

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

The government will make an immediate attempt to raise the Cristobal Colon

The Italian government intends to propose the construction of six armored cruisers.

The transports Arizona and Scandia will, when they reach Manila, be converted into floating hospitals.

President McKinley has decided to assert our rights in the Pacific by establishing a coaling station at Samoa.

The next troops for Manila may go by way of the Suez canal. A scarcity of transports on the Pacific coast is the cause.

Aguinardo has sent a message to Consul-General Wildman, saying the United States should declare its intentions before asking the insurgents to state theirs.

General Shafter has received orders to move his entire army North. This will apply not only to the sick, but to the well, as it is thought that the hardships through which the men have gone must have taxed the vitality of even the strongest.

Well-founded rumors are in circulation that a concerted attempt will be made next month by a fleet of Canadian sealers to raid the rookeries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. There is but one government vessel, the gunboat Wheeling, to guard Behring sea against pelagic sealers.

There is great uneasiness on all sides says a London dispatch, in regard to the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury, in yielding to Russian aggressiveness, is responsible for a dangerous complication which can only be overcome by a prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease. In this connection a story is current that the Princess of Wales' hurried departure from England was in response to a dispatch from her sister, the dowager empress of Russia, bearing upon Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the dowager empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the Far East, and it is said that great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

On Wednesday General Brooke landed 300 men at Arroyo, 60 miles east of Ponce, Porto Rico. From there he can strike the military road leading to San Juan to Cayey, beyond Alibonito. This will compel the Spanish commander, General Otega, to abandon his stronghold, or be caught between two fires.

Mayor Van Wyck of New York, made a record as a beach hero. He rescued three young women from death in the waves at Freeport, L. I. One had gone beyond her depth, and the others, in attempting her rescue, also went down, when the mayor dashed in and brought all three ashore unconscious.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has sent an urgent appeal to General Shafter to remove our troops from the fever districts of Cuba. He says: "To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once."

A cablegram to the Boston Journal from Ponce, Porto Rico, says: A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts. The friction between the line officers and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached a climax Monday, when Colonel Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel Chaffin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Dousecaunt and Captain Goodell, company K, resigned their commissions.

Special to the Tribune from Washington dated Wednesday says: Spain has practically agreed to the terms of peace without asking for their material modification. The hour spent by Ambassador Cambon at the White House this afternoon not only removed all doubt on this point, but sufficiently indicated that a formal conclusion of the negotiations would be secured more promptly than had been expected by even the most sanguine. The character of the inquiries regarding certain details demonstrated that Spain in all sincerity was ready to end the war, the sooner the better, but apparently could not resist temporizing for a few days for the sake of avoiding an appearance of too great precipitancy in surrendering, and at the same time taking advantage of the opportunity to gain a few trivial concessions which would be popular with Spaniards generally.

Minor News Items.

It is said that by a brave dash at a critical moment the negro troops saved the rough riders from extermination at Santiago.

Official advices in Washington from Santiago place the entire number of cases of yellow fever in our army there at 900 or less.

It is believed in San Francisco that the monitor Monterey will stop and take possession of the Caroline islands en route to Manila.

LATER NEWS.

A dispatch from Santiago to Adjutant-General Corbin says the Lycan 8 has been loaded with the Spanish sick. It carried 1,000 and left Wednesday morning.

The United States has magnanimously offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, whenever Spain is ready to repatriate them.

Had a rescue boat been sent out, many of the victims of the La Bourgoigne might have been saved. There is ample evidence that some of them clung to wreckage for three or four days before they perished.

Senator Morgan, of the Hawaiian commission, is quoted by the San Francisco Call as saying that ex-President Dole will be the first governor of Hawaii, and not Minister Sewall, as recently reported. The senator added that he had the best of reasons for believing that Admiral Miller was carrying Dole's commission to the island.

Vessels arriving at San Francisco from Oregon and Puget sound ports have reported sighting a dangerous derelict in the path of navigation. It has been surmised to be the wreck of either the Jane Grey, Nomad or Forest Queen, all of which are missing, and are possibly adrift on the ocean. Captain Turner, of the Iroquois, has received orders to proceed to Mare Island, procure a supply of explosives, and go in search of the derelict that is a menace to navigation. He is either to tow it into port or blow it up.

General Miles' invasion of Porto Rico is progressing in an entirely satisfactory manner, and the Americans are gaining ground daily. His plan is to have the troops march on San Juan from four different directions. When Schwan and Henry form a junction at Arecibo there will be a formidable army ready to march on San Juan. The forage for horses is superb. Miles is giving his personal attention to the management of the details of the campaign. He intends to press forward to San Juan, regardless of peace negotiations until Washington orders hostilities to cease.

Chaplain McIntyre, of the battleship Oregon, makes a severe arraignment of Admiral Sampson and "Fighting Bob" Evans in connection with the naval battle at Santiago. He said: "Sampson reported himself within four miles of the Cristobal Colon when she pulled down her flag. He did not get a shore of the prize money, for the ship must be within four miles to share in the money. Sampson will therefore get \$10,000 of the prize money, while Captain Clark, who fought with the Oregon as never a man fought with a ship before, will get only \$500, and you who have had just exactly as much to do with the battle as Sampson will not get a cent."

The total collections of war tax in the Northwest district for the first month (July) amounted to nearly \$200,000.

Owing to a scarcity of transports most of the troops at San Francisco may have to remain there for some time yet.

Passengers report conditions at St. Michaels as extremely precarious. Thousands of people are stranded and relief must be sent by the government.

Three were killed and a number of mail clerks severely injured at Canton, Junction, Mass., Monday, by the express mail special, from New York to Boston, jumping the track.

The Hawaiian commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, have arrived in San Francisco and will take passage for Honolulu on the Mariposa.

Ex-Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, died Monday. He was the largest individual property owner in the bay city. He superintended the construction of the Sutro canal at Virginia City, Nev.

Work has begun on the fortifications at Point Wilson, Wash. These fortifications will be constructed by the government direct, and not by contract as is the case with works on Admiralty head and Marrowstone point. About 200 men will be employed and the work will be pushed ahead as speedily as circumstances will permit.

Cannerymen at Astoria have been offering five cents for salmon. The run of fish continues light and indications are that the pack will be at least 110,000 cases short of that of last year. This is due in a great measure to the fact that nearly every fisherman on the river has sold fish to the cold storage companies as they have paid half a cent more than the packers.

A Washington special to the Herald says: In connection with the probable selection of Secretary Day as one of the peace commissioners, it is stated that he will at an early date retire from the office of secretary of state, and, after concluding his labors as a member of the commission, resume the practice of law at Canton. Although this is the first public announcement that Day intends to retire from public life, it has long been known to his intimate friends that when he accepted the portfolio he did so with the understanding that he would resign immediately after peace was restored between Spain and the United States.

Word has been received at San Francisco that on the day the news of annexation was received at Honolulu an expedition, authorized by the Hawaiian republic, started on a 1,700 mile voyage to annex two islands to the Hawaiian group. The islands in question are Byer and Morell, about 100 miles apart. The Hawaiian flag has never been raised over these islands and Senator G. N. Wilcox was sent on the steamer Windale formally to annex them to the Republic of Hawaii.

A BLOODY BATTLE

Manila the Scene of a Renewal of Hostilities.

SPANISH LOSSES WERE HEAVY

Repulsed After Hard Fighting—Forces of the Enemy Numbered Over Three Thousand—Rebels Remained Neutral—Fighting Lasted Four Hours.

London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says:

The German steamer Petarch left Manila August 8 and has arrived here. She reports that the Spanish soldiers at Manila attacked the American camp on the night of July 31.

The Spanish forces were over 8,000 strong. They charged the American line several times. The fire of the Americans broke the Spanish center, and they retreated. Later, they made a second charge, but shortly retreated to the bushes, keeping up an incessant fire.

Eleven Americans were killed, and 37 wounded. Spanish losses are reported to be heavy.

During the fighting the rebels remained neutral.

Another Account.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—A special to the Call, from Cavite, Aug. 6, via Hong Kong, says:

The American forces engaged the enemy before Malate on last Sunday night, and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses.

Our troops lost 13 killed and 47 wounded.

It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spanish.

The fighting lasted four hours.

The Americans engaged were part of the Tenth Pennsylvania, First California and the Third regular artillery.

RELEASE DEMANDED.

French Steamer Olinde Rodriguez Wanted by Owners.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Temps today says: "Fresh and energetic instructions have been sent to M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez. The minister for foreign affairs for a week past has pointed out to the United States that her detention is arbitrary and illegal, and laid stress on the fact that she has diplomatic mail bags on board."

The Olinde Rodriguez was captured by the New Orleans on July 17 off San Juan de Porto Rico, and was taken as a prize into Charleston, S. C. The Campaign General Transatlantique has declined America's offer to release the steamer pending a legal decision.

