

WAR HALTED BY NOTES OF PEACE.

WAR ENDED.

Protocol signed by the Representatives of the United States and Spain—President McKinley Issues a Proclamation—Suspended Hostilities.

Spain has accepted the terms for peace, demanded by the United States, and hostilities have ceased. The protocol, the preliminary document for the basis of peace, was signed by Spain's French representative, M. Cambon, and by the United States Secretary of State, William Day.

The papers were signed at 4:25 o'clock last Friday afternoon and President McKinley immediately issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States 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 United States military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto 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, By the President, WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State."

The following are the terms of the protocol agreed upon by the United States and M. Cambon:

The cessation of Porto Rico to the United States, together with other Spanish West Indian islands, not including Cuba. The relinquishment of sovereignty over Cuba. The cession of an island in the Ladrones. Recognition that the United States shall temporarily occupy the city and harbor of Manila until the final decision as to the disposition of the Philippines is reached. The appointment of a commission to determine the final disposition of the Philippines. The constitution of a peace commission to arrange the future of the Philippines, the same to meet at Paris not later than October 1. The suspension of hostilities to follow the formal signing of the protocol. The evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico to be arranged by a military commission, to be appointed within 10 days and meet within 30 days at Havana and San Juan to arrange details. Raising the blockade against Cuba. Spanish soldiers remaining in Cuba until the end of the rainy season to perform police duty and preserve order. A special commissioner is to be appointed to cooperate with Captain General Blanco in the direction of affairs. Spanish officials to be permitted to collect revenues, with the exception of those imposed upon the importation of food products. Arrangements to be made for feeding, if not compensating, such Spanish soldiers as shall be employed in police duties with the above proclamation orders were issued Friday evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the President's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels.

A Tug With a Fighting Bowel. The tug Uncas, Commander Lieut. R. Brainerd, reached Key West Wednesday, after an exciting fortnight of blockade duty on the North Cuban coast. The Uncas holds the record of the three smaller boats for continuous blockade service, and interesting experiences. She carries Cuban expeditions and lands them almost under the enemy's guns; she chases almost everything from a raft to a battleship, and occupies spare moments by knocking over Spanish block houses and capturing prizes.

On this, her last trip, the Uncas put ashore all her expedition for Gomez, and had a dangerous fire in her hold, just above the magazine. In spite of all this she looked none the worse when she steamed into Key West harbor for more coal and provisions.

Japan Willing to Help the Insurgents. A delegation from the Philippine junta has informed United States Consul Wildman that certain officers of the Japanese cruisers Matsushima and Takasago which have since gone from Manila, had a conference with the junta last Saturday, in the course of which they asserted that they were authorized by the Japanese government to offer to supply Gen. Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition gratis in the event of American abandoning the Philippines and the insurgents wishing to fight for independence. The junta did not reply to the offer, and the Japanese will repeat it to Gen. Aguinaldo on their arrival at Manila.



"Peace Reigns and the Government at Washington Still Lives."

—JAMES G. BLAINE.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Garcia has disbanded his army of Cuban insurgents. New York is arranging for a big reception to the returning soldiers. Sixty tons of supplies left Philadelphia the other day for Porto Rico. Italy is the first country to congratulate America on the termination of the war.

C. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders have arrived at Montauk Point near Santiago.

The paymaster at Chickamauga paid out \$1,900,000 to the troops assembled there, last week. Fifty thousand men will constitute our force in the new military department of Havana.

General Polavieja may succeed Sagasta as premier of Spain after peace has been declared.

Spanish officers at Santiago are reluctant to go home, fearing trouble when they get there.

Forty thousand troops were reviewed by Gen. Breckenridge at Chickamauga last Tuesday.

From July 30 to August 13, \$58,445.24 was taken in as custom duty at Santiago by Gen. Shafter.

Eight hundred Spanish prisoners sailed from Santiago for Madrid on the Alicante last Tuesday.

Ros, the Spanish civil governor of Santiago has been deposed to the satisfaction of Cubans.

The London Times praises President McKinley for his statesmanship exhibited during the war.

Seven thousand troops will leave San Francisco for Manila as soon as the blockade can be obtained.

