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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 4, 1898.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

A naval officer who inspected the harbor defenses of Santiago says that the \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition thrown into them from the American fleet was practically wasted.

Gen. Wade's Porto Rico division will consist of nine volunteer regiments. The eighth New York will probably be selected. Brig. Gen. Frank is now in command at Camp Thomas.

According to the Havana correspondent of the London Times, half of the reconcentrados in some of the settlements have died since the war began.

Col. Page, of the Third Infantry, is the last surviving colonel of regulars of the Cuban army of invasion, and he is ill and on his way home.

Gen. Miles' forces occupied Juan Diaz, a city eight miles inland from Ponce, and were greeted with enthusiasm by the populace.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie ran into San Juan and fired a shot at Morro Castle, eliciting no response.

Gen. Wilson has been designated as temporary military governor of Porto Rico.

Manila is reduced to such straits that the natives are feeding on dogs.

Porto Ricans Overjoyed.
Washington, August 4.—Direct telegraphic communication has been established between the War Department in Washington and Gen. Miles at Ponce, Porto Rico, and the first official message from the Ponce office was the following from the commanding general:
"Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898.
"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
"Your telegram, 27th received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition; four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies.
"The Custom House has already yielded \$14,000.
"As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.
"Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities."

Off to Search for Andree.
Vancouver, B. C., August 4.—Dr. Terwange, a young Frenchman, left for Skagway today to search for Andree's big balloon. At Skagway he will be met by eight other members of the party and M. Varich, head of the expedition.

The start of the expedition will be made from Skagway. It was intended to make the search for Andree first in a balloon capable of carrying 9,000 pounds, but it was afterward decided to take a smaller and speedier air vessel. This will carry 5,000 pounds, and was built in Vancouver.

Dr. Terwange would not state his exact destination. Supplies will be sent around by St. Michael and will be cached at different points along the river for him. His search will be in out-of-the-way places in northern Alaska. He is confident that he will come across some trace of the Arctic explorer before he returns.

The expedition is under the auspices of the Geographical Society of France.

Overhauling Camara's Ships.
Cadiz, August 4.—Two steamers have been stopped when clearing for Tangiers with coiled silver.

It is impossible to discover the names of the ships that passed Gibraltar, as the government has taken possession of the Cartagena wires since eight o'clock this morning.

According to a letter from Cartagena the Numanca's boilers are being tried. If satisfactory she is going to Cadiz to mount artillery.

A Porto Rican Postoffice.
Washington, Aug. 4.—The Postmaster-General issued an order modifying his order of April 6, prohibiting the despatch of mail to Spain or dependencies, so as to permit postal communications between the United States and Ponce, Porto Rico.

THE TERMS MADE PUBLIC.

President McKinley Gives an Outline of Conditions Demanded.

PORTO RICO TO BE OURS

Freedom for Cuba; a Ladrone Island and a Coaling Station in the Philippines for Us.

Fate of the Remainder of the Pacific Islands to Be Decided by a Commission to Be Appointed at a Future Stage in the Negotiations—Spain Seems Likely to Accept Terms Speedily—She Has Now Asked for Further Particulars.

Washington, Aug. 4.—At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting Tuesday the following statement was given out concerning President McKinley's answer to Spain's peace proposal:
"In order to remove any misapprehension as to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:
"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies."

To Raise Our Flag in Hawaii.
San Francisco, August 4.—The cruiser Philadelphia, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, spick and span from the navy yard at Mare Island, sailed for Honolulu at 2:50 Wednesday afternoon with Admiral Miller who is to represent the United States Navy in the formal raising of the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands. The cruiser steamed down the bay at an eight-knot gait to the accompaniment of 1,000 whistles on the bay and shore and the booming of cannon on Alcatraz and Angel Islands.

