

THE PEACE TREATY.

The Spanish reply to the American terms for peace has been received at Washington but the reply was evidently not satisfactory to President McKinley.

"We have agreed upon a protocol, embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is expected the protocol will be executed. It can be stated that the terms are precisely those laid down by the president in his original note about a week ago."

From this it would seem that not a jot or tittle of our demands have been abated. In this stand the American people will applaud.

The Washington correspondent to the London Mail says of this protocol: Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions was so equivocal that President McKinley determined to compel assent to a protocol, fixing definite terms, and the answer given to M. Cambon practically amounted to an ultimatum.

It is understood that unless the protocol is signed immediately, all negotiations will be suspended and that war vigorously continued, The United States will not abate its terms by an iota.

FROM TWO OF THE BOYS.

At Sea, Str. Australia, June 15 '98 Dear Doctor: As I have more time than anything else on hand at present, I will start a letter though when I will get a chance to send it no one knows.

We left Honolulu June 4, after a most hospitable reception. Our voyage has been very eventful since that time. Soon after leaving, the sealed orders brought by the mail steamer were opened and it was found that we were ordered to the Ladrones Islands about 1200 miles this side of Manila.

This morning is the roughest yet, but the boys are all well seasoned now and seem much better. There has not been much sickness on board and but one death in the expedition. This was a member of company M, on board the Sydney. He was suffering from appendicitis, was operated on but died just outside the harbor of Guam and was buried at sea.

The grub isn't altogether the best in the world and the doctors have plenty to do in issuing out drugs for the boys who need them.

We have been issued our new canvas suits which makes us look like a lot of farmers in brown overalls. They are loose enough and fit like a bed tick on a clothes horse.

The admiral was on board yesterday soon after we got here. He looks much like his picture. And didn't the boys cheer him! We are on the site of Dewey's victory and an sea the sunken Spanish warships. Close at hand are Spanish prizes so the war is real to us. Cavite is on a point behind which the battle was fought. It is not much of a place, being chiefly docks and warehouses. Manila is 7 miles away across the bay and 17 miles. It is a large place, lighted by electricity, and has some large buildings which is most all I know of it at present. We expect to see more of it soon, as we will be landed to day or tomorrow.

At muster yesterday cartridges were issued to us all and we feel more like soldiers.

There are several high mountains around here but the country around the bay is mostly low. It is very rich and heavy timbered. Many shore boats are out to sea and sell us fruit, etc. The boats are dugout and very narrow but the natives show great expertise in managing them with their round blades paddles. The sailing canoes have outriggers and a big square main sail on one side. The natives are interesting, some of the women in the canoes are positively pretty though rather dark. They appear to be happy and sociable.

The mail boat leaves for Hong Kong this afternoon so I must bring this to a close. Everybody around is busy writing letters to go then. I don't know when the next chance will be but will have a letter ready every chance I get.

Regards to all. All well. C. PERCY OLIVER.

Sydney Luce writes to his father and mother these paragraphs. Aboard Australia, June 29, 1898. We had good weather all of the way after we left Honolulu and did not see land until we reached the Ladrones Islands. The Charleston went into the harbor and captured the island. They fired a shot at the fort that the Spaniards had there. It was occupied by three or four native soldiers. They thought that the Charleston was friendly—did not know that war had been declared, so they got ready to fire a salute. When the Charleston commenced to give them some lead they got their eyes open and went scrambling out without firing a shot. Then the transports steamed up into the harbor and lay there until next morning. By that time they had found out that there were fifty Spanish soldiers with guns and ammunition. We ordered the Spanish governor to come aboard the Charleston and make a surrender, but he said that he would not do it, because it was against the Spanish law for him to put his foot on American soil or a U. S. ship. He told us to come ashore to make the arrangements. So we got down the boats and with two or three hundred men started ashore to see what we could do with them. About the time we got half way there the governor came out and met us with a big white flag and made a surrender. They put him on board the Charleston and the soldiers on the Pekin.

When the Charleston went into the harbor, the town did not know it as it was behind a ridge and when they heard the guns they did not know but what the world was coming to an end. The town that was made up of natives, could see the whole thing and were nearly scared to death, then at night the Charleston turned her searchlight on them and again scattered their wits around over the country.

After we left there we did not see anything to make an excitement until yesterday when we saw the smoke of a steamer toward our right. The Charleston struck out after her and the transports lined up and followed. For a while we thought she was running away from us, so we thought it was a Spaniard, but when they came in sight and we found it was the Baltimore from Dewey's fleet. We all stopped a while and they sent a boat over to the Charleston and then we started on our way again. The news they brought was eleven days old but it was the first we had heard since leaving Honolulu.

On Sunday night July 31 the Spanish made a sally from Manila and attacked the American intrenchments with great spirit. The attack was repulsed with the loss of 9 killed and 38 wounded. The attack was renewed again Monday night and Tuesday night. Four other soldiers were killed and some wounded.

