



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor, WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor, J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs, JAMES W. LATTA.

Judge of Superior Court, WILLIAM W. PORTER. Judge of District Court, GALESHIA A. GIBBON. County Clerk, WILLIAM D. PORTER.

Congressmen, F. J. KOOSSEL, Somerset. (Subject to decision of District Conference.)

State Senators, J. J. HOBLITZELLE, Meyersdale. (Subject to decision of District Conference.)

Assembly, WM. H. KOONZ, Somerset. S. A. KENDALL, Meyersdale.

Associate Judge, A. F. DICKEY, Somerset Township. District Attorney, RUFUS S. MEYER, Somerset.

Post Office, ADAM S. MILLER, Somerset Township.

Peace, Prosperity and Progress are three of the best of friends.

Uncle Sam's great Nation is raising everything new—even blockades.

This country will now show to the world that it knows the arts of peace as well as the arts of war.

President McKinley says that he hopes to have the treaty of peace made and ratified before next Thanksgiving Day. What a Thanksgiving Day it will be for the country!

Heroism at Saratoga surrendered 5,700 men, and Cornwallis at Yorktown nearly 7,000. Both surrenders combined yielded only half the number of prisoners taken at Santiago.

When the war broke out the American volunteer did not expect to fight a battle in the Philippines at night during a fierce typhoon, but the occasion came, and he was equal to it.

Though few of the volunteers will get a taste of war this time, the country knows that the specimen at Santiago was a fair average of what all would do under the same circumstances.

American manufacturers last year sold their productions abroad to the extent of \$283,741,449, an increase of 100 per cent. in ten years. Our hold upon foreign markets is secure, and growing fast.

The Democrats of Wyoming have declared for imperialism, thereby directly repudiating the State Democratic platforms of Florida and Vermont. Democratic principles in these times are amazingly elastic.

Food supplies are plentiful in Porto Rico, and as soon as the inhabitants get a full supply of American flag buttons, they will be among the happiest of Uncle Sam's large and growing family.

The foreign military observers who gathered at Santiago are returning home with full notebooks. They saw how a fleet was destroyed and 24,000 men captured during a brief American campaign.

Uncle Sam not only has to look after his own soldier, but he must feed the poor and relieve the needy in Cuba. But he is rich, and can afford to keep from starving those to whom he has given the priceless boon of liberty.

Now that the war is over, Spanish officers are paying many high tributes to the bravery of American soldiers, as shown in the battle before Santiago. These officers declare they never saw such fighting before, and they certainly have no desire to see it again.

Spain is a nation of 30-million, but his is not lost sight of all the yesterday. She is about to present a claim for \$3,000,000 for losses sustained by Spanish subjects during the American civil war. Several centuries of to-morrow will elapse before this bill gets on the paid book.

The Sultan says he has been so much impressed with the terrible execution of American warships at Manila and Santiago that he has ordered for his own navy guns similar to those used by the victors in these two fights. But the guns alone will not be effective. It is the "men behind the guns" who count. The Spaniards had good cannon, and so have all the other nations of Europe, but neither Spain nor any other country has men to handle them who equal the Americans. From the War of Independence onward the United States gunners have shown their superiority in every conflict in which the country has been engaged. The talent which makes the cannonball go straight to the mark can not be bought at the gunfactory.

The end of the war with Spain finds this country even more prosperous than it was when the struggle began. The cost of the war, which up to date is estimated at something like one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, to which probably fifty millions more will be added before the final settlements are reached, will fall upon the country in such a way that the burdens will not be heavy, and most of them will be cheerfully borne. How long the Government will find it necessary to continue the stamp tax remains to be seen, but the people fell into the use of the stamps without a murmur, and continue to use them with the patriotic feeling that in this way they are contributing something to pay the extraordinary expenses of the Government in its war of humanity.

Congressman Packer has been renominated by a unanimous vote of the conferees from the counties of his district, and the congressional question will come no friction in that section. It is much to be desired that the conferees of this district will be able to manage matters so as to prevent a protracted and irritating contest. Mr. Hicks said a couple of days ago that he believed the conference would meet at Cresson the last week in August. Word came indirectly from Mr. Evans yesterday that an effort is now on foot, with every promise of success, to have the initial meeting at Johnstown on Tuesday next. The TRIBUNE does not care where the conference is held, but it

End of the War with Spain.

Canon Access to Our Demands on Spain's Behalf.

THE PROTOCOL FORMALLY SIGNED.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William H. Taft, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency, Julian Canales, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that, upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

It is the intent of the protocol, I have heretofore set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.

By the President: WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of State.

OUR TERMS OF PEACE.

