

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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CROWDS GROW IN SIZE

Last Seven Days Demonstrate that the Tide Has Turned Toward Omaha.

EXPOSITION ATTENDANCE A BAROMETER

Steady Increase a Very Encouraging Sign of Ultimate Success.

NINETY THOUSAND VISIT THE FAIR

Record for the Week Indicates the Growth of Public Sentiment.

ST. JOSEPH MAKES A BIG SHOWING

Three Thousand Enthusiasts from Down the River Overran the Grounds and Took in Everything from End to End.

The record of increasing exposition attendance continues. Although the seven days just past did not involve any feature that compared in general interest with the Flower day and Indian day celebrations of the preceding week, the aggregate attendance was fully as great. There was a very light Sunday attendance, but during the succeeding days the crowd increased by regular stages until Thursday, when the maximum attendance of the week was reached. There was a slight falling off on the last two days owing to the fact that large numbers of strangers who had spent the first part of the week on the grounds left in order to get home before Sunday.

The aggregate attendance during the week was 90,000, distributed as follows: Sunday, 7,312; Monday, 10,294; Tuesday, 12,692; Wednesday, 15,399; Thursday, 17,750; Friday, 13,770; Saturday (estimated), 15,000.

Yesterday the people of St. Joseph made good their assurance that they would contribute the highest municipal celebration that has yet been held on the grounds. They came nearly 3,000 strong and bestowed their most enthusiastic approval on every feature of the big show. Most of them will remain over Sunday and see the rest of it.

As the trains on which the St. Joe delegation traveled did not reach Omaha until nearly noon, they were not largely in evidence on the grounds until the latter part of the day. But they made up for lost time by passing through the grounds in trolley coaches accompanied by their bands in the evening they made things lively on the midway. They were delighted with their reception and the show and most of them expressed the intention of coming again later in the season.

FORMALITIES WERE INDEED FEW.

St. Joseph Briefly Welcomed in Order Not to Take Up More Time.

The late arrival of the excursion trains delayed the exercises of St. Joseph day at the Auditorium until noon. Even then only a minority of the visitors were on the grounds, but these constituted a very fair audience, and the welcoming addresses and responses were received with marked interest and enthusiastic approbation.

The St. Joseph municipal celebration, in order and announced that although the bulk of the crowd had not reached the grounds, the day was so far advanced that it was thought best to proceed with the program. He introduced Mayor Moore, who presided over the welcome on behalf of the city of Omaha.

Mayor Kirschner of St. Joseph responded very graciously to the remarks of Mayor Moore, and assured the hosts that the visitors would make liberal use of the freedom of the city that had been so hospitably tendered.

The St. Joseph band played a brief selection, and then President Wattles spoke briefly in behalf of the exposition management. He eulogized the active part taken by citizens of Missouri in the inception of the enterprise. Although the difficulties that beset its progress were many, assurance of good will were received from our neighbors on the south, and not the least grateful of these from the city that is so largely in evidence on the grounds today.

Continuing to speak in enthusiastic terms of the limited progress that was represented in this exposition, the west is in its infancy, and while we boast of its commerce and wealth today, we have only a glimpse of the possibilities of its future. With its splendid opportunities for acquiring wealth the west must become the most populous part of the country, if not of the world.

Upon the conclusion of President Wattles' address, Hon. D. T. Castel, assistant city attorney of St. Joseph, was introduced and spoke at length upon the friendly relations existing between Omaha and his town. He told a humorous story, the point of which was to show the appreciation of his people over the reception tendered them at the hands of the residents of the exposition city. Having received the keys to the city, he assured Mayor Moore that he and his friends would unlock everything that was fastened and that Omaha might be prepared to go into bankruptcy after the return of the Missourians.

