

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Cited From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The embarkation of Toral's troops, it is expected, will have been accomplished by August 15.

The government of Hayti has declined to permit this government to erect a weather station on its domain.

Havoc was caused by lightning at Red Oak, Neb. Three persons were killed and considerable property destroyed.

Orders have been received at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., to expend \$10,000 in repairs upon the old frigate Minnesota.

Nearly all the people of South American countries are in sympathy with Spain and refuse to believe stories of American victories.

A Madrid telegram to the London office of the New York Herald says the government has received a telegram announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott has ruled that in the case of mortgage notes on real estate, where payments are made on the installment plan, a separate revenue stamp for each payment will not be required.

The North sea whalers are again at work. Operations near Point Barrow were resumed April 15. Inland Eskimos are starving and coming to the coast for food. A deer station is to be established at Point Barrow.

The cavalry is anxious to proceed to Porto Rico, but will be obliged to remain here until the Spanish prisoners of war have been transported to Spain, which it is believed will have been accomplished before the next month is well advanced.

An attempt by the crew of the steamer Wanderer to get men and arms for the Cuban army ashore at Bahia Honda was defeated by the Spaniards. The Americans were forced to retreat, with five wounded. The Spanish report of the affair says the American losses were considerable.

The northeast coast of England has been swept by a great storm. Fishing fleets have had narrow escapes, being obliged to relinquish all their gear and nets and run to the harbor for shelter, where many other vessels were compelled to seek refuge. North-bound trains have been delayed by the force of the wind, which has caused considerable damage inland, crops having been flattened. There were some minor wrecks in the North sea.

A powder mill at Elmira, N. Y., blew up, killing the owner.

Two men were killed as the result of an explosion in the Concy mine, near Skykomish, Wash.

The Illinois circuit court has ruled that the express companies must pay the tax on express packages.

The alleged charges of bad faith against the United States attributed to Premier Sagasta are discredited by Washington authorities as inventions designed to prejudice the successful progress of the present peace negotiations.

A Madrid dispatch says General Corra is arranging for the reception of the Spanish troops which surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, and preparing sanitary stations to prevent the introduction of diseases into Spain.

Strict neutrality is to be maintained by England, and Watson will find no "facilities" at Gibraltar. The British governor there has so assured the Spanish consul. Spaniards are busy putting the bay of Gibraltar in a more complete state of defense.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the viceroy of Canton has announced to the foreign office the complete suppression of the rebellion in those districts. He has announced also that four cities have been reconquered by the imperial troops.

With the understanding that no indemnity will be demanded and that the Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines will be respected, the Spanish newspapers consider the terms of peace attributed to President McKinley as being acceptable. The papers, however, protest against hostilities being continued by the United States after Spain had sued for peace.

Admiral Dewey, at Manila, has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to gather up 11 Spanish craft, which, according to information sent him by Consul-General Williams, are at various places in the Philippines. Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon island, and four at Port Royal, Palawar island. Four merchantmen with cargoes of tobacco are reported at Cayagan, Luzon. The same dispatch reports that the English traders at the coal mines at Batan, Luzon island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

Minor News Items.

A dude fights nearly as well as a cowboy, and a cowboy fights better than anything else on earth.

Over 500 men are at work on the cruiser Yorktown at Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, rushing her to completion.

The United States government will establish an extensive weather bureau in the Caribbean sea for the use of all nations whose interests lie in that region.

LATER NEWS.

General Morrill has asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops.

The Peruvian government is sending agents to Europe to purchase warships for the purpose of strengthening her navy.

The designs of the three new vessels of the Illinois type are to be changed so as to make their minimum speed 18 knots an hour.

If the coal operators of the Pittsburgh district do not conform with the terms of the Chicago agreement by August 10, 5,000 miners will be ordered to strike.

President McKinley, it is said, will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

The steamer Humboldt has arrived at San Francisco from St. Michaels, bringing down about 40 people from the Klondike. The purser says that about \$1,000,000 from the gold fields was brought down on the steamer.

Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, of Merriam fame, is with his mother at Lithia Springs, Ga. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several minutes rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

Following is an official statement given out by authority of the president on Tuesday as to the terms of peace offered by the United States: "In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows: The president does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as evacuation by Spain of the island; cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and like cession of an island in the Ladronez. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

The United States commissioners who are to prepare a code of laws for Hawaii will sail on the Mariposa, August 10.

Advices from Havana confirm the report that General Garcia has relinquished his command and gone home to Camaguey.

Intrigue among the powers of Europe to shut us out of the Philippines is said to have been checkmated by President McKinley's course.

