

# The End Approaches

## Protocol Signed--Fighting to be Suspended.

### Agreement Entered Into Along the Lines Already Forecasted--President Issues a Proclamation--Day of History Making-- A Long Stride Toward Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has waged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-one days came to an end yesterday afternoon, when M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. It is but simple justice to our sister republic, France, to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war, that might have run on indefinitely, was brought about, and the president himself deemed that action on the part of the French government as worthy of special praise.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The president issued the following proclamation immediately after the signature had been affixed to the protocol:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A Proclamation: Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon the conclusions and signature of the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces; Now therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY. By the President: WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

A copy of the above proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

PROVISIONS OF THE PROTOCOL.

The protocol provides: First.—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Second.—That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrone, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

Third.—That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Fourth.—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days after the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

Fifth.—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commis-

sioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October. Sixth.—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to its military and naval commanders.

ORDERS SENT TO MERRITT.

The orders to General Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows: ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1898.—Merritt, Manila: The president directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having been just signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the secretary of war, H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

The order sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names. As the order states further orders will be sent to each general, General Merritt has been directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to General Shafter, to be sent hereafter, will be much different than those to other generals.

The navy department is also preparing orders to all commanders on lines similar to the war department order. When Ambassador Cambon reached the White house it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent, and the ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the portico, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thibault were ushered inside. They went direct to the library, adjoining the cabinet room on the upper floor.

At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room, and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, unnecessary loss of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Crider, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thibault, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol.

THIS INSPECTION had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley especially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the president's characteristic bold signature. Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Christina. The cable dispatch received by him today conferred full authority to sign the protocol and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the queen regent in the name of the king. Prior to the ceremony of today, M. Talebaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day, and it was accepted sufficient to enable the ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain.

POPE'S ILLNESS SLIGHT. News, Aug. 13.—Dr. Lappont and all the Vatican authorities confirm the statement that the pope's illness is slight. The doctor did not stay the night at the Vatican. The pontiff shows symptoms of gastric inflammation, but he partook of nourishment last evening and was in excellent spirits. He rose this morning at 8:20 and celebrated mass. Dr. Lappont visited the pope at 9 o'clock this morning.

Twenty Boulds to a Draw. Four Ways, Ind., Aug. 13.—Eugene Besenah of Cincinnati and Johnny Van Heest of New York fought twenty rounds to a draw last night at Princess rink. Both men were fresh at the end. The bout was preceded by what was to have been a 30-round go between Denny Rowan and Eugene Lata, both of Cincinnati. Lata was knocked out in the eleventh. Besenah took the place of Tommy Marshall, who was sick.

BOBACIC PLAGUE AGAIN. Bombay, Aug. 13.—The bubonic plague is again epidemic. There were 103 deaths officially reported last week.

### SEVEN THOUSAND CAPTURED

Dewey's Official Report of Capture Not Detailed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—Admiral Dewey's official announcement of the bombardment and surrender of Manila has been received as follows:

MANILA, Aug. 13.—To Secretary of Navy, Washington: Manila surrendered today to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and entrenchments at Malate on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties. None of the vessels were injured.

August 7 General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor refused.

DEWEY.

Americans to Rule.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral George Dewey and Major-General Wesley Merritt, united in a joint dispatch which was received here late yesterday afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city was occupied by the American forces.

After a conference at the White house in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen, participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for instructions, and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up instructions as substantially as follows: The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike.

The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States, and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially stated that such specific orders were made.

It had been thought in some quarters here that the showings made heretofore by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition in the way of joint action between the United States forces and those of the insurgents, when the city was occupied, but the instructions sent tonight are based on occupation by the United States alone, and as a high administration official summed up the situation, "There shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

The only other word received from Manila during the day in the brief dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday. No dispatch came from General Merritt up to the close of office hours tonight, except the one in which he joint with Admiral Dewey in asking for instructions. Secretary Alger concluded from this that the casualties could not have been heavy, as he felt sure General Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss.

It was noted that neither the first dispatch of Admiral Dewey nor the joint dispatch of Dewey and Merritt made any reference whatever to the part which the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta took in removing Captain-General Augusti from Manila to Hong Kong. From this the officials believe that the American commanders do not attach serious significance to the course of the German naval authorities. The incident continues to cause some irritation here, but it is practically certain that no official cognizance will be taken of it. There is no disposition in any official quarter at present to carry the incident to the point of considering it a breach of neutrality as has been suggested in some British newspapers.

French Sugar Bounty. PARIS, Aug. 13.—In conformity with the law passed April 7, 1897, M. Faure, the president, has decreed that after September 1, a bounty shall be granted on refined French native and colonial sugars intended for export as follows, per hundred kilos: First grade, 2.42 francs; second grade, 2.77, and third grade, 3.11.

A Bomb in Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—An attempt was made Tuesday night to take the lives of John Hill jr., his wife and two children by exploding a heavy charge of dynamite against Mr. Hill's residence in Belmont, a suburb of this city. None of the family suffered injury. The perpetrators placed the mine by means of a pole of sufficient length to reach the second story window. The crime is believed to have been inspired if not executed by race track men against whom Mr. Hill, as an officer to the civic federation, has conducted a crusade. Mr. Hill is a well known board of trade operator.

Pope as Usual Again. ROME, Aug. 13.—The Vatican asserts, despite the reports to the contrary, that the recent illness of the pope was a merely transitory indisposition, from which he has entirely recovered. His holiness has resumed his customary duties and is daily receiving deputations.

Another Insane Killing. ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 13.—George Ennett, while in a temporary fit of insanity yesterday afternoon, shot and instantly killed his sister, Anna, aged thirty-five, then shot himself, blowing his head off. The sister was washing at the time, and her life was taken without warning. Another washerwoman in the room escaped without injury. The murderer has been ill for two years. His mother was insane before she died a year ago. The family of the victims are prominent.

### MANILA SURRENDERS

TREATY TOO LATE TO SAVE THE CITY FROM DEWEY.

August 12 said to have been dismissed and Replaced by General Jaudemes Before Surrender.

HONG KONG, Aug. 17.—It was 10 o'clock Saturday when Dewey signalled the advance on Manila, previously having received a refusal of surrender.

The Olympia in the lead, signalled the city again to surrender. The Olympia then commenced the bombardment with eight-inch shells. The report of the gun was the signal for the American advance on the land.

The fighting lasted two hours. Then the Spanish surrendered and our troops later marched into the city.

August 12 escaped at dusk. A fast cruiser from Dewey is expected every moment with full details. These were given by the German consul.

AUGUST 12 DISMISSED.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—General Augusti, according to a dispatch from Hong Kong, dated Monday, was dismissed from his post as captain general of the Philippines on August 5. General Jaudemes was ordered to take over the command at Manila.

The dispatch says: The Americans notified the authorities at Manila that a bombardment by sea and land would commence on August 9. The city surrendered on the 13th, and the American flag was hoisted forthwith. The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside of the town.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: The surrender of Manila on Saturday by General Jaudemes is officially announced. The United States troops immediately occupied the city.

The government has been notified by the Spanish consul at Hong Kong of the surrender of Manila. It is not yet aware of the manner in which the surrender was effected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Up to 9:30 yesterday morning no advice had reached the state, war or navy departments regarding the fall of Manila, except the cablegram from Consul Wildman briefly announcing an unconditional surrender. Dispatches giving fuller information are expected momentarily.

HONG KONG, Aug. 17.—The officials of the Manila cable are anxiously awaiting permission to repair, and a cable steamer is now at Singapore awaiting instructions.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Shoots His Wife for Unknown Cause and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at an early hour yesterday morning. He then turned the revolver upon himself and committed suicide. The hypothesis is asserted by the family, and by the intimate acquaintances and friends of the household is that Mr. Corbett was laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

The terrible tragedy occurred at the Corbett home, 520 Hayes street, over the lively stable occupied by the elder Corbett. As near as the time can be fixed the shots rang out at 4:50 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Corbett being killed as she was lying asleep in her bed. So far as can be ascertained, there was not the slightest reason why the husband should have sought to wreak such awful vengeance upon his wife, as for nearly half a century the couple have lived happily and in perfect contentment together.

With Mr. and Mrs. Corbett lived their two unmarried daughters, Caroline and Esther, and a married daughter Mrs. Charles A. King, with her husband. There is little doubt that Mr. Corbett was insane when he committed his horrible deed and that he inherited the mania from his ancestors. His sister, Margaret Griffin, is now an inmate of the Nape insane asylum.

Both the old people were natives of Ireland. Mr. Corbett being sixty-six years of age, and his wife four years younger.

New York, Aug. 17.—Jim Corbett said that his parents were each about sixty-three years of age, and that the family relation were always pleasant. He received letters on Saturday informing him that his father's mind had become unbalanced and he therefore thinks that while suffering mentally his father committed the terrible crime.