General Greene's force of 4000 men had been advancing toward Manila and intrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage. They determined to give battle before Camp Dewey could be reinforced. Trenches extended from the beach 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

Sunday was insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and E of the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Utah battery were ordered to reinforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous down-pour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3000, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted. The Pennsylvania men stood their ground under a withering fire. The First California regiment, with two companies of the Third artillery, was sent to reinforce the Pennsylvania.

The enemy was on top of the trenches when the reinforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third artillery, under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but the flash of Mauser rifles. The men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regularity.

The Utah battery, Captain Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through the mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around on the flank, and poured in a destructive enfilading fire.

The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy. Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scenes in the trenches will never be forgotten.

On the night of August 1 the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson, and made the attack long range with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied, and the artillery duel lasted an hour. Fred Springstead, of the First Colorado, was killed, and others wounded.

On the night of August 2 the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded, and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total dead up to 13, with 10 in the hospital mortally hurt.

A heavy rainstorm has been blowing since Sunday, and deluges of rain have greatly increased the difficulty of landing and moving the United States troops and multiplied the discomforts in camp, which were already almost unendurable.

As I anticipated, General Greene's brigade is the focus of the entire land campaign. Already the troops are in constant close touch with the enemy. Friday morning a battalion consisting of the First Colorado, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCoy, with four guns of the Utah battery, commanded by Captain Young, grandson of the Mormon prophet, occupied the 50 yards in advance of the insurgents between the beach and Camino Real, and 1300 yards from a formidable earthwork, situated at the southern end of Malate, the foreign residential part of Manila. For 18 hours of continuous labor and work the intrenchments was completed, the enemy not firing a shot until Americans indulged in sharpshootings.

Saturday was comparatively quiet, and so was Sunday until night, when the Tenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hawkins commanding, occupied the trenches, after some desultory picket firing. At 11:30 p. m. the enemy, estimated at 2500 strong, opened fire vigorously under cover of the dense undergrowth. Their men were further hidden by the deluge of rain. The Pennsylvania met the attack with a succession of volleys, covering their right with two companies stationed in the swamp beyond the intrenchments.

After about three-quarters of an hour, two companies of the Third regular artillery, under Major O'Hara, arrived at double-quick time to reinforce the Pennsylvanians, whose ammunition was almost exhausted. They soon silenced the enemy's fire. The First California, under Colonel Smith, and the First Colorado, under Colonel Hale, acted as supports. They lasted two hours. But, notwithstanding the tremendous rainfall and the heavy shell fire, only 16 Americans were killed and 46 wounded, though there were some wounded among the Spaniards, which was the only effort we made to take the advantage of the reference to the capture of Manila, of the First California, wounded seriously in the head, and Captain Hobbs, of the Third artillery, wounded slightly in the leg.

Although the engagement scarcely attained the importance of a battle, it thoroughly tested the quality of the United States troops and had an excellent effect, stimulating their zeal and enthusiasm and inspiring them with confidence.

The Spaniards, whose losses in the engagement are not known, are adopting tactics intended to irritate the Americans. Every night they maintain an annoying fire. They

have now got the true range of the earthworks, and their shell and shrapnel fire is very accurate.

Monday night the American losses were one killed and five wounded, and Tuesday night one killed and six wounded. This percentage is heavy, considering that the men were well entrenched, and that there has been hardly any fighting in the open.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. The amazing progress of the iron industry may not be wholly appreciated. It is not so much that we are doing more in one industry than we have ever done. That is to be expected every year when the exports do not prostrate American industries.

But the increase of production over any previous year is surprising. For we have not merely produced more iron than in any other year, more but more by over half a million tons or 10 per cent. Nor is this accidental. It is not the sort of thing which may appear one year and not again, for the American output of iron is not only larger than that of any other country, but it is certain to remain larger.

Comparison with Great Britain is out of date, for this country passed the mother country years ago in the manufacture of iron, and no other nation has ever approached either. In distating itself, America distances the world. There is nothing to be said of an output amounting to nearly one million tons per month, excepting that no other country has come anywhere near it, and there is nothing to be said of the consumption in manufacture except that no other country has approached it within one hundred thousand tons per month. The United States not only leads the world in this manufacture, but shows itself superior over other countries in securing the most valuable contracts that Russia and Japan have placed for armor plates and rails and other manufactures.

The Russians want rails in order to cross Siberia; the Japanese want rails in order to economize the movement of products in their wonderfully productive country. Both want American products for self-defense. But the American works which help them to self defense, as their contract show, better than the work of any other country are able to surpass that work in filling contracts for the United States. We shall not find better armor plates anywhere else than in the United States, coming from American works, nor shall we find anywhere else cheaper material for ships or railroads.

It is easy to say, as many men do, that the superiority of the United States in this particular matter is a natural result of its advantages in supply of the raw materials. The reasoning is somewhat logical. But what is to be said of the expansion in cotton manufacture, this country having a practical monopoly of the world's markets in cotton? What is to be said of the woolen manufacture of this country having enough wool to provide for its own consumption and far more than any other country produces, being not obliged to rely upon the altogether uncertain yield of Australia? What can Great Britain expect, relying upon the product of South America or South Africa for its woolen industry? Or what is to be said of the copper manufacture in other countries the United States supplying the world with over two-thirds of its material? What is to be said of the lead manufacture, the United States having for many years produced more than it requires for its own consumption?