There were a larger percentage of Rough Riders killed by Spanish bullets at Santiago than by disease.

Three thousand of Shafter's men left Santiago on five transports for Montauk Point, L. I., last Monday.

President McKinley is the recipient of many congratulations on the ending of the American-Spanish war.

The merchant vessels of the world are now free to enter and leave all Cuban and Porto Rican ports.

Paris has been selected as the meeting place for the peace commissioners of Spain and the United States.

By the latter part of the week all of Gen. Shafter's troops will have left Santiago for Montauk Point, L. I.

A surviving Spanish officer says the American soldiers fought like demons at the battle of El Caney on July 1.

The administration purposes to supply with rations the Cuban soldiers who served under Generals Gomez and Garcia.

Spain hopes that the United States will govern Cuba and not allow the island to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

General Shafter expects all the movable troops to be out of Santiago in a few days and encamped at Montauk Point, L. I.

Ambassador Hay may succeed Judge Day as Secretary of State as soon as the latter assumes his position on the peace commission.

A LIVELY BATTLE IN PORTO RICO.

COAMO TAKEN.

Americans Pursue the Fleeing Spaniards But Are Checked by a Ruined Bridge—Enemy's Fortifications Are Formidable.

The town of Coamo, Porto Rico, was captured Tuesday morning after a fight.

General Ernst's brigade was ordered to move at daylight. The main body went along the military road, while Colonel Biddle, of Gen. Wilson's staff, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, made a detour to enter the town from the north.

They met the Spanish forces outside the town and a fight took place which lasted half an hour. The fire was hot. The Spanish in the trenches were driven out. The Spanish losses are unknown. Our loss was six wounded, one seriously. The names of the wounded are not known yet.

Troop C, of New York, pursued the party of fleeing Spanish officers, after the capture of Coamo a distance of four miles along the road to Alibonito.

The Americans were checked at the Cuyon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge, and were shelled from a Spanish battery on the crest of Asonite mountain. The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the position. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers came to their support.

All the men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania wounded in Tuesday's fighting will recover.

The war department Thursday received the following:

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, Aug. 11. Secretary of War, Washington.—The following message received from Gen. Schwan: Camp near Hormigueros, 10th.—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 Lieut. Byron, Eighth cavalry, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in the foot, and Private Fernberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private were killed, and fourteen 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 the enemy from their position, and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was captured in field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men beyond all praise. I propose to commend my march on Mayaguez at an early hour to-morrow.

SCHWAN.

SCHLEY FEELS GRATEFUL.

He Stands Ever Ready to Make Any Sacrifice for the American People.

W. W. Baldwin, of Burlington, Ia., a classmate of Commodore Schley, has received the following letter from him.

"Guantanamo, August 4. "I am much touched by the universal expressions reaching me by every mail. I think I am fairly well balanced, but I shall have to keep my 'lifts and braces' pretty square or I'll run some risk of being spooled by these general acclamations of praise.

"I felt honored by any place in the line, that morning, where I could best serve my people and my country, for I have loved them with equity and integrity all my life, and God bless them. As long as I am given strength to act for them, anyhow or anywhere, no matter at what sacrifice, I stand ready for their service or defense.

W. S. SCHLEY." Promotion for Schley.

The president has determined to recommend to Congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a Rear Admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson.

Captain Clark of the Oregon will be recommended for an advance of six numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers.

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Isaac Newton Vaughn, who dropped dead in his tobacco factory at Richmond, Va., a few days ago, had \$23,600 insurance on his life all taken out in the last four or five years, as follows: Mutual Life, \$100,000; Equitable, \$100,000; Fidelity Mutual, \$50,000; New York Life, \$20,000; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, \$10,000; Massachusetts Mutual, \$10,000; Royal Arcanum, \$3,000.

TERSELY TOLD TELEGRAMS.

Andrew Carnegie has presented Pittsburg, Tex., with a \$5,000 free library.

President McKinley announces that if it is at all possible he will attend the Knights' Templars convolve in Pittsburg on October 11 and 12.

Sheriff Fisher made a raid on negro gamblers near Moultrie, Ga., the other night. Five negroes were killed and many more seriously wounded.

