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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 18, 1898.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Minister Sewall at Hawaii has informed the State Department that Hawaii has paid to Japan \$75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times in the last three years. Minister Sewall says that the payment was in full settlement of all Japanese claims, public and private. He also reports that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Honolulu expressed thanks to the United States Government for its good offices in the matter.

A tornado, accompanied by hail, and running from northeast to southwest, struck last night about four miles west of Gary, S. D., a small village on the Watertown branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, just across the Minnesota border. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away, and nine persons were killed.

On Sunday morning the converted lighthouse tender Mangrove made its appearance before Calbarren. Advancing on the port it opened fire on the town. At 2:29 the firing ceased, though the Mangrove did not retire. It fired eighty-seven shells over the town. No injury was done to persons, and no damage was caused in the town.

The Government is reducing war expenses by returning to their owners as fast as possible ships under charter. The Louisiana was returned to the Cronwell Line and the Iroquois and Cherokee will be turned over to the Clyde line. The Lampasas will go back to the Mallory line.

Harvesting in Russia is going on incessantly day and night. This year's crop is a record one for Russia. The demand for agricultural implements has been so great that the entire supply has been sold out. A number of new flour mills are being built.

There was an enormous concourse of people in Dublin to take part in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of a monument to Wolfe Tone, the Irish revolutionist, in commemoration of his patriotic services in the rebellion of 1798.

The British Parliament was prorogued Friday until Oct. 20; the speech of the Queen congratulated both houses upon the acts passed, and reviewed the Government's relations with other countries.

The Canadian coast defenses on the Pacific are being greatly strengthened, which gives color to the report that the British Government is determined not to be taken by surprise in case of war.

There is continued and increasing indignation in England at the recent agreement between Russia and China and the rebuffs England has been dealt in such negotiations.

Major Reid, of Savannah, Ga., died at Hotel Marlborough, New York, upon receiving news of his mother's illness. A second telegram in an hour told of her death.

The arrival of the armored vessels of Admiral Sampson's command at New York this week will be attended by a formal demonstration in the North River.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Troops C and F of the Third United States Cavalry landed at Montauk Point amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Owing to the illness of his wife, the Lord Mayor of London has postponed, possibly abandoned, his proposed visit to the United States.

William R. Day and Senator Cushman K. Davis are the two members of the Peace Commission so far selected.

Lieut. Hobson saves Patrick Halloran, a cripple, from being run over by a trolley car at Newark.

The bodies of 300 Cubans and Spaniards have been cremated at El Caney within the last week.

It is credibly reported that Colombia has fully agreed to the Italian demands.

Gen. Shafter expects to start for home on Saturday next.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A despatch received from Hong Kong says that Captain-General Augustin, Governor of the Philippines, was dismissed by his government on Aug. 8, and succeeded by Gen. Jaudenes.

The Spanish officers, after the occupation of Manila by the Americans, received their freedom under parole. The judicial administration of the city remains in the hands of the Spanish authorities as formerly.

Watch the date on your paper.

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

Protocol Signed and an Armistice Proclaimed by the President.

ALL BLOCKADES RAISED.

Orders Sent to All Commanders at the Front to Discontinue Operations.

Spain Shall Relinquish All Sovereignty Over Cuba; Cede Porto Rico and an Island in the Ladronez to the United States; The United States Shall Hold the City and Bay of Manila Pending the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace.

Washington, August 18.—The war between the United States and Spain, which was formally declared to exist by Congress at 3 o'clock on the morning of April 21, last, was practically ended at 4:23 o'clock Friday afternoon when Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French Ambassador representing Spain, affixed their signatures to duplicate copies of a protocol establishing a basis upon which the two countries, acting through their respective commissioners, could negotiate terms of peace. Immediately following the execution of the protocol, President McKinley signed a proclamation declaring the existence of an armistice, and, pursuant to a provision of the protocol, orders were transmitted at once to Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, to Gen. Shafter in Cuba, and to Gen. Merritt in the Philippines, and to Admiral Dewey at Manila and Admirals Sampson and Watson at Guantanamo, to cease hostilities; and to Admiral Howell at Key West, in command of the blockade fleet, to raise the blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The orders also include the liberating of the port of Manila from the blockade that has been maintained there by Admiral Dewey since May 1. Copies of the proclamation were sent to our Ambassadors and Ministers in South America, and notification of the signing of the protocol was sent to all other diplomatic representatives of the United States.

Terms of the Protocol.
The protocol provides:
"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 Ladronez, 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 shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
"5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.
"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."

An Armistice Declared.
The proclamation declaring the existence of an armistice reads:
"By the President of the United States of America:
"A PROCLAMATION.
"Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 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, 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 stipulation 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.
"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."

Suspend all hostilities and blockade. President's proclamation is as follows: (Here follows the text of the proclamation.)

Augustin Flees on German Warship.
Washington, August 18.—The following despatch was received at the Department of State:
"Hong Kong, Aug. 15.—Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila on Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augustine was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. I credit report.