San Francisco Boys to Philippines.
San Francisco, August 4.—San Francisco gave another big batch of boys in blue hearty cheers as they marched from Camp Merritt and embarked for Manila on the steamship St. Paul Thursday. The troops consisted of the First Battalion, South Dakota Volunteers, recruits for the Colorado and Minnesota regiments now on the way to or at the Philippines, and officers sufficient to make up 850 men, the capacity of the transport.



and the like cession of an island in the Ladrone.

"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. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that Commissioners will be named by the United States to meet Commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

Spain Asks Particulars.
Madrid, Aug. 4.—The Cabinet, after discussing the reply of President McKinley to the Spanish peace overtures presented by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, decided to send a note to the United States Government asking for a more definite expression of the meaning of the words "immediate evacuation," and also a more definite reference to the disposition of the Philippines.

As Viewed in London.
London, Aug. 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:
"The rumors that President McKinley insisted on getting a definite reply not later than tomorrow seem to be confirmed by the unusual rapidity of official procedure here. Generally, when the Spanish Government has to take an important decision, a long series of Cabinet Councils is devoted to what is called, in semi-official phraseology, 'exchanging impressions'—a euphemism for talking at large, bringing recalcitrant members into line, and postponing a decision until the morrow."

"It was expected, therefore, in the most important question, war or peace that these preliminary operations would require many days. In reality, if not entirely dispensed with, they were got through in a single sitting; and the whole procedure of examining the American demands, deciding on a course of action, and preparing a formal reply, was accomplished, if we may trust the Madrid press, in less than twenty-five hours."

We May Assume Liability.
Washington, Aug. 4.—It is understood to be the present intention of the Administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain on account of injury to personal property in Cuba.

Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the Government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

Gen. Merritt Asks for More Troops.
San Francisco, Aug. 4.—In reply to a dispatch received from Gen. Merritt, now at Cavite, Gen. Merriam cabled that since the departure of the Governor General of the Philippines five transports with 4,897 men had sailed from this port.

Scarcely had this message been sent before, as it is reported, Gen. Merriam was notified by the War Department that Gen. Merritt had asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops in order to be able to meet any emergency which may arise on account of the hostile attitude of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

WATSON'S FLEET.

Peace Proposals Do Not Delay the Expedition to Spain.

Washington, August 4.—Ample evidence is furnished that Cabinet officers were in earnest when they said that Spain's overtures toward peace would not retard the aggressive campaigns of the United States military and naval forces. Not only are the preparations for conquering Porto Rico going ahead without the slightest disposition on the part of the authorities to be influenced by the presentation of the Spanish note, but the naval administration is equally active in expediting its plan for punishing the enemy. M. Cambon's visit to the White House on Tuesday night very naturally has been construed to have ended the usefulness of the much-discussed formation of warships officially designated the eastern squadron, but better known as Watson's fleet. Inquiry at the Navy Department today, however, developed that this is not the case. The vessels of the eastern squadron are being prepared for active service without regard to diplomatic notes and consideration of peace propositions. It was shown by the unreserved remarks of naval officials that the Navy Department has not taken any official cognizance of Spain's admission that she wants the war to end.

POPULACE SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES WITH ENTHUSIASM—SPANISH TROOPS HETTER LEAVING RIFLES AND AMMUNITION IN BARRACKS—CAPTURE INCLUDES 60 LIGHTERS, 26 SAILING VESSELS AND 120 TONS OF COAL—A LIVELY SKIRMISH AT YAUCO.

Washington, August 4.—The American army under Gen. Miles has pushed on from Guanica and the Stars and Stripes are floating over Ponce, the largest city in Porto Rico. The evacuation of the city by the Spanish troops was accomplished without the loss of a single life on the American side.

The surrender was made to Commander Davis, of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, who had been sent from Guanica by Capt. Higginson under orders from Gen. Miles to blockade the port. The ships accompanying the Dixie were the Annapolis and Gloucester. Their appearance off shore early in the morning gave rise to the fear that the city was about to be bombarded, and a delegation was sent aboard to announce that no resistance would be offered to the Americans taking possession. This was followed by a formal surrender, and the Dixie entered the port.

