

TWO CENTS.

DIARY NOTES OF THE WAR

Brief History of the Opening of Hostilities

FROM A SPANISH WRITER

Interesting Views of the Situation at the Opening of the Conflict Given from a Spanish Standpoint. Scarcity of Food at Various Points. The Contribution Levied by the Governor of Matanzas—Marketmen Required to Give Up One Tenth of Their Products to the Municipality—The Officials Unable to Secure Their Salaries.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. The following items have been transmitted by a Spanish correspondent in diary form:

Havana, Aug. 20.—According to official figures, it is shown that prior to the beginning of hostilities between Spain and the United States an aggregate of about 75,000 tons of provisions was imported monthly at all the ports of Cuba, but that since the commencement of the war the loss in volume of these imports has amounted to 225,000 tons.

The Mendez line of coasting steamers has lost five vessels since the Americans invaded the island, as follows: The Argonauta, captured by American warships at Cienfuegos; the Reina de Los Angeles, seized at Santiago de Cuba after the capitulation of that place; and the Jose Diario, Gloria and Purisima Concepcion, burned during the bombardment of the port of Manzanillo.

On the night of July 27, the insurgent leader, Juan Hernandez, was killed in a fight with a Spanish guerrilla force which had ambushed his party. The Spaniards had one soldier wounded.

On the 27th, the insurgents had an encounter with Spanish troops near Pinar del Rio, which resulted in the killing of one insurgent and the wounding of 19 others. A Spanish captain was badly wounded.

On July 28, a committee representing the guards and jail employees of this city, presented a request to the civil governor that they be paid at least a portion of their long overdue salaries.

Reports received here on August 28, from the province of Puerto Principe, show that the situation throughout that section of the island is very bad. Provisions were quite scarce, and the little to be had was held at exorbitant prices. The civil employees had received no salary for eight months, and most of them had resigned their places. Special Matanzas market was made to maintain the efficiency of the civil hospital and the civil governor had given orders that everything possible be done in this direction.

According to the data furnished by the civil government, the deaths in Santa Clara during the month of May numbered 2,265, and during the month of June, 2,565.

THE RUSH TO HAVANA. From July 26 to August 1 many persons arrived at Havana and Cabaret from Puerto Principe, Neuvas, Gibara and adjacent places which had been abandoned by the Spanish forces.

The village of Jibara, near Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, was recently taken by the insurgents, who, it is said, captured 18 Cuban guerrillas whom they marched in a most savage manner, merely because they were natives of the island.

Later advices from Jibara say that on July 19 the place was attacked by insurgents under Brigadier Jose Miguel Gomez, who employed cannon in the assault upon the forts, which were defended by the Spanish regular troops and guerrillas. The attack was successful and the Spaniards captured, 70 wounded and 80 taken prisoners.

The governor of Matanzas on August 3 issued a bando establishing the contribution to be levied on every person who brings vine and other products to the Matanzas market for sale. This contribution is to be given in the form of a certain portion of each of the various products brought by the vendors, as follows:

For every 25 pounds of bananas, 1 1/2 pounds to the municipality; for every 25 pounds of pumpkins, 2 pounds; every 10 pounds of bread, 1 pound; and for every 25 pounds of each of the other products, two pounds. The dealers will be allowed to send their goods to other parts of the province only when the local consumption is satisfied and when this is done an extra contribution is to be levied. On the night of the 3rd of August a detective in the city of Matanzas visited a kitchen where food was prepared for sale and found a trunk containing 375 pounds of horse meat. The owner of the kitchen, Ramon Rantega and his son were arrested and have been sent to prison.

Reports from Caibarien say that on July 22 an American ship captured at Cayo Frances, the Norwegian steamer Franklin and the launches Dos Amigos Remedio. The last named, being empty, was abandoned by the Americans, but the Franklin and Dos Amigos were held by their captors.