A Madrid correspondent says that a band of 300 Carlists recently appeared near Seo de Urge, in Catalonia, and the troops are pursuing them.

The London Times announces that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club has arranged to challenge for the America's cup. The New York Yacht Club will be notified of the decision immediately.

General Merritt has sent notice to Washington that he was about to combine with Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of Manila, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this movement may cause a rupture.

President McKinley's proposal has reached Madrid, and the Spanish cabinet met Monday to consider and decide upon the reply to be made. The terms offered, it is quite likely, will be acceded to immediately. Hostilities in the Antilles in that case will be suspended at once.

The governor-general of Manila, telegraphing to Madrid, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under General Merritt. The foreign warships in the bay, the dispatch says, answered the salute in honor of the queen's saint day, and the American vessels displayed the American flag.

Some of the members of the Spanish conservative party question the utility of preserving the Philippines because of the enormous expense that a suppression of the insurgents would entail. The latest dispatches from Captain-General Augustin are so despondent about the resources at his disposal that it is surmised that the fall of Manila is imminent.

General Greely announces that he is now in direct communication by cable with General Miles' headquarters at Ponce, having sent the cable instruments from St. Thomas. The British officials who control the cable are willing to transmit messages for the United States government over it, provided our forces are in possession of the cable terminals, but they will not allow their cables to be used if the instruments are cut in at any intermediate point.

The dynamite cruiser Nietheroy purchased from the Brazilian government will be turned into a collier.

Richard Votaw, of Washington county, Ky., who shot four persons at a tent meeting in Mercer county, was shot and instantly killed by Sheriff George Coulter, of Danville.

Albert Colloom, a nephew of United States Senator Shelby M. Colloom, of Illinois, suddenly expired in a Chattanooga, Ga., drug store, whether he had gone to purchase medicine for himself or not is not known.

TROUBLE AT MANILA

Aguinaldo Grows Ugly Toward Americans.

COMPLICATIONS ARE AHEAD

Insurgent Chief Drunk With the Wine of Success—Warned by General Anderson—Has Assumed the Role of Dictator.

London, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Cavite says: It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here giving them arms and ammunition for free use from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fearing annexation by the Americans, openly opposes them.

Either he has been encouraged by some foreign power, or he has a false notion of the strength of the Philippine revolutionists, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of the Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition, he talks of his government and dictates to the American authorities in absurd and inflated terms. He has compelled the natives of the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks and ponies, and instructed the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction.

Brigadier-General Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to bring the means of transportation, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematical. In my opinion, with the aid of

SCHLEY IS GENEROUS.

Willing to Divide the Honors With His Brother Officers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3.—Shortly after the great naval victory off Santiago, in which Cervera's fleet was pursued and destroyed by the American vessels of war under Commodore Schley, Captain John Schley, cousin of the commodore, wrote a letter of congratulation for the victory won. Today he received a reply, which, in part, was as follows:

"Flagship Brooklyn, Off Santiago de Cuba, July 22, 1898.—My Dear John: The victory of July 3, so complete in its results and so rich in glory for our country, was the joint product of every one fortunate enough to be engaged, and I ought rather to thank you in their name than to appropriate the congratulations to myself.

"Surely, it was large enough to win laurels for all, and I assume no other



GENERAL JULIAN PARREDA. Spanish Commander at Guantanamo Who Refused to "Capitulate."

pride in it than the lucky place of this ship in the line was where the first heavy assault was made, and afterward, by her speed and her direction, she was enabled to keep in the 'scrap' to the finish.

"The sweetest thought and the greatest satisfaction comes from the fact that our conduct at day has won the

MILES MARCHING ON.

Meeting But Little Resistance in Porto Rico.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, Aug. 3.—General Miles hourly expects the arrival of transports having on board Brigadier-General Schwan's division of 6,000 men, and also the Mohawk, with the Fifth regular cavalry.

General Henry's division, consisting of 3,400 men, and including 30 pieces of artillery, has been ordered to march immediately to Yauco from Ponce to be ready to join the movement north to San Juan on the 16th. The Pennsylvania regiment was sent this morning toward Juan Diaz, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan.

Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at San Juan, especially as the place is only a roadstead, where transports are liable to suffer from prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in possession of our troops. General Stone found five mines on the track. These were destroyed and the track is uninjured.

Our troops found 17 Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight.

A proclamation has been issued by the authorities of Yauco as a United States city, expressing delight at annexation and the administration of General Miles and welcoming our troops. The mayor of Ponce has called upon residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions.

