

ARMY 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 D. Taft.

The papers were signed at 4:23 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 D. Taft, 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

"The mail service to Spain will shortly be resumed.

Two thirds of the army in Cuba are taking medicine.

Merchant ships are preparing to sail from Spain for Cuba with supplies.

Italy is the first country to congratulate America on the termination of the war.

Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders have arrived at Montauk Point from Santiago.

Gen. Blanco has resigned. He did not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The death rate at Santiago is increasing and fever becoming more virulent.

The paymaster at Chikamauga paid out \$1,000,000 to the troops assembled there last week.

Fifty thousand men will constitute our force in the new military department of Havana.

One hundred and fifty cases of dysentery exist among the American troops at Cavite.

From July 20 to August 11, 28,445.24 was taken in as custom duty at Santiago by Gen. Shafter.

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

Robert Porter has been appointed to examine the financial and banking systems of Porto Rico.

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

Cubans in Havana are elated over their freedom, but do not as yet give expression to their joy.

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.

The St. Louis arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Monday, having yellow fever on board.

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

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has published a statement disapproving of uprisings against the government.

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

Spain now considers Columbus her evil genius, and she may object to the removal of the discoverer's remains to Spanish soil.

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

Roosevelt and his Rough Riders arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., last Monday. He received a tremendous ovation.

Middleton Camp, near Harrisburg, is rapidly being prepared for the thousands of soldiers who will arrive there in a few days.

Sampson's fleet will be welcomed at New York by a great public demonstration as soon as the vessels can leave southern waters.

Col. Hulings and Lieut. Col. Riddle of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania troops have been praised for their bravery at Porto Rico by Gen. Miles.

Five thousand tons of food will be shipped to Gen. Merritt at Manila in a few days. All these stores will be purchased on the Pacific coast.

The army will now be reduced to 100,000 men, which will be of sufficient number to garrison the various places occupied by the United States.

Censorship of telegraphic messages has been relaxed and cipher messages, government and diplomatic are allowed to be sent from Spain.

Volunteers may be used in various parts of the country, allowing the regular army to assume the more difficult duties.

Monday word was received at Washington from Gen. Shafter saying that the last troop of the 6th army corps would arrive in the United States before Saturday.

All the American and Spanish commanders in Cuba and Porto Rico have acknowledged the receipt to their respective governments of news proclaiming peace.

Two members of Company A, Texas volunteers quarrelled at Dallas, Tex., last Tuesday. The result was that J. M. Bryan plunged a bayonet into the body of J. M. Appling killing him instantly.

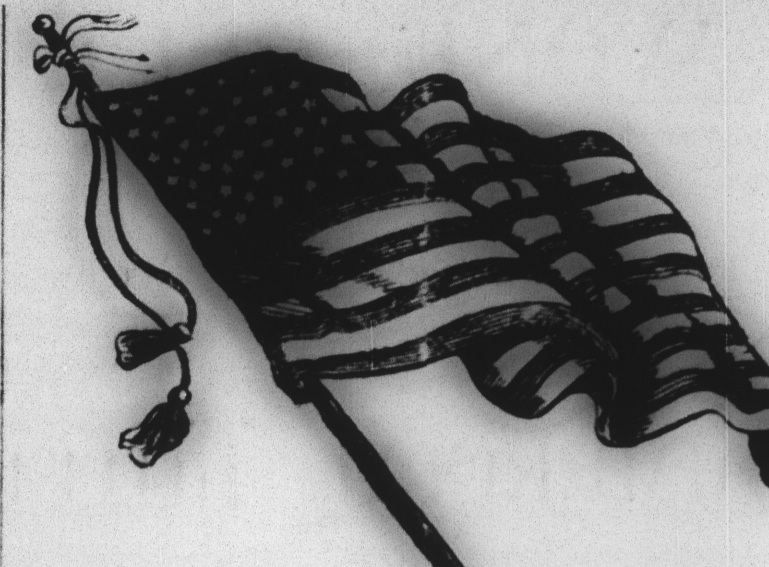
The United States may for a time be obliged to feed the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish government, in that case, will be expected to reimburse the United States for its outlay.

General Fitzhugh Lee is to head the Cuban commission, having for his associates Gen. Wade and Admiral Schley. Gen. Brooke is slated to preside over the Porto Rican commission and secretary of State Day over the peace commission.

Only American vessels will be cleared for the transportation of merchandise between the United States and Porto Rico.

No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the War Department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

Several United States soldiers visited Staten Island, New York, a few days ago. They discovered a number of Cuban boats floating at some of the amusement resorts on the grounds. With a yell they seized the craft and soon had them torn to shreds.



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

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

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MANILA YIELDS TO DEWEY'S GUNS.

THE CITY BOMBARDED.

General Augustus Kropfer to Hong Kong on a German Cruiser—Admits the Surrender—Washington Expected the News.

The final as well as the first victory of the Spanish war has been won by Admiral Dewey.

The following dispatch was received at the Department of State August 13, from Consul Wildman, Hongkong:

"August 13. Dewey's bombardment of Manila Saturday, city surrendered unconditionally. August was taken by Germans in a launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hongkong. I credit report."

The information contained in Consul Wildman's brief message caused intense interest, but created no surprise among those correspondents receiving it. For two or three days news of the fall of Manila had been expected. The last dispatches received from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt indicated that it was their purpose to force a surrender of the city as soon as possible.

It is believed that they joined in a note to General Augustus demanding the surrender of Manila, threatening to make a combined sea and land attack upon the city unless the demand was complied with.

While no further information than that received in Consul Wildman's dispatch has been received by the Administration, it is in a measure confirmed by a brief dispatch from Madrid.

As soon as the protocol was signed last Friday afternoon dispatches were sent to both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt via Hongkong. On Saturday the British steamer Australian left Hongkong for Manila bearing the dispatches from this Government.

The German Consul at Hongkong informed the consul at Manila that outside of Manila were bombed.

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BLANCO PREFERRED WAR.

Considers His Mission in Cuba Ended—No Beliefs Relief From Duty.

Gen. Blanco has published an address to the people in Cuba, in which he said:

"It having been resolved by the Madrid government to conclude peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country ended, and have solicited my relief from duty. I could not urge upon you a pacific solution of the existing struggle, when not long ago I advised you to maintain the war in any event."

The general then goes on to state the hopes which animated him when he was willing to continue disputing inch by inch the territory he was defending. But since the nation's government, since inspired by patriotism, believes the moment has arrived to make peace, it is his duty faithfully to second her purpose. He concludes:

"I see myself obliged to leave you at the present and difficult moment. Nevertheless, I will not do it without advising you to maintain the calmness and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain in Cuba, which represent the fruit of your labors, and thus I think I have rendered my last and most disinterested service to Cuba, to her inhabitants and especially to the city of Havana."

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FUTURE OF OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

NUMEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

Porto Rico Will Be Annexed—Cuba to Be Governed That the May Be to Be Governed 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 is 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 that 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 government.

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 5,000,000 people, which are