This ended the exercises in the Auditorium and the visitors dispersed around the grounds to view the sights. During the afternoon, headed by Bryan's band, the St. Joe carriages, led by three carriages, drove down the Midway and to the buildings along Twentieth street, where

HAVE A CHASE AFTER BLANCO

Report of His Escape from Havana Causes a Scurry Among Fleet at Plaza Del Este.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 13.—The American warships New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Indiana and Iowa will sail tomorrow for Toopkinsville unless the Navy department decides that they should wait for the troops from Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Sampson thinks it would be unwise to take the troops aboard the warships on account of the possible infection by disease and also because the ships have hardly any accommodations. If the troops are taken, the voyage will be delayed two or three days. A great pleasure is expressed among the fleet over the satisfactory progress of peace negotiations. Admiral Sampson and his command, however, are ready to go to it again at any moment if it should become necessary, but the impression exists that the navy's work is practically done.

Commodore Watson left this afternoon on the Badger to raise the southern blockade and take the marines off the island of Pines, where, it is thought, they were landed yesterday. The morning will stay at Guantanamo. By Monday Admiral Sampson says the blockade will be thoroughly raised.

The St. Louis and the St. Paul left Thursday for New York with some of General Shafter's troops. The New York, with Admiral Sampson on board, returned here this morning after a two days' absence. She sailed in Wednesday night, the admiral wishing to inspect the Maria Teresa. All day Thursday the night's crew worked to fight the Maria Teresa, which work has been neglected since the vessel was captured. Thursday evening the Scorpion conveyed to Admiral Sampson Washington dispatches from Playa Del Este, stating it was rumored that Captain General Blanco had escaped from Havana probably on the steamer Montecarlo. Commodore Watson was communicated with and the Dixie and Yankee were sent to the Bahama channel to head Blanco off.

Admiral Sampson at once decided to leave the Maria Teresa and go to the western extremity of the island. The Maria Teresa should be attempted to escape in that direction. The flagship made sixteen knots an hour despite the foulness of her bottom and arrived off Jamaica yesterday morning and cruised.

Probably the last gun of the war was fired by the New York at the British tramp steamer Acme, which was chased and hove to outside the three-mile shore limit. It was bound for Mobile and was allowed to depart, but with all rights reserved. Sampson thinks the Maria Teresa will be got off all right when it is lighted, which work will take probably a week or more. Lighters are to be procured at Santiago. Captain Pillsbury is overlooking the work of the wrecking company.

Thursday evening Commodore Watson instructed Commodore Schley to go to the southern blockading line and warn the ships of the rumored escape of Blanco. While leaving the harbor the Brooklyn, in company with the New York, was ordered to port, went hard aground and did not get off until yesterday afternoon, when it was hauled off by the Oregon. No damage was done to the ship, but it was too late then for it to perform the commission upon which it was sent. The vessel was sent after New York yesterday, but returned late in the afternoon.

CUBANS ACCEPT THE TERMS

Condition Which Has Not Prevailed in the Unhappy Island for a Long Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War department has been advised through the Cuban junta that the Cubans accept the terms of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain and that hostilities will cease on their part.

Senor Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, has sent the following cable by way of Santiago: "Barceloneta, Cuba, 11 Aug. 12.—The 12th day of August, 1898, accepted, in the name of the Cuban provisional government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending all hostilities. The preliminary terms of the armistice, provided that Spain will relinquish all claim over and title to Cuba."

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has had a conference with Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cubans in this country, at which the signing of the protocol and the president's proclamation of the armistice were discussed. Mr. Palma stated to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn that he accepted, in the name of the Cuban provisional government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States, and had so advised President Bartolomeo Maso of the Cuban republic at Santiago, Cuba. He had also advised President Maso to give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending all hostilities, stating to him that preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain and the United States, provide that Spain will relinquish all claim over and title to Cuba.

In further reply to inquiries, as to matters discussed by Mr. Palma and himself, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made the following statement: "Pending giving notice of armistice through their official channels to the United States, our government to afford him means, by fast-sailing vessels and otherwise, to communicate with the Cuban forces in different portions of the island, notifying them of the peace proposals and requesting suspension of hostilities. He greatly desires the active assistance of our government in sending food supplies to the Cuban forces in the field, and their families, as he is without ships for this purpose. He desires to assist in any and every way in promoting the peace plans of our government, and have undoubted confidence of the good intentions of the government of the United States and the satisfactory outcome of the struggle for the independence of Cuba, which is now assured. He is especially anxious that our American government should immediately procure the release of the political prisoners in Spanish prisons."