Blanco Must Stay.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The cabinet has decided to order General Blanco and all other Spanish commanders in the Antilles to fill their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

Another Insane Killing.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 17.—George Ennett, while in a temporary fit of insanity yesterday afternoon, shot and instantly killed his sister, Anna, aged thirty-five, then shot himself, blowing his head off. The sister was washing at the time, and her life was taken without warning. Another washerwoman in the room escaped without injury. The murderer has been ill for two years. His mother was insane before she died a year ago. The family of the victims are prominent.

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

### Short, Sharp and Decisive Struggle.

### Brief Record of Events Culminating in the Freedom of Cuba--One Hundred and Fourteen Days of Actual War--The Cost and the Results--Instructive Record.

War against Spain was declared by the United States when the intervention resolutions passed by congress were signed on April 20. One hundred and fourteen days later the peace protocol was approved by the respective governments and the war ended.

The substantial fruits of the war for the United States are the freedom of Cuba under American protectorate, American ownership of Porto Rico, of one of the Ladrone islands and of so much of the Philippine group as may be determined by the peace commissioners.

The loss of life in battle on the American side was 274; including the Maine disaster, 551; wounded estimated at 1,580.

The inception of the war goes back to February 24, 1895, when the insurrection broke out in three of Cuba's six provinces. It raged with varying success for three years when the United States became involved. The chief events leading up to and during the war are as follows:

January 24—Battleship Maine ordered to Havana on a peaceful mission.

February 9—Spanish Minister De Lome's private letter, reflecting on President McKinley, published.

February 10—Spanish Minister De Lome recalled.

February 15—Battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 266 lives lost.

February 17—Board of inquiry into the loss of the Maine appointed.

February 21—Board of inquiry begins investigation at Havana.

March 9—Emergency bill, appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense, passed by congress.

March 19—Maine board of inquiry finishes its labors.

March 28—Report of the board of inquiry sent to congress with a message from the president.

March 29—Resolutions declaring war on Spain introduced in both houses of congress.

April 7—Representatives of European powers wait on the president in the interest of peace.

April 9—Consul General Lee leaves Havana, accompanied by many Americans.

April 11—The president sends a message to congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

April 15—War department orders regular troops to coast points.

April 16—Intervention resolution passed by the senate.

April 19—House of representatives agrees to the senate intervention resolution.

April 20—Intervention resolution signed by the president and an ultimatum sent to Spain; Spanish Minister Polo y Bernabe asks for and secures his passport.

April 21—United States Minister Woodford given his passport at Madrid.

April 22—North Atlantic squadron sails from Key West to blockade Cuban ports; first shot of the war fired by cruiser Nashville in capturing the Spanish coast trader Buena Ventura; blockade of Cuban ports proclaimed.

April 23—Call issued for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Asiatic squadron starts for the Philippine Islands; state militia ordered out, formal declaration of war against Spain passed by congress; Secretary of State Sherman resigns.

April 26—Spanish passenger steamer Panama captured by blockading fleet.

April 27—State troops assembled at Lincoln; departure of Omaha Guards and Thurston Rifles for state rendezvous.

April 27—Coastly earthworks at Mantanzas shelled by American fleet.

April 28—Movement of regulars to Tampa; Cabanas' forts demolished by the cruiser New York.

April 29—Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde; house passes revenue bill.

April 30—Commodore Dewey's fleet arrives at Manila; battleship Oregon arrives at Rio Janeiro.

May 1—Commodore Dewey's fleet attacks and destroys Spanish fleet at Manila; eleven ships sunk, two captured; 400 Spaniards killed, 600 wounded; six American seamen injured; Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo defeated and destroyed in Manila bay by United States squadron, Commodore Dewey commanding; eleven Spanish ships destroyed, no Americans killed.

May 7—Commodore Dewey thanked by the president in the name of the American people.

May 9—Congress tenders vote of thanks to Dewey and his men, orders commemorative medals struck, orders sword for Dewey and increases number of rear admirals; battleship Oregon arrives at Bahia, Brazil; Commodore Dewey promoted to rear admiral.

May 11—Ensign Bagley and four men on the torpedo boat Winslow killed in an engagement off Cardenas.

May 12—Admiral Sampson's fleet shells forts and land batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 13—Flying squadron under Commodore Schley leaves Fortress Monroe.

May 16—Concentration of volunteers at Chickamauga begun; Nebraska First departs for San Francisco and the Philippines.