CAPTURE OF THE RODRIGUEZ. La Union Constitucional, referring to the capture by American vessels of the Spanish steamer Humberto Rodriguez, asks in its issue of Aug. 7:

"How would Spain have been judged if an American ship, hoisting a flag of truce, had approached the port of Havana and the city's batteries had fired at it?"

"The same," the paper says, "ought to be pronounced regarding the capture of the Humberto Rodriguez, which

was effected by the American fleet, on the high seas, while the steamer was towing two schooners with sick and wounded under the Red Cross society's flag."

La Union Constitucional further says: "The American fleet ought to have rendered tribute to the steamer and her convoy and escorted them to Havana's waters, thus carrying out the rules agreed upon in this matter at the Geneva conference by the delegates who framed the convention."

"A naval tribunal may, as it is logically expected will be done, declare the capture of the steamer void, but will then return the lives of those who died during the long and dangerous voyage on which they were carried by the Americans? The value of the captured steamer is very small, yet her seizure will not be allowed to pass without a protest against the action of American ships."

On Aug. 8, La Lucha, referring to the position of the Puerto Principe civil employes in regard to their salaries says that the amounts those employes have received on account of their salaries during the past few months have hardly been sufficient to maintain them, not to speak of supporting their families.

On the twelfth instant, La Lucha again mentions the matter of the arrears of pay of the civil employes, saying that a deputacion appointed by a meeting held in Havana, visited the Marquis de Montoro, the colonial financial secretary, and requested that they be paid at least one month's salary of the many due them.

The marquis received the deputacion graciously. He informed them, however, that for the moment he could not comply with their request because of the impossibility of drawing against the Spanish government. At the same time he expressed the hope that he would soon be able to satisfy them.

AN EFFORT TO GET FOOD. The employes had another request to make, which was that they should be allowed to draw provisions and that the same be charged against the amounts due them.

The Mantanzas papers announced on the ninth instant that for the purpose of celebrating the arrival at that port of the Spanish steamer Montserrat, which had just reached there, it had been decided to present Captain Deschamps, the commander of the vessel, with a gold medal and a diploma bearing an allegorical inscription, signed by every military officer in Matanzas and by the volunteers in the city, as well as by all the most prominent leaders of the town.

The colonial secretaries met on the 10th and decided to extend to Pinar del Rio, the operation of the constitution relating to payments to various municipalities when the exportation of sugar and other products shall take place.

An engagement is reported to have taken place on August 12 at Brujo, Pinar del Rio province, between a detachment of Spanish troops from Alquezar, and a band of insurgents under the command of Collazo. The insurgents lost 4 killed.

An engagement is also said to have taken place on the same day near Dona Juana between troops from Santiago de las Vegas and insurgents. Eight of the insurgents are reported to have been captured.

THE FREE KITCHENS. A steady increase is noticeable in the quantity of food, distributed by the free kitchens in this city. On July 24, about 5,000 rations were supplied to the poor; on the 27th, about 8,000; on the 28th, 9,000; on the 29th, 11,000; and on August 3, 14,700, and on August 23, 26,000.

On the last mentioned date it was notified by the committee in charge of the kitchens that a great many boys and girls were sent by their parents to receive the provisions distributed.

A large number of these children upon being questioned by members of the committee as to whether or not they attended school replied in the negative. The committee then sent to the civil governor a written request that he give the matter his attention, and furnish him with a list of 110 names of children who had acknowledged their non-attendance at school.

A number of the residents of the village of Regia have made complaints that while sufficient wheat flour was distributed recently among the Havana trials made of devices for taking up and dropping mail pouches by fast moving trains were made on the railroad between here and Hallidaysburg. Seven or eight different machines and all were satisfactory. The Fleming machine has been accepted by the railroad. It will revolutionize the mode of receiving and delivering mail while the train is in motion, its action being perfect and simultaneous.