MILES RECEIVES THE ORDERS

Acknowledges Receipt of Instructions to Stop Hostile Operations in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—General Miles has called the War department that he is in receipt of Secretary Agnew's order to suspend hostilities in Porto Rico.

Ready to Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Scandia loaded medical supplies today and the work of pushing aboard the government stores is going on as actively as ever. The troops to sail on the Arizona will go on board tomorrow and the transports will sail for the Philippines on Monday.

ENGLAND IS UNEASY

Situation in China is Far from Being Fully Satisfactory.

MINISTERIALISTS BECOME INDIGNANT

They Feel that Their Country is Being Humiliated.

CRITICISE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT

Press Demands Protection for Imperial Interests and Prestige.

SAYS THE TIME HAS COME FOR ACTION

Calls on the Ministers to Determine Upon Some Policy and Carry it Through to a Successful Issue.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—An important section of the ministerialists is indignant and chagrined over the continued refusal and humiliation to England in China. Parliament having been prorogued, the only means of expressing dissatisfaction by the supporters of the government is now through the press. The Standard, a semi-official organ, writes: "There has been too much surprise. The time has come for the ministers to determine on and to carry through some line of action which shall secure an effective protection to imperial interests and prestige. It is not for the country to specify what that action should be. The officers of the government are its trustees and it is their duty, endowed as they are with ample means to see that its reputation, its power and its commercial prospects do not suffer disaster. Annoyance at the challenge issued by the Royal Yacht club for the America cup is still pronounced. The premier English Yachting Club, a yachting paper, states that the Royal Yacht club was absolutely ignorant of what it was doing when it backed Dunraven's challenge, because the New York club would not hand over the cup if Dunraven had won without a written declaration that it would be held for sale for a year. If a club wished to challenge the cup under the old deed it could compel the Royal Yacht club, if it had the cup, to arrange a match and quite regardless of the terms of the new deed. Further, that the new deed is not a legal document, and is not in America. It also says Lieutenant Hobson estimated that Hull's Defender weighed eleven tons less than would have been the case were she built on the Valkyrie threads scantlings.

Genuine Sporting Offer. The Pall Mall Gazette today says: "The challenge for the America cup by Lipton is a genuinely sporting offer and has been met by the New York Yacht club in the sportsmanlike manner one expected. Any champion from our side of the Atlantic is sure of the enthusiastic support of the rest of us and we are all heartily glad to see the unpleasantness of the last occasion forgiven and forgotten on both sides and prospects for a fine struggle which should help cement the cordial feelings between the two nations. The contest will excite America hardly less than the less agreeable one now at end. It will be keen on winning and so shall we."

Lipton says: "Money is not the only consideration. Brains are needed, and there will be more brains put into the Shamrock than some people are aware of. Everything that money and brains can devise will be done to make it the most perfect yacht ever sailed. I know the difficulties in front of us, and by no means underestimate the task, but lift that cup we will if skillful designing, good workmanship and seamanship on our side are not overmatched by our rivals. I have laid down no new conditions as to the race, but will leave all arrangements to the holders of the cup. I know the United States well, and as I have said before, a fairer or more sportsmanlike body of men is nowhere than the American yachtsmen, and I am sure I shall get fair play from them."

Curzon's appointment as viceroy of India has redirected public attention to his standard works on India, Persia and the far east. They are now in great demand by the most of the London libraries.

Bulletins from Copenhagen confirm the world's cables regarding the cause of the sudden visit of the princess of Wales to her parents. The critical condition of the princess' mother was officially given as an explanation, but the latest information to the effect that the health of the queen of Denmark is satisfactory.