Temps Has Hopes.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Temps says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of



GEN. LEONARD WOOD, Military Governor of Santiago.

Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley, and that he will consider it honorable to show that if the United States is strong, it is great and magnanimous enough to spare the vanquished enemy, not to abuse the victory, and to desire by the generosity of its acts to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battle-field a veritable pact of

BISMARCK'S BIG BLAZE.

North Dakota Metropolis Almost Destroyed by Fire.

Bismark, N. D., Aug. 19.—Fire destroyed the best portion of the city of Bismark this evening, licking up hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. The flames originated in the agent's office of the Northern Pacific depot. Almost before they were discovered, the entire building and the immense warehouse of the company were in flames. Oils and powder contributed fuel, and before the flames could be checked, they had spread to the Tribune office, Hare's hardware store and an entire row of buildings.

The flames then leaped the street to the magnificent First National bank building, which melted away in a few minutes. The Central block followed, and the flames spread rapidly to the postoffice, sweeping over the entire block, and carrying down the post-office, Merchants' bank block, Griffin block and all the intermediate frame and brick structures. Fire then spread across and devoured Kupitz's store and the greater part of the block. The flames also spread north and into a residence block and completely destroyed it. Firemen were powerless to check the inroads of the fire, which spread to scores of buildings, licking them up as so much waste paper.

The origin of the fire is unknown, as no one was in the freight office when it started. It is impossible to estimate the loss tonight. All wires are burned, the Western Union office being one of the first to go. The railroad office was also destroyed. A temporary cut-in was made to handle imperative business.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Spain Accepts All the American Conditions of Peace.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—The cabinet council terminated after having completed and approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, at noon concluded his conference with the queen

THE THREE MEN WHO FIRST DISCUSSED PEACE.



SECRETARY OF STATE DAY.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON OF FRANCE.

The Spanish led in the attack, attempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement, from a strong position they have been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops.

Monterey and Transports.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—A special to the Call, from Cavite, dated Aug. 6, says: The three transports which sailed from San Francisco with General Merritt, but which were delayed at Honolulu arrived today. The monitor Monterey also arrived.

Spanish Loss Heavy.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—A special to the Examiner dated Manila, July 31, via Hong Kong, says: A heavy engagement took place tonight between the American and Spanish forces at Malate. The Spanish made an attack, attempting to turn our right. After an hours' fighting they were repulsed. The troops engaged were:

First battalion, California volunteers; Tenth Pennsylvania; first battalion, Third artillery, regulars, and battery A, Utah.

Our loss was nine killed and 44 wounded. The Spanish loss was upward of 200 killed and 800 wounded.

Our volunteers made a glorious defense against upward of 8,000 of an attacking force. The battle raged for three hours.

Distressing Fatality.

Lisbon, Aug. 10.—During the departure of Dr. Campos Salles, president of Brazil, by the trans-Atlantic liner Thames for America (probably Buenos Ayres) today two steamers that were carrying friends to bid him farewell came into collision, swamping two small boats. It is feared that no fewer than 20 persons were drowned.

Guatemalan Affairs.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The Pacific Mail Steamship City of Panama arrived today direct from La Libertad with a cargo consisting principally of coffee. According to members of the crew of the vessel, business in Central America is exceedingly dull. Gold is very scarce, and the depreciation of the value of silver has greatly reduced the wealth of the population. Everything is purchased outside, and nothing to speak of is manufactured.

friendship. It is certain, the Temps adds, that Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. Freed from the Cuban incubus, she will regain energy and vitality and march with joyful steps toward a calm and prosperous future.

Wanderer in Trouble.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 10.—After an exciting trip to the coast of Cuba, the Wanderer has returned here to get into trouble. She came in early this morning, and a large number of Cubans



LIEUT. COL. J. H. DOEST. He carried Shafter's demand for surrender of Santiago to the Spanish lines.

landed before she had settled her anchor. It was found that she did not have a clean bill of health from the quarantine station, and no one else was allowed to land by the collector of customs.

Secretary Alger says there is no foundation for the report that the Cubans have been cut off from rations.

Indemnity Demands Unrecognized.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Relative to the statement from Constantinople that the Turkish government has declined to recognize the American demands for indemnity for outrages committed upon American missionary establishments in Turkey during the Armenian troubles, it is learned that this answer was made some time ago, and in fact has been consistently rendered by Turkey whenever approached on the subject.

regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Senor Sagasta explained to her.