Harry Fisher, an 18-year-old prisoner at the Morgana reform school near Pittsburg, murdered his keeper, John W. Stuckrath, last Saturday. His escape was prevented, that being the object of the murder.

FUTURE OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

NUMEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

Porto Rico Will Be Annexed—Cuba to Be So Governed That She May Desire to Become Part of the United States.

The disposal of the Philippines and the proper governing of Cuba and Porto Rico are the questions which now confront the government at Washington.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with in the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head.

The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies 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 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 problem in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured and the building up of an American city at that 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 with a line of demarcation such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only was retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group and contains about 3,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make out on the subject.

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 will be given to do so.

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 suggested to the people of Cuba and 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 liberty 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 of which the American troops have received in the 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 postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now and to make such recommendations as they determine upon.

COST OF THE WAR.

Navy Department Has Expended \$12,700,000 and the War Department \$65,300,000.

Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far \$150,000,000, of which \$88,000,000 has been actually paid out of the treasury.

Beginning with March 1, when the first increase in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the Treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approximately as follows:

March—Army, \$600,000; navy, \$2,400,000; total, \$3,000,000. April—Army, \$1,200,000; navy, \$9,800,000; total, \$11,000,000. May—Army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000; total, \$19,000,000. June—Army, \$15,500,000; navy, \$6,500,000; total, \$22,000,000. July—Army, \$22,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000; total, \$28,000,000. August 13—Army, \$5,500,000; navy, \$1,500,000; total, \$7,000,000.

Total charged to War Department, \$65,300,000; total charged to Navy Department, \$12,700,000; grand total, \$78,000,000. The appropriations made by Congress on account of the war aggregated about \$380,000,000, and cover the time to January 1, 1899.

Removing Spaniards From Santiago.

The Spanish transport Luzon sailed Sunday from Santiago for Spain with 2,056 Spanish soldiers, four priests, sixteen women, thirty-four children and 127 officers total, 2,237.

The Spanish transport Isla de Luzon, P. De Sustrategui and Isla de Panay, are in port embarking the Spanish troops. It is expected that they will carry over 4,000.

An Innocent Driver Killed.

Frank Kane was shot and killed by officers at St. Louis, the other night near Lafayette park. Two policemen in citizens clothes were watching for robbers and Kane, with a fellow employe, drove past in a delivery wagon. The officers ordered them to halt, but Kane, thinking he was about to be held up, urged his horses to a run. The policemen opened fire with fatal effect.

BATTLE AT MANILA.

Nine Americans Killed in an Encounter With a Superior Number of the Enemy.

The first fighting in the Philippines between the American and Spanish troops occurred August 1, at Malate, a fierce battle ensuing.

In the midst of a raging typhoon and a tremendous downpour of rain the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise our camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The troops engaged in the struggle were the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Battalion, Seventh California Battalion, Third Artillery Regulars and Battery A, Utah.

The attack was directed at the American right flank, held by the Tenth Pennsylvania troops. The dead are: Walter E. Brown, Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania; William Purton, Tenth Pennsylvania; William Stillwagon, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania; Jac. Hull, Jr., Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania; Jesse Noss, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania; John Brady, Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania; Morris Just, First Colorado; L. Dawson, Battery K, Third Artillery, U. S. A.; J. A. McIlraith, Battery H, Third Artillery, U. S. A.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania; Sergeant Alva Walter, Private Lee Snyder, Victor Helms, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson, First California; Captain Richter, Private C. J. Edwards, Third Artillery; Private Chas. Wainfield.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread, and the First California Regiment, with two companies of the Third Artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy was on top of the trenches when these reinforcements arrived.

Flag of Truce Not Recognized.

General Wilson Sunday sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards at Porto Rico of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not received.

Famine at Manila.

The Richest Classes Are Now Suffering for Food. Rains Cause an Epidemic.

The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves, chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops.

The newspapers, though slightly censored, admit that the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments, but it is believed most of them are dysentery due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water.

An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will shortly be exhausted. The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted, and the bakers are burning doors and window frames.