The transports, bearing Gen. Miles' troops, and conveyed by the battleship Massachusetts, and the cruisers Cincinnati and Wasp, arrived early in the day, and when the news of the surrender was communicated to them the landing of the troops was begun. This was carried forward with great rapidity, the men being in high spirits and anxious to hoist the flag on the enemy's territory. There was not a single mishap.

The Spanish garrison, in their haste to get out of the city before the arrival of the Americans, abandoned much valuable military property, including arms, ammunition and stores. The entry of the troops was in the nature of an ovation, the Porto Ricans welcoming them as friends rather than as hostile invaders. They cheered the soldiers and loudly proclaimed their satisfaction at the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the city. Many announced their intention of joining the march against San Juan.

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Corn—July 32 @ 32 1/2
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BUTTER.
Creamery—extras 10 @ 17
Firsts 15 1/2 @ 16
State Dairy tubs, extras 15 @ 15 1/2
Factory, Fresh, firsts 12 1/2 @ 13

CHEESE.
State—Full cream, new, large 2 25 @ 2 50
Small 0 1/2 @ 7 1/4

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, # bbl. 2 25 @ 2 50
Onions, white, # bbl. 1 75 @ 2 00

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls, # lb. @ 10 1/2
Chickens, # lb. 11 1/2 @ 13
Turkeys, # lb. 7 @ 8
Ducks, # pair. 40 @ 50
Geese, # pair. 75 @ 112
Squab, # pair. 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.
Broilers, Phila. 18 @ 22
Fowls, State & Penna., # lb. @ 9 1/2
Squab, # doz. @ 2 00

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BEVES.—Medium to good native steers, \$5 00 @ 15 30 # 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$4 45 @ 5 10; bulls at \$3 20 @ \$4 00; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 25 @ \$4 00.

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PONCE HAS SURRENDERED

Our Flag Flies in Porto Rico's Chief City Now Occupied by Miles.

CAPITULATES TO NAVY.

Despite Boasts to Contrary the City Welcomes Americans Without Firing a Shot in Defence.

Populace Salute the Stars and Stripes With Enthusiasm—Spanish Troops Hetter Leaving Rifles and Ammunition in Barracks—Capture Includes 60 Lighters, 26 Sailing Vessels and 120 Tons of Coal—A Lively Skirmish at Yauco.

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WELCOME THE INVADERS.

Porto Ricans Joyfully Hunting Down Spanish Prisoners for American Army.

Ponce, August 4.—Porto Rico is turning American as fast as the United States troops advance. The Americans do not have to hunt the Spaniards; the citizens are doing that for them. Imagine a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are hunting the other one-fifth and bringing them in by the nape of the neck, or wherever they can get hold of them, one, two, or three at a time, to the city.

BERLIN'S OBEQUES.

Berlin, August 4.—Monday evening Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Count von Schoenborn arrived at Friedrichshagen. In the presence of the Chancellor the coffin was closed, after which Prince von Hohenlohe left Friedrichshagen.

Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, who wore a mourning costume, arrived at Kiel Monday evening. Baron von Bulow, the foreign minister, and Dr. Lucanus, chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, are also at Kiel. The Emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the Reichstag building.

The famous German artist, Herr Franz von Loubach, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of the dead statesman.

The Emperor has ordered the court to go into mourning for ten days and has ordered the army to go into mourning for eight days. The flags of all the imperial and state buildings will be at half mast until after the funeral.

Smokeless Powder Order.
Washington, August 4.—As a result of the renewed consideration in the light of what was demonstrated at Santiago, particularly by the New Orleans, the only vessel of the American fleet using the new explosive, the Navy Department has decided to purchase 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder for general distribution among the ships of the service. The requirements of the navy are 3,500,000 pounds so that powder of the smokeless variety will fill less than a third of the magazine space on the various war vessels. Eighty cents a pound is the estimate made by the Navy Department for the entire contract, thus insuring an expenditure of \$800,000 for the initial contract.

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