The truth is that most Americans do not yet understand the magnificent resources of their own country. The United States has shown that it can beat the world in food products, sending more than four hundred million bushels of wheat and corn abroad during the last year. It has yet to show that it can capture the world's markets for metals, iron, copper, and lead.

THE CHARGE OF SAN JUAN. Here is another story illustrating the new feeling Englishmen bear toward the United States, writes a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, and it is about her majesty's observer in the war. Captain Paget is a white bearded, leonine gentleman, of fine dignity, who wears a moustache, is ever dressed immaculately in white and gold, and has been decorated with four bravery medals. His special subject of observation was the naval operations but on the day of the San Juan fight he was at the front with the army. All that fierce afternoon the battle raged around San Juan hill, and from a high point the Russian, German, Japanese and the British representatives looked on in excitement. Captain Paget has been at Key West quite what we expected of an Englishman to be, measurably respectful of our troops and ships yet using many 'bats' and 'bits' and complimentary comparisons in his comments. He saw our blue line move toward San Juan trenches, no iron in only larger than that of any other country, but it is certain to remain larger.

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Early this morning we saw the lights of two steamers and the Baltimore gave chase. One hoisted and they boarded her but she proved to be an English trader and was let go. The other tried to escape but was soon overtaken and the Baltimore has her in charge now. We can not tell what she is as they have been carrying out of sight in the lead all morning.

Well, you will get more definite news than this as there is an Oregonian reporter with us.

I am well and in good spirits and so are the rest of the boys. We do not know where we will spend the 4th but hope to be in Manila. How I would like to be up in those cherry trees about now!

We got our canvas suits yesterday which are much more comfortable than the blue ones.

July 1.—We arrived at Manila harbor yesterday safe and sound. The bay is full of ships of all descriptions and of all nations.

We do not know when we can go ashore. We hear all kinds of stories, but nobody knows much about it.

They told us last night that we could send our letters of today at four o'clock and everybody is writing letters.

There are dozens of native dugouts crowded around the ship with all kinds of fruit to sell, but they do not like to take the American money for it. They want Spanish money. They don't know how to count U. S. money and we can get as much for a wick as for a quarter.

Dewey came aboard the ship yesterday.

There are about forty Oregon and California boys, who will go back with this boat on account of sickness. There will be one and maybe two out of our company.

HAS IT PROVED A FAILURE? The Dingley bill has been pronounced a failure. If it has failed, it has failed in so far that we have never exported more or imported less. We cannot have our loaf and eat it, if foreign imports had unhampered entrance to come into competition and undersell our home manufactures, we would have obtained a far more success altogether satisfactory to the Free-Traders. But what poor consolation this would be to the workmen. There are many things more calamitous in the government's policy than a revenue deficit and the tariff is the only effective weapon against the influx of foreign goods from protection to free industries. The Dingley bill is not a free trade bill. It was so soon as an insurrection four months when the calculations which were based upon that expectation which were partially realized by it were suddenly overturned by the war. Direct taxation has come into conflict with its natural incidence. Despite this fact the Dingley bill has justified the predictions of its authors.—Scranton Tribune.

A destructive fire occurred at Skagway Alaska on the evening of the 8th instant. The town is surrounded by a forest here or less dense. This was on fire as well as the town.

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Notice of Final Settlement Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Godfrey deceased has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of Washington county Oregon duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Fritz Harrow deceased, and have duly qualified as such executor. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at the court room held at Hillsboro, Oregon, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as a condition of said account and for the final settlement of said estate. Dated July 27, 1898. O. M. GODFREY, Administrator of the estate of Fritz Harrow deceased.

Executors Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, have been appointed by the County Court of Washington county Oregon, duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Fritz Harrow deceased, and have duly qualified as such executor. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at the court room held at Hillsboro, Oregon, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day as a condition of said account and for the final settlement of said estate. Dated July 27, 1898. O. M. GODFREY, Administrator of the estate of Fritz Harrow deceased.

We are not enthusiastic about the Dietz Lamp simply earnest. We do not claim much, only that it is the Best Bicycle Lamp on Earth. THE PATENT RIGHTS IN THIS PROTECTED LAMP ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE DIETZ COMPANY. IT GIVES THE MOST LIGHT. IT WEARS ALIGHT IN WIND OR WEATHER. IT IS BURNING IN APPEARANCE. It is the reasonable price at which we sell, and we do not expect.

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A Beautiful Present Beautiful Pastel Pictures They are 13x10 inches in size, and are entitled as follows: Lilacs and Pansies. Wild American Poppies. Pansies and Marguerites. Lilacs and Iris. These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist, LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public. The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the original, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art. Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit. One of these pictures will be given away with each package of Elastic Starch purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a beautiful picture. ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH, ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES