

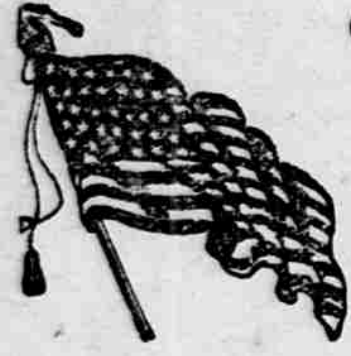
# SPAIN HAS ACCEPTED OUR TERMS FOR PEACE

PROTOCOL IS SIGNED

THE WAR IS ENDED

## Queen Christina and the Spanish Ministers Bow to Uncle Sam.

Every Demand Made by President McKinley Is Agreed To by the Spanish Government.



### WAR IS AT AN END.

**Spain Humbly Accepts the Terms of This Country's Protocol.**  
The war is over. The Spanish cabinet, after due consideration of the terms of the protocol presented by President McKinley, decided to accept it, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, was instructed to sign it. With this signature the war comes to a close, after nearly four months' duration. The war has been shorter than even the most sanguine anticipated. Since April 21, the date fixed by Congress as the beginning of the struggle, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Ladronez and the Philippines have passed into our possession, two Spanish fleets have been destroyed, one Spanish army has been captured, and in every engagement the enemy has been defeated in the face sometimes of overwhelming obstacles. The valor, endurance, skill and discipline of American soldiers have been fairly tested, and they have compelled the admiration of the foreign military observers. The navy has covered itself with glory and challenged the plaudits of the whole world. In these few weeks the United States has taken position as one of the strong naval nations and a military

### THE TERMS SPAIN HAS ACCEPTED.

(Conditions as officially announced by the President.)  
**FIRST.** No claim for pecuniary indemnity.  
**SECOND.** The relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba and the immediate evacuation of the island.  
**THIRD.** The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation by Spain of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island in the Ladronez.  
**FOURTH.** The United States to occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace covering the future of the Philippines.  
**FIFTH.** Commissioners to be named by the United States and Spain to conclude the treaty of peace.

### A THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.

**That Is About What the War Will Cost the United States.**  
The evidence on every hand that the war is about at an end has aroused the mathematicians. They are now engaged in demonstrating what the cost of the whole war will have been to the Government, when the last volunteer soldier is at home, the last penny of war bond interest paid, the last pension awarded. This calculation is of course far-reaching. Fairly accurate estimates of the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during March, April, May, June, July and August gave them as \$150,000,000, of which about \$105,000,000 was expended between April 25 and Aug. 6, and \$123,000,000 between April 1 and Aug. 6. The latest calculation, based upon treasury reports and comparison with similar expenses during the civil war, calculates the war expenses from April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, at which time it is assumed all extraordinary expenses will have ended, and adds thereto interest and pension charges growing out of the war and an arbitrary estimate of the value of the labor lost by volunteers entering the army. According to this calculation the war will eventually have cost the United States \$1,000,000,000. Here is a table of estimates of war expenses:  
Current war expenses, April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, ..... \$400,000,000  
War expenditures of the separate States ..... 15,000,000  
Citizen contribution to soldiers' aid ..... 15,000,000  
War damage claims against the Government ..... 20,000,000  
Loss of labor of 250,000 volunteer soldiers one year ..... 100,000,000  
Interest on war debt ..... 90,000,000  
Probable new pensions to be paid ..... 300,000,000  
Value of the Maine ..... 5,000,000  
**Total** ..... \$934,000,000  
This estimate is so close to \$1,000,000,000 that the round total may in the end represent the expense of Spain's mistakes for us.

### HONOR FOR BOTH.

**Schley and Sampson Are to Be Rear Admirals.**  
The President will recommend to Congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Sampson. Captain Clark of the Oregon will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade, and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

### TO RULE NEW ISLANDS.

**Plans for Temporary Government Are Considered.**  
Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and the members of the cabinet. Porto Rico, as an actual addition to the territories of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government, under the direction of the President, until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. The President, under the constitution and laws, has no authority to go beyond this preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States. There are reasons for the belief that the President himself favors a colonial form of government, and that this view is shared by members of the cabinet. Canada is cited as having a model colonial govern-