From a well-informed source it is learned that while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expedient to agree beforehand to suspension of hostilities.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

The newspapers make no comments on the situation, owing to the strictness of the censorship.

WANTED THEIR PAY.

Colored Troops Object to Going to the Front Without Money.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Eighth Illinois (colored) left for New York today, en route for Santiago.

Considerable excitement was caused by the mutiny of one of the companies of the last battalion because they had not been paid. Their payrolls were improperly made out. There was much dissatisfaction expressed, and the men of company L yelled:

"We won't go unless we get our pay."

"That's so, boys!" cried out Captain Lane, their commander. Major Denison approached each man in the camp and demanded to know whether he would go to the train or not, saying if he did not intend to go, he must step out of the ranks. He then ordered Lane to take the train, under arrest. This awed the mutineers, and they proceeded to the train.

A private of company K jumped out of the train as it was about to start, and endeavored to desert. Six shots were fired at him without effect. He was captured by the guards.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The war department has received a report from General Gilmore saying that the Guesic, which was reported wrecked, is safe.

CAPTURE OF GUAM

Lieutenant Braunersreuther Tells His Experiences.

FEARED SPANISH TREACHERY

By Prompt Action He Prevented Any Underhand Work on the Part of the Governor—Spanish Prisoners Protested and Pleaded.

Wheeling, V. Va., Aug. 9.—The first details at first hands of the Ladrones islands reached Wheeling today in a letter to Hon Augustus Pollack, from the naval officer who figured in the leading role of the exploit, Lieutenant William Braunersreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter follows:

"United States Cruisers Charleston, at sea and 1,000 miles from Manila June 24.—We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrones islands, Agana. I was selected by the captain to undertake this job and given 60 men to land with as a starter. I went ashore to have a talk with the governor about affairs, and the result was that I did not lose even a single man. The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us 54 soldiers (Spanish) and six officers.

"I had the whole matter to handle and did it up quickly. The captain's instructions were to await a half hour for an answer to his ultimatum, then use my troops. I waited, and in just 20 minutes the governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the captain of my ship out in the harbor, about four or five miles off. I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the governor protesting and saying that was a letter for my captain. I replied:

"I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, seniors, and will have to come on board ship with me."

"They protested and pleaded, and finally the governor said:

"You came on shore to talk over matters and you make us prisoners instead."

"I replied: 'I came on shore to hand you a letter and get your reply. In this reply, now in my hands, you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will accede to any demand I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Agana, the capital (this place was five miles distant), directing him to deliver here at this place at 4 P. M. (it was then 10:30 A. M. June 21), all arms and ammunition and all Spanish flags on the island. Each soldier is to bring his own rifle and ammunition, and all the soldiers, native and Spanish, with their officers, must witness this.'

"They protested and demurred, saying there was not enough to do it; but I said: 'Senors, it must be done.'

"The letter was written, read by me and sent. I took all the officers on board with me in a boat, and at 4 P. M. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops, and had only four men with me. At 4 P. M., when I disarmed 108 men and two officers, I had 46 men and three officers with me. The keynote to the whole business was my breaking the seal of that letter and acting at once. They had no time to delay or prepare any treacherous tricks, and I got the drop on the whole outfit, as they say out West.

"The native troops I released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted. They manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule. While it was harsh, it was war, and in connection with the Spanish treachery, it was all that could be done. Twenty-four hours—yes, I believe even four hours—with a leadership of the governor, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish army, would have given them a chance to hide along the road at Agana and at intervals in the dense tropical foliage they could have almost annihilated any force we could land. The approaches to the landing, over shallow coral reefs, would have made a landing without a terrible loss of life almost an impossibility.

"We have increased by conquest the population of the United States by nearly 12,000 people. The capital has a population of 6,000 people. This harbor in which we are is beautiful, easy of access, plenty of deep water, admitting of the presence of a large number of vessels at the same time, and is an ideal place for a coaling station. If our government decides to hold the Philippines, it would then come in so well: San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; Honolulu to the island of Guam, 3,300, and thence to Manila, 1,800 miles. With a chain of supply stations like this, we could send troops the whole year around if necessary, and any vessel with a steaming capacity of 3500 miles could reach base of supplies.

"The details I have scarcely touched upon, but had the officials and soldiers dreamed for one minute that they were to be torn from their homes there would, I feel sure, have been another story to tell, and I am convinced this letter would never have been written.

"The captain, in extending to me his congratulations, remarked:

"'Braunersreuther, you'll never, as long as you live, have another experience such as this. I congratulate you upon your work.'