Mail Pouch Adopted. Altoona, Pa., Aug. 28.—Yesterday experimental tests of devices for taking up and dropping mail pouches by fast moving trains were made on the railroad between here and Hallidaysburg. Seven or eight different machines and all were satisfactory. The Fleming machine has been accepted by the railroad. It will revolutionize the mode of receiving and delivering mail while the train is in motion, its action being perfect and simultaneous.

Most Valuable Battleship. New York, Aug. 28.—A fire was discovered in coal bunker No. 4 on the port side of the battleship Oregon at the navy yard Friday. Captain Baker ordered the men to take out the coal and feed the bunker. About twenty tons were taken out and placed on the dock.

So quietly did the men work that a number of visitors didn't know that anything out of the ordinary had taken place. The fire is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Antilles Evacuation. Instruction to the Commissioners Mailed Today. Madrid, Aug. 28.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, and Sr. Gomez, minister of public instruction and public works, have arrived at an agreement as to how to instruct the Antilles evacuation commissioners, and the instructions were mailed today.

Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, today informed the queen regent of the arrival of the transport Isla de Luzon at Vico and the Montserrat at Corunna with troops returning from Cuba. Forty-two deaths occurred on the steamers during their passage.

Monroe Primaries. East Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—Late returns from yesterday's Democratic primaries in this (Montro) county show that ex-District Attorney David S. Lee has defeated ex-representative R. F. Schwarz for senator. By agreement between the county and the district, the senator will this year go to Monroe county. Robert L. Burnett is nominated for representative and ex-Judge Mansfield is elected county chairman. Full returns may elect James Fisher sheriff.

TROOPS TO LEAVE THE PEST HOLE

VOLUNTEERS WILL DEPART FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

As Fast as Trains Can Be Made Ready Convalescents Are Being Sent to Their Homes—Already Over Four Thousand Sick Leaves Have Been Granted and Over Fifteen Hundred Are Ill in Hospitals.

Chickamauga Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., Aug. 28.—The last of this week will see almost every regiment of volunteers gone from Camp Thomas. This morning when the First Pennsylvania arrived, it completed the removal of the First army corps. The Third army corps will tomorrow begin to move to Annapolis, Md.

At Knoxville now are the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, First West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Sixth Ohio and First Georgia.

At Lexington are the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twenty-third Ohio, Twenty-first Kansas, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second and Fifth Missouri and First New Hampshire.

If the railroads can handle the troops by Saturday night, not a single regiment will be left in the park with the exception of the Sixth United States volunteers which will be kept here to guard the hospitals and government property.

The removal of Major General Briscoe's headquarters from Camp Thomas will likely occur on Sept. 1. As yet the general has not yet decided as to where he will go, but it will either be to Knoxville or Lexington. The prospects are that he will establish his main headquarters at Lexington and divide his time between the two places. He will be in command of all the troops at these places.

OVER 4,600 SICK LEAVES. As fast as trains can be made ready the convalescents are being sent to their homes. Already over four thousand sick leaves have been granted and there are yet in the hospitals over 1,500 sick. They will be sent home as fast as they are convalescent.

The mustering officers stated today that they expected to have the Eighth New York ready to start for Hempstead by Tuesday morning to be mustered out.

A hospital train containing 258 sick and convalescent men from the Eighth New York regiment left here at seven o'clock tonight. Aug. 29, a full complement of doctors and attendants. There were today reported in all 250 cases of typhoid fever in the hospitals and six deaths.

The Fifth-second Iowa left tonight for Des Moines, going by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis route.

BUSINESS AT MANILA. Americans Maintain Spanish Tariff Rates—Admiral Dewey's Flag Is on the Baltimore.

Manila, Aug. 28 (8.50 p. m.)—Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariff. Business is brisk. The United States war ships Olympia and Raleigh have gone to Hong Kong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

General Merritt will sail on the steamship China on Tuesday on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the peace conference.