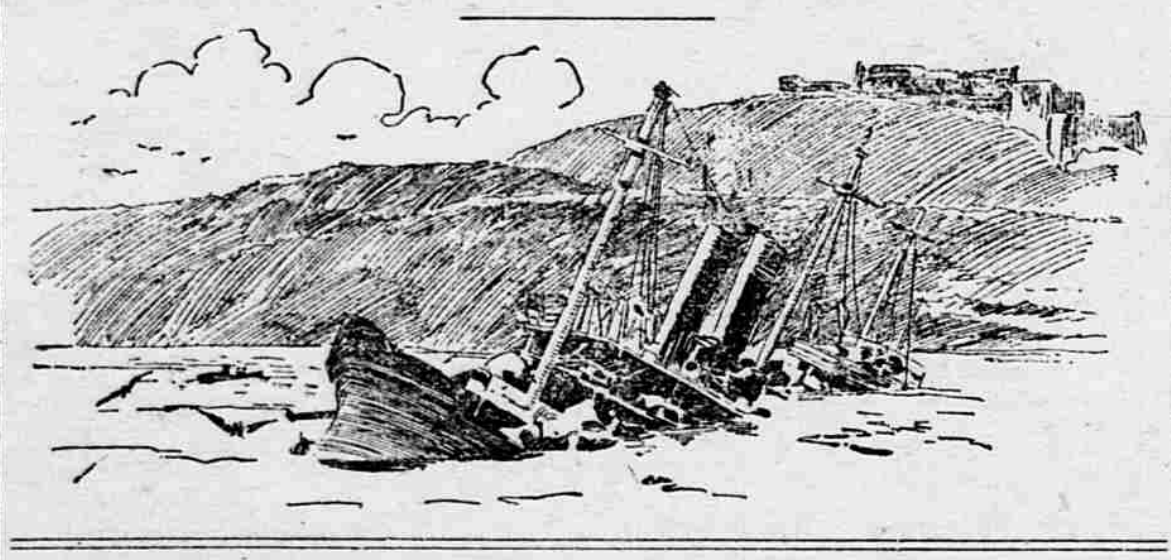
M. CAMBON.

power which must hereafter be taken into account in world movements. The country has entered upon its imperial career. The United States Government is now in a position to proceed to the negotiation of terms of peace, and the peace commissioners, in compliance to the French Government, will meet in Paris. Under the protocol which Spain accepted Porto Rico will be ceded to the United States, Cuba will be freed, and Spain at the earliest practicable day will evacuate all its West Indian possessions. This country will also have a coaling station in the Ladronez Islands, Manila Bay, with the city and surrounding territory, will be retained by the United States, and the future government of the Philippine Islands will be determined by the commission. Spain is whipped. If she had not recognized that fact she would necessarily have been subjected to a numerical trouncing. The proud Castilians yielded to the inevitable and humbly accepted the terms of peace offered by the United States. In the history of warfare it is doubtful if the conqueror ever treated the conquered more generously. The war that has been conducted on our part with humanity amounting to chivalry would have been continued, if need were, but Spain in such event could not have looked for any more of the forbearance that has characterized its conduct thus far. No money indemnity is wrung from an exhausted and impoverished people, and no humiliation pressed upon them other than that which is entailed upon defeat in battle. So far as the exaction of territory is concerned, it is nothing but what the world foresaw at the beginning of hostilities. When the Spanish Government dismissed our minister at Madrid it placed its American possessions in the scale which the ruthless Goliath was sure to outweigh. As a corollary to Cuban independence followed Porto Rican possession. There could be no other outcome. To leave Spain in possession of Porto Rico would be to leave the seeds of a disease that would again break out and again demand our intervention. As to the Pacific islands, we are willing to leave them to the determination of a peace commission, with the sole reserve that coaling and naval stations at least must be retained by us. Peace comes with all her blessings, and for this a united and humane people may well be thankful. The war has not been an unmitigated evil. We have gained a prestige in the world that never will be lightly challenged by any power. The purposes for which the war was entered upon on our part have been accomplished. Cuba is free. We have remembered the Maine!

### SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL.

**Elaborate Ceremony Attending the Proceeding at the White House.**  
M. Cambon, the French ambassador, was elaborately received at the White House when he came representing the Spanish Government to sign the protocol. He was conducted to the diplomatic reception room, where he found four copies of the protocol spread out upon the big mahogany table. Two of these were in French and two in English. The United States retained one copy of each and M. Cambon the same. One clause in the protocol relates to an immediate cessation of hostilities, and this was ordered as soon as the document was signed. The telegram which had already been sent to the commanders of the army and navy acquainted them with the status of the peace negotiations and operated by bringing about a temporary truce. The dispatches sent immediately after the signing instruct Gen. Miles and Merritt to cease further operations and notify the Spanish commanders of the fact that all fighting has ceased. The impressive ceremony accompanying the signing of the protocol was witnessed by a number of invited guests.

### WRECK OF THE REINA MERCEDES NEAR SANTIAGO.



### WHAT IT COSTS TO FIGHT SPAIN.

**Actual Expense Thus Far Has Been \$800,000 a Day.**  
Up to the present time, it is estimated at the Treasury Department, the actual amount paid out in war expenses since the conflict with Spain began is \$95,000,000. The average daily expense has been about \$800,000 a day. During July it was about \$1,000,000 a day. It is believed, however, that when a final accounting is made the cost will foot up \$1,500,000 a day for the army and navy.

### WHAT SPAIN HAS LOST.



The total shaded portion represents the amount of colonial territory we have taken from Spain, as compared with the area of the mother country. The doubly-shaded portion represents the population of the captured possessions as compared with the population of the mother country.

ment which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. Upon the evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago. When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupations it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called, to vote upon the question of a form of government for the island.

### Spanish Craft Destroyed.

In a skirmish on the coast of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, between American marines and Spanish soldiers Emmanuel Koulouzis, a Greek, belonging to the gunboat Bancroft, was killed. Several Spanish vessels were captured or destroyed there and off the Isle of Pines.

### Not Fit to Fight.

It is known that Spain's only remaining warships, which are at Cadiz under Admiral Camara, are unsafe and the fighting gear and turrets on all of the ships are practically unmanageable.

### WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

**Saturday.**  
The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa float ed. The order dismissing the Michigan naval reserves from the service revoked by Secretary Long. The Spanish cabinet decided to accept without change the terms of peace offered by America, the Queen Regent also assenting. Camp McCalla, held by marines since the first invasion of Cuba near Santiago, abandoned. The camp was burned and the marines returned on board ship. Guayama, Porto Rico, occupied by the Third Illinois and Fourth Ohio regiments under Gen. Haines, after a sharp engagement in which four Ohio men were wounded.

**Sunday.**  
The tug Hudson captured a Spanish sloop and sank another off Cardenas. The rough riders, the First regular cavalry and Cummings' battery sailed from Santiago for Montauk Point. General forward movement of the American army begun from Ponce, Porto Rico, the objective point being San Juan. Secretary Alger decided to have the bodies of the soldiers who were killed or who died of disease at Santiago brought to the United States.

**Monday.**  
Sampson's report on the work of his fleet given to the public. Spain's reply to the American peace terms reached Washington. Gen. Shafter reported eleven deaths and many new cases of fever in his army. Three transports loaded with men from Gen. Shafter's army sailed for the United States. Gen. Shafter in dispatches to Washington disclaimed responsibility for the suffering of sick soldiers on the transports Concho and Seneca. Secretary Long of the navy wrote a letter containing an elaborate defense of Rear Admiral Sampson against the numerous criticisms that have been made upon him.

**Tuesday.**  
The monitor Monterey and its collier Brutus arrived at Manila. Spaniards at Guantanamo laid down their arms and surrendered to Grig. Gen. Dwers. Spain accepted President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations made regarding Cuba which were not accepted. Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners.

**Wednesday.**  
The Fifth Illinois were embarked at Newport News for Porto Rico, but received orders to disembark. Orders issued removing a number of regiments from the present camps in the South to new camp grounds. Reports reached Santiago that Garcia had captured Gibara, and that he was besieging Holguin with 8,000 men. Said that Japan has made an offer to aid the Philippine insurgents with arms and ammunition in case America abandons the islands. Gen. Merriam, at San Francisco, was ordered to assemble transports as rapidly as possible to embark the 5,000 men now on the coast for Manila.

