freed men have already voted at every election, and it is said, will force the judges to accept their votes. Their feeling is intense and it is believed that a detachment of soldiers will be required to prevent an uprising. THE DOVER MYSTERY. Nothing Develops to Throw Light Upon the Poisoning Case. Dover, Del., Aug. 14.—Nothing has developed here to throw any light upon the death of Mrs. Pennington, the daughter of ex-Congressman Pennington, who were poisoned by eating candy received in a package sent through the mails from San Francisco, Cal. by some unknown person. The fate of the two women has excited widespread interest and aroused the deepest commiseration for the family of the victims. The funeral will take place tomorrow. A cablegram has been received from J. P. Dunning, husband of one of the victims, who is in Porto Rico, stating that he would arrive in New York next Thursday, but not to delay the funeral, as it might require a longer time to reach New York. THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Weather Indications Today: Tendency: Easterly Winds. 1 General—Washington Settled Down to a Peace Basis. 2 Peace Evades Spain. 3 Blockading Squadron Assembles at Key West. 4 Health of Santiago Troops Improving. 5 General—General Macias Does Not Believe in the Peace Negotiations. 6 Financial and Commercial. 7 Local—Services in the City Churches. 8 Guardsmen Must Serve Their Time. 9 Recent War Tax Rulings. 10 Editorial. 11 Foreign Analysis of American Treaty. 12 Local—Serious Accidents of a Day. 13 Councilmen Revolt Against the Mayor. 14 Local—West Scranton and Suburbs. 15 News Round About Scranton. 16 General—Thirteenth Regiment Will Move to Middletown, This State. WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Aug. 14.—Forecast for Monday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, threatening weather; easterly winds; for Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather; light to fresh southeast to south winds. New York, Aug. 15.—In the middle states and New England today: fair, more sultry weather and higher temperature will prevail; with light, fresh variable winds, becoming mostly southerly; fair; lowered by local rains in the western parts of this section.

SADNESS AT OLD MADRID News of the Suspension of Hostilities Has Been Announced.

The Captain General Orders the Suspension of the Republican Newspaper, El Pais—Fifteen Spaniards Killed at Bombardment of Manzanillo—More Misfortune for Spain is Predicted. Madrid, Aug. 14 (4 p. m.).—The governors general of Cuba and Porto Rico have acknowledged the receipt of the news of the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain and announced the carrying out of the order. An order has been issued by the captain general of Madrid suspending the publication of the Republican newspaper, El Pais. Reports from Havana state that the bombardment of Manzanillo lasted from 3 o'clock until 9 in the evening and that attacks were made by the insurgents at various points. During the engagement fifteen Spaniards were killed. The American commander summoned the town to surrender, giving the authorities three hours in which to capitulate. El Epoca says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht," and expresses doubt "if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace." A THIRD-RATE POWER. El Pais today prints the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders, and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third-rate power." El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war." El Nacion says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune." El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her. El Globo (Ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States, and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Camhon have signed begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe. El Tiempo (Conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war." NEWS FOR MANILA. A British Steamer Will Carry Intelligence That the War Is Over. Hong Kong, Aug. 14.—News of the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain was received here yesterday. The British steamer Australian bound for Sydney, N. S. W., was chartered by the United States to carry the news to Manila. No other vessel was available for the purpose, owing to the prevalence of typhoons. Machine Works Burned. Shefferson, Que., Aug. 14.—The works of the Jenette Machine company, the largest factory of the kind in Canada, were burned last night. The fire is supposed to have originated in the forge room of the Royal Drill company. The estimated loss is \$25,000, probably covered by insurance. Poisoned by Cheese. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 14.—William Collins and his wife and five children, of Humboldt street, were poisoned yesterday from eating cheese and were in great agony for a long time. It was five hours before they were out of danger. The attending physician pronounced it a case of prussic poisoning. Lithuanian Stabbed. Wilkes-Barre, Aug. 14.—In a drunken brawl outside of a saloon at Mill Creek tonight Anthony Regalish, a Lithuanian, was stabbed in the abdomen twice by Jon Haskow. The wounded man died shortly after. The murderer was arrested.