It is impossible to eat uncooked rice. A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there, for a nominal payment, made in worthless drafts. Several animals belonging to British owners have been seized though there is plenty of meat belonging to Spanish owners that had not been taken. An attempt was made to seize the indispensable pony of the circular physician and considerable indignation has been expressed.

Jeweler Murdered in Guatemala.

Recent arrivals from Guatemala state that Eranuel Meyer, a German jeweler, well known in San Francisco, was murdered in a ghastly manner in a hotel in Guatemala City on July 15 for \$21,000 and other valuables. Three natives, one of whom was recently in prison for murder, did the deed. Goods worth \$15,000 have since been recovered.

Exports Exceed Imports.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during July the imports of merchandise amounted to \$50,674,366, of which \$19,513,285 was free of duty. As compared with July, 1897, a decrease is shown of about \$3,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$71,189,741, an increase of over \$1,000,000.

Soldier Court-Martialed and Shot.

Word has been received at Marinette, Wis., from Ponce, Porto Rico, that Private La Duke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who shot and killed Private Stafford, of the regular army, during a quarrel in a saloon at Ponce, was court-martialed July 31, found guilty and shot on the morning of August 4.

The Department of Santiago.

The war office has created the Department of Santiago. It embraces all the territory now controlled by the United States in Cuba. Major General A. R. Chaffee has been assigned to command the department. His forces will consist of six immune regiments, all colored.

Tons of Mail for Porto Rico.

W. F. Sopp, assistant postmaster at Toledo, O., and Paul Hilsenrath, of New Orleans, both experienced postal clerks, will leave on the next transport for Porto Rico. Two tons of mail for Porto Rico is waiting to be forwarded at the first opportunity.

Now Cold Striks.

The steamer Cottage City, which has arrived from Ekagway, brings a report that a rich gold strike has been made 70 miles below Lago Taghig.

SPAIN NOW REALIZES HER LOSSES.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

Havana is Greatly Agitated by the News—Spanish Newspaper Speaks Bitterly Concerning the Result of the War.

The comments of the Spanish press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire. Some days ago the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now, upon 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.

Gen. Blanco telegraphs Madrid 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.

El Pais 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 for a nation which has been dragged into a war which will drag itself with satisfaction the end of the war."

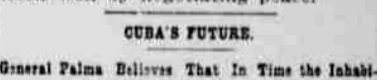
El Epoca says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht," and expresses doubt "if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will quit itself well by negotiating peace."

CUBA'S FUTURE.

General Palma Believes That in Time the Inhabitants May Desire Annexation.

General Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate to this country, said: "What the plans of the United States is, I do not know; but I do not believe there will be any attempt to force annexation. I with most Cubans, believe that the American government will fulfill its promise to give independence to Cuba, establishing at first a sort of military government of its own until the island forms its own government.

"After the Cubans shall have established a firm and independent govern-



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, (Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba.)

ment, it may be that the Cubans themselves will some time voluntarily ask the United States for annexation.

"There are now two objects for Cubans in this country to work for—the sending of food and clothing to the reconcentrated, and the liberation of political prisoners in the Spanish penal settlements. We shall urge this upon the government at Washington."

Hobson's Father Recused.

The president last week appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieut. Hobson of Merrimack fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a Democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his publican fellow townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

CABLE FLASHES.

Germany is said to have plans for the annexation of Samoa. It is reported that Mulai-Ab-El-Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, is dead.

The fate of the monastic orders of the Philippines is causing much unrest among the clergy at Madrid. The English warship Mowat has seized the Santa Cruz and Duff Islands in the Southern Pacific ocean.

The Queen of Spain fears anarchists and extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the palace.

Russia will introduce the dynamite gun on her naval vessels. She was a close observer of recent American operations.

The night train on the railway to Lisuak, thirty-four miles east of Caon, Paris, was derailed Sunday night near Bonniers. Seven persons were killed and forty-one injured.

Now that peace has been declared the erstwhile hostile German press has greatly toned down, and is attempting to show that it always entertained the kindest feelings for the United States.

The German municipal and provincial authorities along the Rhine have decreed the removal of glaring advertisements of an American cereal preparation, which had been placed at the most conspicuous and loveliest spots along the river.