

The People's Republic.

VOL. I.

WASCO, SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

NO. 14.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The fifth Manila expedition, comprising 3,000 troops, is about ready to leave San Francisco.

The transports Peru and Puebla have left San Francisco for Honolulu with troops for the islands.

The San Francisco Examiner says the Bennington has gone North to consort Alaska treasure ships.

Uncle Sam has bought an Australian liner, the steamer Culgoosa. She is now being transformed into a cruiser.

An island known as the Marcus of Weeks, from Honolulu and the Philippines, flies the United States flag and has been offered to this country as a coaling station.

President McKinley has given expression to a strong hope for an early peace. Responding to congratulations on the success of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for an early peace now."

Both nations are reaping benefits from the Anglo-American friendship. The non-concurrence of Great Britain in the proposal for European intervention between America and Spain, it is claimed, thwarted the designs of the powers.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying: "Spain wants peace, but it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such useless sacrifices. Had we our feet, the situation would have been very different."

A decree has been published suspending throughout Spain the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The government wishes to have full power to suppress evidences of discord or rebellion which might appear. The publication of the decree is accepted as proof that peace negotiations are actually in progress.

A special dispatch from Madrid quotes Premier Sagasta as saying in an interview that he thought the Americans would "get the reinforcements they required, which would enable them to take Santiago." The premier is said to have added: "Though the American warships may destroy our squadron in the harbor, yet we will pursue the war. There are in Cuba 100,000 men ready to die in its defense."

Advices from Honolulu state that several mild cases of measles have broken out since the arrival of the Pacific coast troops.

A London correspondent of a French journal says the powers will intervene and the United States will be robbed of the Philippines.

While at Honolulu an American flag was presented to the cruiser Charleston by the Queen Dowager Kapolani of Hawaii, in token of friendship for the United States.

News of the defeat of the imperial troops near Woo Chow is confirmed in Hong Kong. The loss of the imperial forces is probably more than 1,500 killed.

A beautiful American flag has been sent by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian chamber of commerce to be unfurled at the ceremonies of raising the flag in that city. It was the gift of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara starch works the building was wrecked and six persons were killed and 26 injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished. Of the persons in the building, only two escaped. Most of the injured were persons outside the works. Scarcely a house within 1,000 feet of the works escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron or heavy timbers.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Gibraltar tells a long story of a pseudo wealthy Mexican who was lionized for six weeks at Madrid and Cadiz, dined with Admiral Camara, inspected the fleet and defenses, and in every way won the confidence of the officials, only to disappear the moment a warrant was issued for his arrest. He afterward confessed to the correspondent that he was a captain in the Second Texas Rangers, and was acting as the confidential agent of the United States government.

The first and most daring train robbery in years on the Truckee division of the Central Pacific occurred two miles east of Humboldt. Two masked robbers held up the East-bound express train. The engineer and fireman were taken off the engine and compelled to climb over the tender and covering them with revolvers and a Winchester rifle. The robbers blew open the express car door with dynamite and also blew the safe open. The car was completely demolished. The amount secured is not known. No one was hurt in the explosion.

Minor News Items. Spain is arming a third fleet and expects to have it in five weeks.

President McKinley will take no vacation until the war crisis is passed. The harbor patrol vessels, Governor Russell, East Boston, Arab and Apache, will join the blockading squadron off Cuba.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

LATER NEWS.

The New York World has a dispatch from Manila which says the German admiral has apologized to Admiral Dewey.

The bureau of construction and repairs is expending \$1,250,000 a month upon repairs, fitting and refitting vessels for the war with Spain.

Our money is to be the money of Cuba. The government proposes to introduce it by paying off the American soldiers at Santiago in coin.

The output of smokeless powder for the navy is steadily increasing, and the ordnance bureau is receiving more than 8,000 pounds daily for the big guns.

The allied armies at Santiago are not on friendly terms. Shafter's refusal to allow Garcia's troops to enter the captured city has served to widen the breach.

The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie, near Manzanillo, on July 6, have arrived in Key West under prize crews.

The Spanish flag no longer waves over Catinansa. The town and harbor, together with 5,000 Spaniards, have surrendered to officers from the Marblehead.

The transport steamer Pennsylvania, with the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines.

Four Oregon volunteer officers are in trouble at the Philippines. Captains Heath, Wells and Prescott and Lieutenant Telfer are likely to be court-martialed for having overstayed a leave of absence.

The cruiser Buffalo, our purchase from Brazil, is to be fitted out at once for service. Commander Hemphill will superintend the work of repair and command the vessel when she goes into commission.

From Oakland, Cal., comes a report of a terrible deed committed by a Chinese murderer. Brought to bay in a powder magazine, he blew it up and wrecked the entire plant, killing six persons besides himself.

General Shafter has asked the war department to hurry forward the regular immunes for service at Santiago and vicinity in order that there may be the minimum of danger of further infection of the troops from fever.

As one important result of the capture of Santiago, the iron and steel mines are to resume operations at once. American companies will handle the output of the Cuban mines as was the case before their operation was suspended by order of the Spanish officers.