**Thursday.**  
Gen. Miles' troops were resting near Albonito. Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain. Protocol covering the peace terms of the United States was agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley. It was telegraphed to Madrid. Admiral Dewey wrote to Congressman Livingston of Georgia expressing gratitude for his introduction into Congress of the resolution thanking Dewey and his men for their victory at Manila.

**Friday.**  
President McKinley issued a proclamation announcing a suspension of hostilities. Peace protocol was signed at the White House by Secretary of State Day and M. Cambon. Orders were telegraphed to our commanders at the front to carry out the terms of the protocol and the proclamation.

**Sparks from the Wires.**  
The coinage of the mints of the United States during July aggregated \$6,940,744, of which \$5,853,900 was gold. The United States requested England to join in dissuading Italy from bombarding the city of Cartagena, Colombia. Only one gold claim in ten around Dawson City, Klondike, is paying wages, but those which pay yield large sums. Thirty million bushels of coal is loaded on barges at Pittsburg, Pa., awaiting high water to float down the Ohio river. By the bravery of Hugh McCutcheon, an inside foreman, forty men were saved from death in a burning mine near Scranton, Pa.

**Enemy Driven from Vicinity of Coamo by Our Troops.**  
After the capture of Coamo troop C of Brooklyn was ordered out along the road leading to Albonito. The American troopers had not gone far when they discovered a party of Spanish engineers who were attempting to destroy all the bridges spanning the streams. The Americans at once started toward the Spaniards, who fled, and pursued them for five miles. The pursuit was so close that the Spaniards did not succeed in doing any damage to the bridges until they reached a point three miles from Albonito. Here they were able to halt long enough to blow up a culvert bridge.

**First Loss in Porto Rico.**  
Two of Gen. Schwan's soldiers, privates in the Eleventh infantry, were killed in a battle near Mayaguez, Porto Rico. These were the first deaths in the Porto Rican army of invasion. Fifteen others were wounded, including Lieut. Byron of the Eighth cavalry.

**Spanish Craft Destroyed.**  
The brig Harriet G. has made the journey from New York to St. Michael, Alaska, with a party of prospectors for the gold fields. Four thousand men are scattered along Stewart river, Alaska, waiting the opening of the season to begin gold mining operations. It is reported at Yokohama that Hawaii agreed to pay Japan \$200,000 to settle the dispute about the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from Hawaii.

### STOCK BRANDS.

**Metzger Bros.,**  
Fullman Neb Cherry Co. Brand on left side and thigh. Earmark, square crop right ear. Southern branded cattle have but one brand on left side. Native cattle have throat wattle. Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks. Horses have same brand on left thigh. A Reward of \$100 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand.

**Joseph W. Bownet**  
P. O. address Merriman, Neb. Right ear cropped. Hole in center of left ear. Range Lake creek B. D.

**William M. Dunbar**  
Lessee from Helms & Kroeger. Cody, Neb. DU. Either side. Also low on right. Left ear of cattle split. Range head of Hay creek.

**Henry Pratt**  
Rosebud S. D. Left side. Horses same on left shoulder. Deorhorn clip on some cattle. BT.

**William Shangren**  
Cody, Neb. Duplap under side of neck. BU.

**Jack LePoint**  
Merriman, Neb. Cattle branded on left side. Some on hip also. Earmark round hole in center of left ear. Also use on right side. Range Lake, Corn and Bearcreeks.

**Charles H. Faulhaber**  
Brownlee Neb. Either right or left side on cattle. Horses same on left shoulder. Left ear cut off of cattle. Range Loup river.

**Marshall & Wolfenden**  
Kennedy, Neb. Some on the left hip. Horses on left shoulder. Brand is small. Earmark: Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear. Range Lone Tree Lake.

**Louis F. Richards**  
Merriman Neb. R.

**Charles Benard**  
Rosebud S. D. Range Big White and Bad Rivers. CB.

**W. R. Kissel**  
Brownlee, Neb. Also some below left hip. Also right hip. Range Kissel's Ranch. R.

**Wheeler Bros.**  
Cody, Neb. Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain flat. W.

**Charles C. Tackett**  
Rosebud, S. D. Range head of Antelope near St. Mary's mission. Horses branded on left thigh. T.

**William F. Schmidt**  
Rosebud, S. D. On left side. Horses branded same on left hip or shoulder. Range on Horse Creek. S.