No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo upon any subject, although circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

TRANSPORT ARRIVES. The San Marcos Brings Two Batteries of First U. S. Artillery. New York, Aug. 28.—The United States transport San Marcos, which sailed from Tampa, arrived at Key West, Aug. 22, arrived today with two batteries of the First United States Artillery, two companies of the Third Texas volunteers and the general hospital corps, and a detachment corps of engineers. The total number of men on board was 578, of which fifteen are officers.

The San Marcos arrived off the Sandy Hook last night, where she anchored until daylight, when she proceeded up the bay and anchored off Liberty Island, where she will await instructions from the War Department at Washington. The troops will probably be sent to Camp Wikoff. One artilleryman is reported sick with measles. None of the troops on the San Marcos had been outside of the United States, all having been in camp at Tampa since the early part of the war.

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SUICIDE AT FACTORYVILLE. William Isly Kills Himself with a Rifle.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Factoryville, Aug. 28.—William Isly shot and instantly killed himself on Friday evening by placing a rifle at his head and blowing his brains out.

He was a middle-aged man and was boarding at the home of Mrs. Dr. Stevens, near this place. He was a shoemaker and machinist by occupation and was strongly addicted to the use of cocaine and morphine. The deceased is survived by six children.

MEMBERS OF THE NINTH. Sick Soldiers from Chickamauga at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—The following soldiers of the Ninth Pennsylvania, who arrived from Chickamauga, suffering with typhoid, are being treated at the Presbyterian hospital:

THOMAS LAFLIN, 19 years, old, Pittsburg, Pa. HARRY RICHARD, 21 years, Wilkes-Barre. MAYLIN SLATER, 15 years, Reading. G. R. HANCOCK, 25 years, Stroudsburg. None of these are considered to be in a serious condition.

SOLDIERS IMPROVING. It Is Not Thought That Many Deaths Will Result from Cases at Philadelphia Hospitals.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—The first fatal case of typhoid fever among the soldiers here taken to the Episcopal hospital a week ago was reported today, the victim being Private Frank Marron, 25 years old, of company B, First regiment. He will be buried from his mother's home in this county.

The condition of the other soldiers patients in the various hospitals of this city is reported to be much improved, and while some of the fever stricken men are seriously ill it is not expected there will be any deaths. Notwithstanding today was Sunday and not a visiting day, yet the hospitals were filled with hundreds of persons. In some instances the restrictions were lifted and the nearest relatives of the sick soldiers were permitted to visit their sick. The hundred odd patients in the Medico-Chirurgical hospital are improving rapidly, and within a day will have sufficiently recovered to permit their going to their homes up the state. All the patients are prepared to receive any patients that may be assigned to them from the state hospital train now en route from Chickamauga.

Word has been received by C. P. Peters, of this city, of the death at Chickamauga of his son, Frederick Peters, a member of the Ninth Pennsylvania.

Dr. John V. Shoemaker, acting president of the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, said today that the question of sending out another hospital train rested entirely with General Gobin, at Camp Alger, who will consult with his medical staff and advise the hospital authorities. He said the men brought north have shown a marked improvement, and that the fact of taking them away from the depressing surroundings of the camp had doubtless saved many lives. Colonel Corryell, of the Twelfth regiment, came to the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, and after seeing the care given the men expressed his gratification and thanks.

EX-GOV. MATTHEWS DEAD. His Remains Will Not Lie in State at Indianapolis.

Wingate, Ind., Aug. 28.—At 6.30 o'clock this morning at the M. E. Garry household, where he was taken after his sad affliction, ex-Governor Claude Matthews passed away peacefully surrounded by his wife and the other members of his immediate family.

Out of respect for the expressed wish of Governor Matthews the body will not be taken to Indianapolis to lie in state at the capitol. The funeral will occur Wednesday afternoon at Clinton, Indiana, Aug. 28.—Governor Matthews was born in Bath county, Ky., in 1845. In 1868 he settled in Vermillion county, Ind., where he had a farm of 20,000 acres. He was a member of the National Association of Short-horn Cattle Breeders.