The war department has received a dispatch from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners has been handed in by General Toral, and that the total is 22,789 men. General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceed in number the strength of his own army.

The Madrid public are not satisfied with the surrender of Santiago. The terms exacted of Toral are regarded as being too severe.

It is calculated by government officials that Commodore Watson will reach the Canaries about August 1 and be ready to strike a blow at the Spanish coast a few days later.

The United States will take immediate steps to collect customs revenue at Santiago as a war contribution, and a government customs office will be opened there and be ready for business at once. This action will be taken pending final settlement of the question of the status of Cuba after the close of the war.

Riots have broken out in the Spanish province of Huelva, in Adalusia. The inhabitants marched to the municipal buildings, shouting for cheap bread. Rioters to the number of 4,000 sacked many private houses. They were finally dispersed by the artillery, and energetic measures will be taken to prevent a renewal of the disturbances.

A statistical report regarding the commerce of Porto Rico has been issued by the department of agriculture. Trade is increasing, and a comparative statement of the imports and exports of Spain's easternmost West Indian possession in the years 1895 and 1896 shows that its commerce is well worth having and its growth constant.

The advance guard of the Porto Rican invading expedition, commanded by General Miles, has sailed from Siboney. Four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops compose it. General Brooke reported that the army was ready to proceed immediately with the occupation of the island. The entire expedition, it is thought, will embark from Newport News within the next fortnight.

Word has reached San Francisco from St. Michaels that the steamer Conemaug from Seattle, was overtaken in Behring sea by a hurricane, and that her tow, a river steamer laden with stores, was lost. Two barges towed by a steamer of the Alaska Commercial Company were lost in the same storm. They cost about \$20,000. A similar fate overtook a new river boat towed by the National City. The loss in the last case was \$50,000.

Four of Garcia's men have died from over-eating, and three others who went swimming after gorging themselves were found dead.

Maj.-Gen. Shafter holds a medal of honor awarded to him for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

The defenses of Santiago are characteristically Spanish, consisting, as they do, of lines of barb-wire fence back of which are rifle pits and then block houses of forts.

FOR PORTO RICO

The Vanguard of the American Army Has Sailed.

MILES STARTS FROM SIBONEY

He is on the Yalo With Four Batteries of Artillery—Landing Place Not Announced—An Overwhelming Force Will Be Sent to the Island.

Washington, July 20.—After three days' consultation between Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself gotten under way. General Miles, with four batteries of artillery and some troops, sailed today for Porto Rico on the Yalo, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men.

There are some notable differences between the plans for this expedition and those for the lately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First, there will be practically no naval convoy. The navy department has declared that it is unnecessary; that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare thrust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition will not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination.

General Miles leads the way. He had been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yalo headed today from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant.

General Brooke will be senior officer in General Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans.

General Miles will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the Spaniards should be enabled to collect a superior force to meet him.

The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely join General Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are to be the First army corps and are commanded by Brigadier-General George H. Ernest. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short

prepare for storming the walls. A second signal fixing the date for the assault has not yet been issued, and they are tired of waiting, and are losing faith in Aguinaldo.

The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the town's fortifications. His previous successes, is pointed out, were easy, because of the nature of the country, which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained through treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the condition of affairs from inside the city.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mails inclining surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily.

The Irene Again Stopped. London, July 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Mail says: United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop. She refused to obey, and a shell was sent across her bows and a small boat went out to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested, and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

It is reported that Admiral von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chichester, of the British cruiser Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that.

Cost Lights Extinguished. Algiers, July 20.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearic islands have extinguished the coast lights there until further orders.

Paris, July 20.—M. Zola and M. Perreux were today sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay 5,000 francs fine and the cost of the suit.

GRANDE ISLAND AND SUBIO BAY, TAKEN BY DEWEY.



WILL NOT YIELD. ON TO HAVANA.

Augustine Refuses to Surrender Manila—Important Conference Held. Manila, via Hong Kong, July 20.—An important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man, and the Spanish commander, Captain-General Augustin, to surrender the city. Legarda asserted that 50,000 insurgents surround Manila, and are able to enter it at any moment. Thus far, he added, the insurgents have been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continue stubborn, the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, with inevitable slaughter unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate.

Continuing, the captain-general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and propose a reconciliation between the insurgents and the Spaniards in the Philippine islands under a republican flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the islands.

Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The natives inside say they received a fortnight ago a concerted signal to

ships, climate and fevers, and are entitled to rest; second, it is deemed to be very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also another reason, a purely military one. Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Holguin, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of Santiago, and might not lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore, Shafter's entire army is to be on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards, if they can be found and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, hunting the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

LAW FOR SANTIAGO. President Issues a Proclamation to the People.

Washington, July 20.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued tonight by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant-General Corbin tonight sent the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization, and instruction to General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba, and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends the same security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property.

Commodore Schley's flying squadron has been merged into the fleet under Admiral Sampson.

Progress of Chinese Rebellion. London, July 20.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George S. Curzon, replying today in the house of commons to questions on the Chinese situation, said the British consul at Canton reported that 8,000 badly armed rebels had encountered a detachment of imperial troops on July 7, at an unknown place, and had afterward retreated westward with loss. The rebellion, he added, was not yet suppressed, and reliable information on the subject could not be obtained.