The official statement of the protocol's contents as arranged and given to the press by Secretary of State Taft, is as follows:

(1) That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

(2) That Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Atlantic, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

(3) That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

(4) That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Atlantic, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

(5) That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

(6) On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The Great Notified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—As soon as the protocol was signed this afternoon, Adj. Gen. Corbin sent the following cable dispatch to Hong Kong for transmission to Gen. Merritt at Manila:

"The President directs all military operations against the enemy to be suspended. Peace negotiations are being completed, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions, and their orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt."

The orders to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names.

As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol, and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of leaving the Spanish forces there over San Juan and other points to be preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to General Shafter, to be sent hereafter, will be much different than those to other generals.

There is said to be a fast dispatch boat at Hong Kong which can make the run to Manila by in 48 hours or a little more. Consequently, Gen. Merritt should have his orders by Monday.

Cuban Troops Notified.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—T. Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban Junta, has sent the following dispatch to Bartolomeo Masso, president of the Cuban republic:

"I have, this 13th day of August, 1898, accepted in the name of the Cuban provisional government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to your 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."

The United States government will supply rail cars to the Cuban soldiers in the field, and will thus open the way to a wider distribution among the starving reconcentrated. While the military control of the United States will be complete pending the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, this will be done as well as to offer the necessities of the Cubans or to enable their enemies to say they are to be deprived of the fruits of their long struggle.

Sampson and Schley Go Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The navy department this morning posted a copy of the orders of the secretary promising the officers engaged in the naval battle at Santiago on July 3. Admiral Sampson is advanced eight months and Commodore Schley six. Both will be made rear admirals, with Sampson ranking Schley one number. Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon, is promoted to rear admiral, and the other captains five. Lieut. Wainwright, of the Gloucester, is promoted to commander. Captain McCalla, who commands the Marblehead at Guantanamo, is promoted to lieutenant. A list from which he was released some time ago for cruelty in dealing with a seaman on the Enterprise.

A large number of others, including lieutenant engineers and officers of the marine corps, are also promoted.

Big Prize For a Broken Heart.

Not long since Danville, Ill., jury ordered the male defendant in a breach of promise case to pay the competent sum of \$24,223 to the afflicted fair one. Though it is a pretty high estimate of litigation, yet in general consideration of excellence of the plaintiff's cause, this is the estimate of the jury.

Hostler's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for constipation. The action of the gentle and effective laxative is never accompanied by the griping or marked in the operation. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of constipation, biliousness, headache, dizziness, and other ailments, and a promoter of appetite and health.

"Having hemorrhoids were the plague of my life. Was almost wild. Doan's Ointment cured me quickly and permanently, after a doctor had failed." C. F. Corwell, Valley Street, Sagoy, N. Y.

STOPPED BY PEACE NEWS.

Battle Was to Be Renewed.

At the Front, With General Wilson's Orders to the Spanish Commander, Porto Rico, August 13.—General Wilson moved on Lancaster battery out to the front yesterday afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the right bank of the San Juan river. The Spanish forces were eager for the fray and earlier in the day had fired upon Col. Biddle, of the engineer corps, who, with a platoon of Troop C, of New York, was reconnoitering on their right bank. The Spanish batteries opened a curfew in the road, two thousand yards away, the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the left bank to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond to the infantry fire. The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unharmed, and were soon firing from the bank and shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking the emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a triphammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to fire the other. The intervals for an hour. They had our range and their shrapnel burst repeatedly over our men.

Colonel Bliss, of General Wilson's staff, who had been in the line to the right of the road, and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded, that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spanish have communication with the United States, and the commander asked until this morning in order that he might communicate with Governor General Macias, at San Juan.

"Will the American general if he desires further shelling of blood to remain where he is."

This was the reply that the Spanish commander, Col. Naveillas, sent to General Bliss for the surrender of Alconito last night.

General Wilson this morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not received by the order of General Macias.

As General Macias has no communication with Madrid by any means cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although the Spanish lines in the Lafronca, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

The soldiers of the American army generally receive the news of peace with relief, although some are disappointed that there is to be no further fighting, and many officers express regret at the suspension of hostilities in the midst of the campaign.

The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Porto Rico. General Wilson, at Comano, and General Schwan, at Mayaguez, will remain at those places. General Henry, who is at Utu, will return to Adjuntas, and General Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town.

General Miles expects to do nothing pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

SPAIN DEEPLY GRIEVED.

The Madrid Newspapers in Mourning Over the Loss of the Colonial Possessions.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—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.

El Pais says: "The news is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht, and expressed doubt 'if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace.'"

El Pais prints to-day the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders and says: "Spain, without a murmur, is reduced to the role of a third-rate nation by the terms of the protocol."

El Pais says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

El Pais says: "If Spain had not allowed herself to be dragged into a war, she would have been able to resist the United States for a long time longer."

El Pais says: "The news of the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain is a blow to the pride of the Spaniards, and a blow to the pride of the Spaniards, and a blow to the pride of the Spaniards."

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