He served a term in the legislature in 1876. In 1880 he was elected secretary of state and in 1882 he was chosen governor. In 1886 he was the choice of his party for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Matthews made a brilliant canvass for Bryan and Sewall.

OMAHA EXPOSITION. Its Success Is Meeting the Highest Expectations of Stockholders.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 28.—The success of the trans-Mississippi exposition is meeting the highest expectations of stockholders and managers. The total attendance last week was 115,540, or over 12,000 increase over the week previous. The managers have reduced the price of admission to 25 cents for Sundays and also for Monday and Thursday evenings.

Secretary Wakefield has issued vouchers for the redemption of more than one-half of the warrants issued to the exposition creditors in June. This is good proof that the financiers are on a safe basis.

Rough Rider's Suicide. New York, Aug. 28.—Private Harry Duval, of Troop A, of the Rough Riders, committed suicide today by shooting at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. The suicide took place in the guard house, where he was under arrest for being absent from camp thirteen days without leave. He feared to face the court-martial. He enlisted from Arizona. At the general hospital there are 1,620 patients. Of these 125 have typhoid fever. Of the detention hospital there are 42 patients.

Condition of the Men Bad. Santiago, Aug. 27.—The transport Roumanian will leave for Montauk Point tomorrow morning with 62 sick men of the Seventy-first, Second and Ninth Massachusetts, the Second regulars, the Tenth cavalry and the Sixteenth and Twenty-third regiments. The condition of the men is extremely bad.

SAGASTA SAYS WAR NOT OVER

DISCUSSION OF THE TOPICS NOT ALLOWED IN CORTES.

The Premier Makes Important Statements Regarding the Intention of the Spanish Government—No Talk Regarding the Surrender of Manila or the Destruction of Spanish Fleets Will Be Allowed.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, is quoted as having in the course of an interview made some important statements declaring that it was the government's intention to discuss the discussion of war topics in the cortes. He said that as soon as the cortes met, the government would submit a bill authorizing peace negotiations and next a measure relating to the suspension of the constitutional guarantees. Although Senor Sagasta did not state the nature of this measure, it is supposed that it will provide for the continuation of the suspension.

"The government," said the premier, "will not discuss in any form the questions of peace and the intention of the surrender of Santiago and Manila will not be entirely lacking in the material necessary for a discussion. The debate could not be based on concrete, positive facts, founded on indisputable documents, since the necessary information has not yet arrived."

"I believe that no discussion of the surrender of Santiago and Manila will occur nor of the destruction of the Spanish fleet unless trustworthy data and exact proofs are to hand. Moreover, no discussion is permissible of matters under consideration of the supreme councils of war and marine. Mistakes or blunders may have been committed but thus far we have not sufficient material to judge."

SPAIN STILL AT WAR. Another reason why questions of peace and war should not be discussed is that diplomatic negotiations are now being carried on; and a debate on these subjects might be provocative of undesirable complications. It must not be said that peace is signed and discussion is now allowable. Peace is not signed. Spain is still at war with the United States. The two nations have merely concluded a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate peace. These negotiations must be brought to a successful issue, but it might happen that hostilities will be recommenced.

"That is why I think the cortes will only be able to discuss strictly national questions; that is, to make itself acquainted with the situation of the interests now at stake, which are so important for the nation, but not to engage in debate which would assume such proportions as to infringe upon the discretion which the gravity of circumstances requires of the cortes."

"Should they ask to have presented the documents concerning the surrender of Santiago and Manila, and the destruction of the fleet, now in the government's possession the government will not accede to the request. These papers are in the hands of the supreme councils, which have the obligation of not conducting inquiries and establish responsibilities. The inquiries may result in acquittals or severe sentences, even the capital penalty."

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED. Seven Others Are Seriously Injured in a Railroad Wreck Near Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 28.—Two enlisted men of the Sixty-ninth New York volunteers were instantly killed, one fatally injured, six seriously, in a wreck which occurred on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near here tonight. The killed are: PETER FARLEY, Company G, New York city; FRANK GLENNON, quartermaster's sergeant.