McKinley Thanks the French.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—After the signing of the protocol of peace between the United States and Spain at Washington Saturday President McKinley asked M. Jules Cambon the ambassador of France, to thank his government for its good offices in bringing about the reappreciation between the two nations and leading to the cessation of hostilities. President McKinley added that he was pleased that the final peace negotiations were to be conducted in Paris.

Good Effect of Sanitary Measures.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 15.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of this city, and a board of inspecting physicians have just completed a house-to-house inspection of Santiago. Considerable sickness, mostly malaria and dysentery, was found, but no authentic cases of yellow fever were disclosed. The sanitary precautions taken since the occupation of Santiago by the United States forces have had the effect of reducing the average daily death rate from 150 to 37.

May 19—Spanish fleet enters harbor of Santiago de Cuba; Sampson and Schley's ships unite at Key West; Second regiment Nebraska volunteers start for Chickamauga; 11,000 regulars and volunteers for Manila reach San Francisco.

May 21—Spanish fleet bottled up in Santiago harbor by Commodore Schley; cruiser Charleston sails with first relief supplies for Admiral Dewey.

May 22—First relief expedition sails from San Francisco for Manila.

May 25—Second call for volunteers (75,000) issued.

June 3—Lieutenant Hobson and seven men sink the collier Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor; the crew captured and made prisoners.

June 4—Senate passes the war revenue bill; Captain Gridley of the cruiser Olympia dies at Kobe, Japan, on his way home.

June 7—Monitor Monterey with collier Brutus sails from San Francisco for Manila; forts at Caimenera bombarded and destroyed.

June 9—Forts at Guantanamo bay destroyed.

June 10—Conference report on war revenue bill adopted by both houses of congress.

June 11—American marines land at Guantanamo.

June 12—American marines attacked by Spanish guerrillas at Guantamo; four killed.

June 13—General Shafter and army of 17,000 sail from Tampa.

June 15—Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius tested on Santiago forts; second relief expedition sails for the Philippines.

June 20—General Shafter's army arrives off Santiago.

June 23—General Shafter's army lands at Baiquiri; Monitor Monadnock sails from San Francisco for Manila.

June 24—Two thousand Spanish attack 1,000 Americans, rough riders and regulars; Spanish repulsed; American loss 16.

June 26—Third expedition for Manila sails from San Francisco.

June 27—Commodore Watson's fleet ordered to prepare for a descent on the coast of Spain; Spanish reserve squadron reaches Port Said.

July 1—American troops move on the city of Santiago and capture Spanish entrenchments; great loss sustained on both sides.

July 2—American troops capture the heights of San Juan and El Caney; loss in both battles (official): Killed, 231; wounded, 1,293; missing 81; total, 1,595.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's entire fleet of four cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers destroyed by the America fleet under Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley; General Shafter demands the surrender of Santiago.

July 4—Request for truce by foreign consuls at Santiago granted by General Shafter; first relief expedition arrives at Manila.

July 7—Lieutenant Hobson and crew of the Merrimac exchanged for Spanish prisoners.

July 8—Admiral Camara's fleet ordered back from Suez canal to Spain; congress adjourns.

July 10—Admiral Cervera and 638 men, prisoners of war, landed at Portsmouth, N. H.

July 13—Colonel Bryan and the Nebraska Third ordered in.

July 14—General Tuler formally surrenders Santiago and troops and garrisons in eastern Cuba.

July 15—Commissioner settle upon the details of the surrender.

July 16—General Shafter takes formal possession of the city of Santiago; Nebraska Third given farewell reception at the exposition.

July 17—Spanish flag taken down and "Old Glory" hoisted on the public building in Santiago.

July 18—Third Nebraska departs for Jacksonville, Fla.

July 20—General Miles starts with the army of invasion for Porto Rico.

July 23—General Brooke and staff leave Chickamauga, bound for Porto Rico.

July 25—General Miles' expedition lands at Guanica, Porto Rico.

July 26—Spain sues for peace through the French minister at Washington.

July 29—City of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to General Miles.

July 30—United States replies to Spain's overtures for peace.

July 30-31—Two night attacks by the Spaniards on American entrenchments near Manila repulsed; American loss, 13 killed, 48 wounded.

August 3—Second conference of the French minister and secretary of state respecting peace terms.

August 3—Cape San Juan, Porto Rico taken by American marines.

August 4—First detachment of American soldiers leaves Washington.

August 8—Spain's answer to United States' note reaches Washington.

August 10—Protocol covering peace terms presented by the United to the French minister representing Spain.

August 12—Peace protocol signed by representatives of Spain and the United States.