Miles has issued lengthy orders of instruction to General Wilson, military governor of Ponce province and city, until General Brooke's arrival. It is of the same tenor as the instructions which Miles gave to Shafter at Santiago, both orders being based on the administration instructions given to General Merritt regarding the government of the Philippine islands.

CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

Several Killed and Injured in a Hotel Fire.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Three killed and 14 injured is the record of a fire that broke out at 2:30 o'clock this morning in the Berwin hotel, North State street. Starting in a bicycle repair shop ad-

VERY FEEBLY RESISTED

Miles' Easy Conquest of Porto Rico.

VOLUNTEERS SURRENDERING

Supplies in Abundance for the American Troops—Revenue From Custom House—People Are Overjoyed at the Arrival of the Army.

Washington, Aug. 3.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at 10 o'clock to-night:

"Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Four telegrams received, and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in beef, cattle and other supplies. The custom-house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked, they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities.

"I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

"MILES, "Major-General Commanding."

DESERTING TO AMERICAN CAMP

Spanish Volunteers Glad for the Chance to Lay Down Their Arms.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 2.—No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain quiet until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Only three transports have arrived since yesterday. They have just appeared in the offing, and only one has been made out. It has on board the Fifth Ohio cavalry.

General Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom-house at the port of Ponce, while General Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city.

General Wilson posted General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments out a mile and a half on the military road, after dusk last night, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as provost guard in the city.

Captain Allison has been appointed provost marshal, and with the aid of the local constabulary, has preserved excellent order, although most all the entire population of the city remained in the streets celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight.

Many of them had been forced into the service of Spain to escape persecution. Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans.

TROUBLE WITH GARCIA.

He Was Invited to the Flag-Raising at Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The war department has received the following: "Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2.—Secretary of War, Washington: I have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined on the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him, except such as he chose to give.

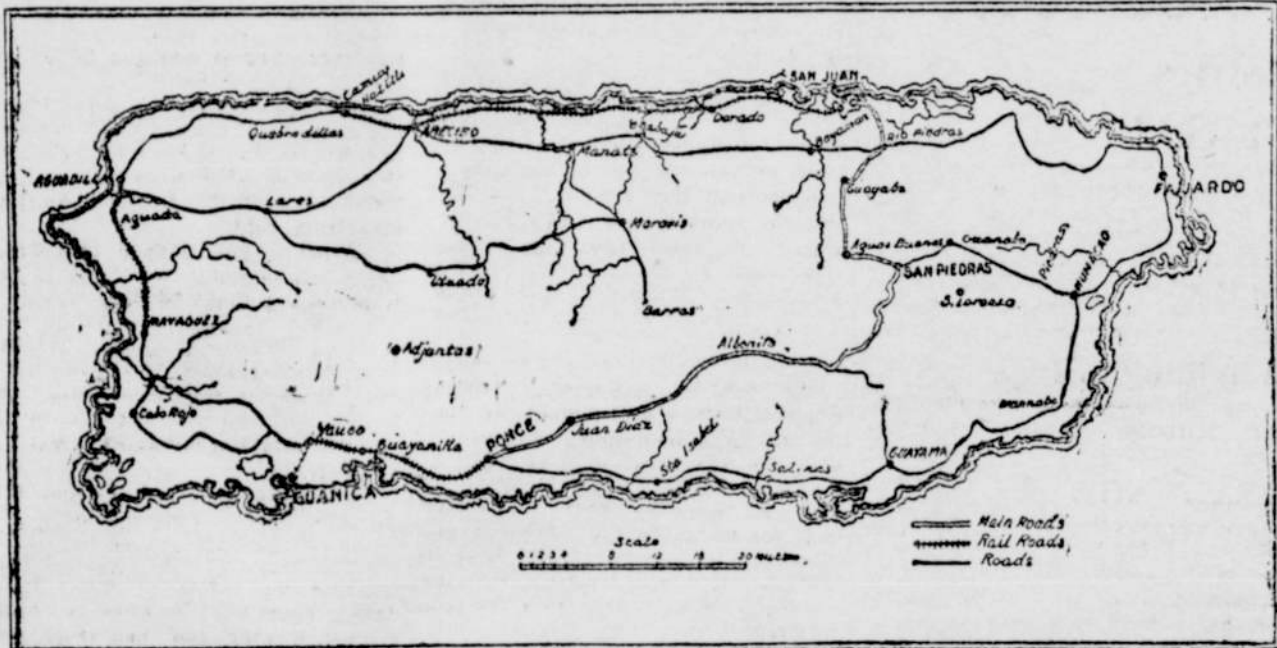
The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that, finding several thousand men entered the city without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him, and closed up that gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for the investment of the place. SHAFTER."