The train was carrying the Sixty-ninth New York from Ferdinand to their new camp at Huntsville.

INDIAN ELECTIONS. The Choctaw-Chickasaw Agreement Ratified by Large Vote.

Atoka, I. T., Aug. 28.—Official returns show that the Choctaw-Chickasaw agreement was ratified by the two nations at the election this week by a large majority. A member of the Dawes committee, representative from the interior department, Indian Agent Wisdom and Governor McCurtin, will meet at Atoka Monday to count the votes of the two nations on the agreement.

Governor McCurtin was elected by a safe majority on the agreement.

FORTY-FIVE HAD DUST. Condition of Balance of 125 Yukon Passengers Not Stated.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—The steamer South Portland arrived here today, twelve days from St. Michael with 125 passengers. Of these only forty-five had gold. The total amount of gold is estimated by the purser at \$150,000.

Major K. A. Walsh, formerly commissioner of the Yukon, arrived here today from Skaguay en route to Ottawa.

Fish and Oyster Trust. St. Louis, Aug. 28.—The Republic says: "Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a gigantic combination with millions of dollars of capital for the purpose of controlling the fish and oyster business of the United States and Canada. The combination was effected in London by a stock company with a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 will be \$ per cent. non-cumulative preferred and the balance in ordinary shares of common stock."

Lafayette Memorial Commission. Chicago, Aug. 28.—The Times-Herald says: "Archbishop Ireland has been appointed a member of the Lafayette memorial commission to the Paris exposition by Commissioner General Peck. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, has accepted a membership on the commission."

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications Today: Threatening; Warmer. 1 General—Czar's Plea for Universal Peace. Spanish Correspondent's Diary Notes. Sagasta Will Not Permit War Discussion in the Cortes. Volunteers Leaving Camp Thomas. 2 Glimpse at the Mayfield Schools. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Montrose People Petition to Have Their Soldier Boys Mustered Out. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Nichols in Dunmore. 4 Editorial. William Lloyd Garrison's Criticism of the War. 5 Local—Fatal Result of Playing with Matches. Providence Burglars Use Chloroform. 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 Advertisement. 8 General—Thirteenth Regiment Ordered to Camp Meade.

RUSSIA'S CZAR WANTS PEACE

Would Like to See the World's Armament Reduced

HIS NOTE TO THE POWERS

They Are Invited to Attend an International Congress for the Purpose of Securing Real and Lasting Peace on Earth and Terminating the Progressive Increase of Armament That Is So Expensive to Nations—A Step That Is Likely to Be Followed by European Powers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister on the 24 inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring maintenance of peace and the reduction of excessive armament now crushing all nations, as the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present movement favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus ensuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

London, Aug. 28.—The czar's proposition of an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and coming from a quarter with such authority, it is likely to have important effects. There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and other nations will be willing to follow.

TEXT OF THE NOTE

The text of the note follows: The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations, prevent themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his majesty, the emperor, in this respect, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with views of all the powers; and the partial governments of the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

International discussion is the most effective means of attaining this noble end—a real durable peace above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general agreement has grown, especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace and the forward object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances.

It is the better to guarantee to peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented, their military forces and still continue to increase them, without thinking from any sacrifice, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with views of all the powers; and the partial governments of the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

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THE SUPREMACY DUTY

To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty today imposed upon all states. Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century, which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus, the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would, at the same time, cement the friendship between the various nations of the globe by the security of states and the welfare of peoples.

Profound Impression.

Rome, Aug. 28.—The czar's note has made a profound impression here. Some of the newspapers applaud, while others greet the communication with reserve or distrust.

Our New Ports Open.

Washington, Aug. 28.—United States consular officers in every part of the world have been informed by the department of state that they may issue bills of health and certify invoices for St. Augustine, Ponce, Manila or other ports of the actual possession of the United States.

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