"WILDMAN, Consul."
Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—The German warship Kaiserin Augusta arrived here Monday from Manila, having on board Gen. Augustin, Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Augustin shortly after his arrival had a conference with the Spanish Consul here. Newspaper men sought to interview him, but he declined to say anything further than that he was proceeding to Spain as rapidly as possible.

The officers and crew of the Kaiserin Augusta were equally reticent and refused to say under what circumstances Gen. Augustin left Manila. It is remarked that the fastest German cruiser was used to bring him to Hong Kong.

The Kaiserin Augusta brought only a few mails for the German Consul. At present the Consul is at Canton. His mails have therefore not been opened yet.

Blanco Also Resigns His Command.
Madrid, August 18.—The Government has received from Captain-General Blanco a dispatch offering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The Cuban autonomist government has resigned. It is believed that the Spanish Government will decline to accept the resignations of Blanco and Augustine.

Havana telegrams represent the Spanish element in the colony as favoring American annexation as the best means to insure prosperity and avert anarchy.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.
The cruiser New Orleans entered San Juan harbor Tuesday as far as the wreck that the Spaniards sank after Admiral Sampson bombarded the town, their object being to prevent the American warships from approaching close to the city. Capt. Folger, the commander of the cruiser, went ashore and paid his respects to Captain-General Macias. The latter returned Captain Folger's call on Wednesday. The sunken wreck was found to effectually block the harbor.

Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at an early hour Tuesday morning in San Francisco. He then turned the revolver upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis is accepted by the family and by the intimate acquaintances and friends of the household that Mr. Corbett was laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

The President has appointed these two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico: For Cuba—Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler, For Porto Rico—Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William W. Gordon.

The Spanish cabinet has directed Captain-General Blanco and other officials to retain their posts until the evacuation of Cuba is completed.

THE CAPTURE OF COAMO.

Another Porto Rican Stronghold Seized by American Forces Under Wilson.

WITH SEVEN WOUNDED.

Spanish Suffer a Loss of 12 Killed Including 3 Officers, and 35 Wounded.

Americans Capture 180 Prisoners, Practically the Whole Force of Spanish Except the Cavalry—Attack Neatly Planned and Splendidly Executed—Natives Received Our Troops With Expressions of Delight—Deadly Fire of the Americans.

Coamo, Porto Rico, Aug. 18.—Gen. Wilson took the town of Coamo Tuesday morning, with a loss of only seven men wounded, all members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Spanish are known to have lost their commander, Major Yellicuss, Capt. Eacote, Capt. Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have had thirty-five wounded.

The Americans captured 180 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards, except the cavalry.

The capture of the town and garrison was neatly planned and splendidly executed. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers moved to a point off the north of the town at night, and, by a forced march of eight miles across the mountains, arrived at the rear of the town about 7 o'clock in the morning, just in time to cut off the enemy's retreat.

At daylight the Third Wisconsin and Troop C, of Brooklyn, moved by the right flank, and the artillery, supported by the Second Wisconsin, advanced in the center. The Fourth Cavalry took up a position from which it could gallop to the field and sweep the Valley into the town.

At 7 o'clock fire was opened upon the blockhouse, which was hammered with shell and shrapnel. The Spaniards replied with a few shots from their Mausers and then fled.

The blockhouse was soon ablaze, and the artillery fire in front ceased at 7:45 a. m.

Almost immediately volley firing was heard in the rear of the town. The Spaniards, in seeking to escape, ran straight into the arms of Col. Huling's regiment, posted on the hills commanding the road.

The enemy sought protection in trenches, but they could not withstand the deadly fire. With their commander and the two captains killed they were compelled to surrender.

A troop of fifty Spanish cavalry escaped through the mountains, our cavalry being unable to pursue them.

The Spaniards had destroyed the stone bridge across the river Coamo, leading into the town, but it was evident that they were not prepared to make a strong resistance, as no artillery was posted there.

The natives received the Americans with delight. Gen. Wilson, immediately after taking the town, pushed the Wisconsin troops a mile out beyond, where they will camp for the night.

Sampson and Schley Promoted.
Washington, Aug. 18.—The President has decided upon the rewards for the chief officers who took part in the naval battle off Santiago on July 3. Sampson is promoted eight numbers, Schley is promoted six numbers and both are made Rear Admirals. Capt. Clark will be promoted one number more than the other Captains, and Lieut. Commander Walworth goes up more numbers than any other officer.

The addition of Sampson and Schley to the list of Rear Admirals, the retirement of Admirals Kirkland and Norton and the recent promotion of Commodore McNaught will make the list of Rear Admirals on the active list consist of Miller, Sicard, Matthews, Luce, Dewey, McNaught, Sampson and Schley.

Garca Takes a Town.
Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.—Col. Garcia, a Cuban, has just arrived by land from the front with despatches. He reports that Gen. Garcia occupies Gibara, which was evacuated by the Spaniards, who left 1,000 sick and wounded behind them.