Alaska Steamers at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The steamers Charles Nelson and Samoa arrived today from St. Michaels. Both of them brought considerable wealth from the Klondike country, but discharged most of it at Seattle. The Nelson is one of the transports engaged to carry the First regiment of New York volunteers to Honolulu.

Some girls admit that engagements are failures, but they have these doubts as to marriages.

THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.



the fleet, the city might have been already American. Nothing but the complications with the natives prevented an advance.

I am convinced that the Filipinos will never capture Manila unaided, and if the Americans withdraw, the fate of the natives under Spanish rule would be worse than before.

Insane Miner's Deed.

Seattle, Aug. 3.—A special to the Times from Roslyn, Wash., says Andrew Warge, an Austrian miner, this morning shot his wife and two small children and then killed himself. Warge was insane.

Porto Ricans Protested.

London, July 30.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, a newspaper there professes to know that the Porto Rican



Map showing location of the important port won by the expedition under Commander Cowles.

colonial legislature has adopted a resolution protesting against American occupation of the islands as a violation of the principles that the United States went to war to enforce.

Smuggled Shell Exploded.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 3.—The body of Karl J. Anderson, a seaman on the United States cruiser Brooklyn, was buried ashore here today. Anderson was killed by the accidental discharge of a Spanish one-pound shell smuggled from one of the destroyed Spanish cruisers, against the orders of Captain Cook. The shell exploded Tuesday while Anderson was hammering it in an effort to separate the cartridge and shell.

people's love and earned the nation's admiration. It is this which encourages us in the public defense, no matter with what risk to ourselves. If it means peace to our beloved land and permits us to return to our loved ones, and to our people, our efforts were well directed.

"Thanking you again, my dear cousin and schoolmate and friend, I am always very sincerely yours,

"W. S. SCHLEY."

AUGUSTI WILLING.

Will Surrender as Soon as He Can Do So Honorably.

London, Aug. 3.—A special to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong, dated August 1, says: Admiral Dewey has received word from Captain-General Augusti that he is willing to surrender as soon as he can do so honorably. It is believed he will only make a show of resistance. Dewey expects to take the city without losing a single man. Should Dewey and Merritt begin the attack, Augusti will propose to capitulate on these terms: The Spanish troops to march out with the honors of war; the soldiers and officials to be permitted to return on parole to Spain, and an assurance to be given that the lives and property of Spanish residents will be protected from naval attack.

The Spanish officer who reported in Manila the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was treated as a traitor and threatened with death. While riding near Malate the other day, General Anderson narrowly escaped being shot by the enemy.

Populace Enthusiastic.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 3.—Colonel Holdings, with 10 companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, has occupied Juan Diaz, about 10 miles from Ponce, on the way to San Juan. The American flag was raised, and great was the enthusiasm of the populace.

The protected cruiser Columbia went ashore while attempting to enter the harbor of Ponce, but it is expected she will be floated tomorrow.

General Brooks arrived this evening. During the evening the seven companies of the Nineteenth regular infantry arrived on the Cherokee.

Cable communication was opened to-night, but the line will not be in full operation for several days.

Some people are disagreeable because they can't attract attention any other way.

joining the hotel, flames spread to the basement of the hostelry and then, eating their way to both the front and rear stairways, cut off escape to a dozen guests. Some in the panic that ensued jumped to the sidewalk and sustained broken legs and arms; others waited in their apartments and were rescued, while most of the guests made their way out of the building by means of a fire escape leading into an alley.

When the fire was discovered, it was burning fiercely on a lower floor. Pedestrians raised a cry of warning, which aroused the guests, and they appeared at the upper windows of the hotel in their night attire.

Fresh Meat for Shafter's Army.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 3.—The transport Michigan sailed yesterday from Port Tampa and crossed the bar of the bay today. She was loaded with fresh meat for General Shafter's army, be-



GEN. JOHN J. COPPINGER.

sides a quantity of other supplies. General Coppinger, of the Fourth army corps, with headquarters in this city, received orders to go to Porto Rico.

Hawaiians Still Aliens.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—Hart H. North, commissioner of immigration at this port, has received instructions from Washington, to treat all immigrants from Hawaii as alien immigrants until such time as laws can be perfected to govern them. This rule will settle all questions as to the entrance of certain races for the time being, and will be a warning to steamship companies.

England makes \$20,000,000 a year out of its postoffice.