Colonel Hecker's Plan for Transporting the Spaniards.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Alger today endorsed the plan of Colonel Hecker for the transportation of the Spanish troops from Santiago back to Spain. It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers, with first-class cabin accommodations, and 24,000 soldiers, with third-class steerage passage. The colonel says that the Spanish soldiers will be delivered on board at Santiago for Cadiz or such other ports as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be kept up to the standard required by the United States army regulation as to officers and men, in regard to the galleys, ventilation, etc. Subsistence furnished is to be equal to the United States army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders as to what they must furnish.

There are 2,487 different varieties of fire escapes and ladders to be used in case of emergency.

Cleaning the Harbor. Washington, July 19.—It is expected by the navy department that but few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations.

St. Thomas banks attached 6,000 tons of American coal in an action for damages growing out of the refusal of the government to pay a draft made by Consul Van Hone.

Fortifications at Santiago.

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MILLIONS IN DUST.

Gold-Laden Steamer St. Paul Arrives at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 19.—After being eagerly watched for during the last 10 days, the steamer St. Paul arrived tonight from St. Michaels, bringing men and treasure from the Klondike. There were 176 passengers on the list, and the amount of their earnings in gold dust, nuggets and bank drafts is estimated by the ship's officers at \$3,000,000.

The largest amount brought out by a single prospector is in the possession of T. I. Pickett, who has \$80,000, principally in gold dust and nuggets. Pete Wybird admits to ownership of \$50,000; E. J. Nash has \$30,000 and Fred Berry, of Fresno, Cal., who had previously brought out a fortune, says he has another with him now, but declines to disclose the amount.

J. Dumas, who has been prospecting on Eldorado creek, has \$45,000 to show for his labors in the frozen north, and W. E. Burn, who suffered the misfortune of having his feet frozen and losing both by amputation, feels compensated by the possession of \$100,000 in cash the proceeds of the sale of his five mining claims. J. Dumas spent only one month in the Klondike, but during that period realized \$20,000 from his claims, and just before his departure sold the claim for \$25,000 more so that his days at Dawson were exceedingly profitable.

The returning miners say that it is idle for prospectors to go to the Klondike now expecting to locate claims as all the mining land of any value has already been staked out. The only manner in which claims can be now acquired is said to be by purchase.

The general consensus of opinion is that the value of Minook creek as a center has been overestimated. Claims there are pronounced to be of little value and the intending miner if he is guided by the experience of these pioneers will confine his operations to the neighborhood of the original gold discoveries near Dawson.

Domionio creek is pronounced the richest of the Klondike streams in the precious metal. Eldorado and Bonanza creeks are considered by these prospectors only second in importance to Domionio.

It has been learned on reliable authority that the Alaska Commercial Company received tonight about \$2,423,000. Adding this to the amount brought down by the miners which is now placed at over \$3,000,000 the Klondike treasure carried by the St. Paul is not less than \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

FEVER SPREADS.

Sixteen New Cases Occur Among the Troops—One Death Is Reported.

Washington, July 19.—The only disquieting news received at the war department during the day was as to the yellow fever condition at the front, and this was modified in an encouraging way later by General Shafter's news. It was a dispatch from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon with the army in Cuba, saying that 16 new cases had appeared. His dispatch was as follows: "Siboney, via Hayti, July 18.—To Sternberg, Washington: Sixteen new cases in the past 24 hours, and one death. Sanitation measures are rigid. "GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon."

While this was regarded with some apprehension by laymen, the surgeon-general's department considered the showing entirely satisfactory. Colonel Alden, acting surgeon-general during the absence of General Sternberg, said a report of only 16 cases was an exceptionally good showing as the number must be taken relatively to the large number of men at the front. With the surrender accomplished there would be better opportunity to get the men on high ground and keep away from infection.

During the day a report was received stating positively that no cases of yellow fever existed on the Harvard, which brought a large number of sick Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. This not only relieved officials as to the conditions at Portsmouth, but also as to the Harvard, for it would be a severe handicap to the navy if this craft had to go into quarantine.

FREE RIDE HOME.

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OUR FLAG IS UP

Old Glory Hoisted Over the City of Santiago.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Spanish Troops Laid Down Their Arms—City Seized by the Enemy—General McKibben Has Been Appointed Temporary Military Governor.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19.—Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city taking formal possession. The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before they arrived.

General McKibben has been appointed temporary military governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; on the other a building of the same description, the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the enemy, headed by the Sixth command of Cap. on the stone flagging and line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division with their staffs. On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McRittrick, Lieutenant Milley and Lieutenant Wheeler. Immediately above them on the flagstaff was the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding the windows and doors and lining the roofs were the people of the town (the women and non-combatants).

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McRittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against the fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant, the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around on line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly, General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States. An official dispatch from Porto Rico says 150 cases of ammunition exploded there, killing 14 persons and wounding many more.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States. A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here ridiculing, as grossly exaggerated, the reports of the savagery of the insurgents.