The Cubans are taking care of these. Everything was quiet at Gibara when Col. Garcia left. The stores had been opened and trade resumed.

Gen. Garcia has demanded of Gen. Luque, who commands 12,000 troops at Holguin, that he surrender the city. Negotiations for the surrender of the place are proceeding. The Spaniards there are starving.

Mr. Curzon Accepts.
London, Aug. 18.—Mr. Balfour, today, in the House of Commons, announced Mr. Curzon's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India, in succession of the Earl of Elgin.

Rear Admiral Kirkland Dead.
Vallejo, Cal., August 18.—Admiral Kirkland died at 7 o'clock this evening. He was first on the list of Rear Admirals in active service and therefore ranking officer in the United States Navy.

The killing of the Cuban who was shot by a sentinel, who detected him in the act of stealing commissary supplies, has created a furor among the Cuban inhabitants of Santiago, who denounce the act as a cold-blooded and wholly unnecessary murder.

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NAVY LOSES ANOTHER LIFE.

Emanuel Noulours of the Bancroft Killed in Cortes Bay.

Key West, Aug. 18.—The Bancroft arrived from a cruise off the Isle of Pines, bringing the news of the capture of a schooner at Puerto Cortes, after a brisk skirmish with Spanish soldiers on shore. The schooner was first sighted about ten miles off the south coast, and as she ran into shallow water the Bancroft's launch was sent in pursuit, manned by fourteen men under command of Lieut. Henry B. Wilson.

The skipper of the Spaniard headed toward Puerto Cortes at once and soon beached the schooner. The crew scrambled ashore with a rope and pulled the vessel higher up on the sand. The Bancroft's launch was approaching at a lively rate when Spanish soldiers appeared and opened a rifle fire on Lieut. Wilson's men. The launch did not falter, and replied with her rapid-firing one-pounder in the bow.

As the launch moved closer in shore the Spaniards recoiled under the hail from the one-pounder, and most of them took to flight. But when within a few yards of the beached schooner, Stoker Emanuel Noulours threw up his arms and fell back dead in the launch with a bullet through his chest. Apprentice James Munroe was not daunted by the death of his comrade, but leaping into the water, swam toward the shore with a rope. Seaman Valdemar Halmgren also jumped into the water.

Both men reached the shore in safety and attached ropes to the schooner. The schooner was then pulled off the beach. It was found that she was the Carmite, with a cargo of firewood. A number of prisoners were also captured and they were brought back to the Bancroft.

The Department of Santiago.
Washington, Aug. 18.—The War Department at Washington in an order established the Military Department of Santiago. The order is as follows:
"War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 10, 1898.
"By direction of the President, a geographical military department is hereby established, to be known as the Department of Santiago, to consist of all that part of the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto as have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States. The headquarters of the department will be established in the city of Santiago. Major-General Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Santiago.
"Brig-Generals Leonard Wood and Ezra P. Evans, United States Volunteers, will report to Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, for duty in the Department of Santiago.
"The officers of the several staff departments now on duty with the General officers above named are temporarily assigned to the like duties at their respective headquarters.
"By order of the Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

The Last Naval Fight.
Manzanillo, August 18.—Manzanillo, on the south coast of Santiago province, west of Santiago de Cuba, was bombarded for over twelve hours, beginning Friday at about 3:30 in the afternoon, when the second rate protected cruiser Newark laid 5,000 yards off shore and threw six-inch shells, and the gunboat Svanhoe, the Osceola, Hist and Alvarado, at ranges of from 600 to 800 yards, swept the shore batteries with their 4-inch guns, 6-pounders, and smaller guns. The active bombardment lasted an hour and a half until 5 o'clock, when there was a lull for an hour. After that the Newark used her 6-inch guns every half hour through the night.

Col. Hay Succeeds Mr. Day.
Washington, August 18.—The President, it is said, has decided to appoint Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador in London, as the successor of Mr. William R. Day as secretary of State. Mr. Day's resignation will take effect when he has organized the peace commission, some time next month, and prior to his departure with the other commissioners for Paris, where their sessions will be held in accordance with the provisions of the protocol signed last week at the White House.

Macias Declines to Respect Flag of Truce.
"Headquarters of Gen. Wilson at Coamo, August 18.—Gen. Wilson Saturday morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As Gen. Macias has no communication with Madrid, he may thus cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities has been ordered.

Key's Monument Unveiled.
The monument in Mount Olivet cemetery, Frederick, Md., over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was unveiled. Thousands of visitors from every part of Maryland and the District of Columbia witnessed the ceremonies.

More Transports Arrive at Montauk.
Four more transports arrived at Montauk with more than 3,000 officers and men. Among them were Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Wheeler, who came on the Miami. On the St. Louis there had been one death from yellow fever, but there were no remaining suspicious cases of sickness.

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