An official statement issued in reference to the trade between the United Kingdom and the late Spanish West Indies and Philippine islands shows imports into the United Kingdom from the West Indies last month amounting to \$2,265, nearly double the trade of July, 1897. The exports from the United Kingdom to the West Indies last month were \$483, compared with \$21,822 in July, 1897. The Philippine Islands imports into the United Kingdom last month were \$244,267, and in July, 1897, \$31,189, while the exports from the United Kingdom to the Philippines last month were \$1,214, and in July, 1897, \$249,138.

Discussing Matters of Trade.

The Statist says today: "Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States last month were over \$1,000,000 less than in July, 1897; while the imports into the United Kingdom from the United States last month showed only a small decrease. When there is opportunity for using money more profitably in New York than in London, money left here will be withdrawn. How much we still owe to the United States is difficult to ascertain, but we estimate that for the past seven months our purchases of American produce have exceeded our shipments to the United States by about \$26,000,000. Deducting the obligations of the United States to England for interest, etc., there is still a very large balance which has not yet been liquidated. The continued purchases of American securities in London by New York are helping us to pay off a portion of this debt and are also preventing gold from being taken; but with the reduced amount of securities now held in Europe, it cannot be expected we shall be able to pay for our wheat and cotton when the exports of these from the United States again become large, as they will probably do towards the end of September. While we may be able to satisfy our debt to the United States for some weeks by a sale of securities, it seems almost certain America will require gold from us in September."

An international incident of unusual character is attracting much attention, and occasioning a protest, occupied Dover during the week. An agent of the German government flew a thousands homing pigeons from Dover pier, the last but one of a series from selected starting points between Berlin and

WE MUST FEED THE CUBANS

Starving Population of the Island Looks to the United States for Help.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With the coming of peace the commissary department of the army will not have its labors lessened in Cuba. For a while they are likely to be increased. It is understood to be the purpose of the administration to supply a portion of the necessities of the great island, which shall secure an effective protection to imperial interests and prestige.

While the aid to be given will last only long enough to enable the people of Cuba to help themselves, it undoubtedly will tend to increase their confidence in the friendship of the United States. The indignation of the Cuban people at the manner in which the United States has treated the men who have composed the Cuban army. They will receive rations as allies of the United States, the same as will the American troops who will remain during the period of military government in the island. The United States will continue after their disbandment, for that is expected to follow quickly on the heels of peace.

It is recognized that the problem of the Cuban soldiers is one of the most serious that has to be met. Three years in the trenches in Cuba, the island without means of support of any kind. As members of a loosely organized army, acting in co-operation, they have been able to secure some means of subsistence, though often close to starvation. When they cease to act as a body and each individual has to look out for himself their immediate resources will be of the most limited character. Many of them have no homes to which to return and for a time there will be little prospect of living off a land which is a barren desert.

The issuance of rations by the United States through the commissary department of the army will meet this difficulty as well as it can be met. No friction is anticipated in bringing hostilities to a close on the part of the Cubans. Nor is there likely to be a repetition of the misadventure which arose between General Shafter and General Garcia at Santiago. While the military control of the United States would be complete in itself, pending the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, the United States is in a way not to offend the sensibilities of the Cubans or to enable their enemies to say they are to be deprived of the fruits of their long struggle. All the Cuban commanders will be officially notified that peace has been agreed upon and that military control will be exercised by the commissary department of the army. The commissary department of the army has been recognized as commander-in-chief of the Cubans and he will be commended with it in that capacity now.

WILL REFORM ARMY FOOD

Cooking to Be Done Under the Immediate Supervision of the Hospital Physicians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For several months a plan has been quietly formulated for the establishing of dietary reforms in connection with the food of the army. The secretary of war has authorized the Surgeon general and commissary general have endorsed every step taken and one of the practical results of this work so far has been the establishment of a special diet kitchen at the First Division hospital at Dunnburg. The consolidation of the two hospitals, made necessary by the moving away of the troops of the Second division to Thoroughfare Gap, quickly demonstrated the need for special work in this direction and one of the chief objects of the plan was to give notice. Charles W. Girard offered every facility in his power from the first inception of the plan and for several weeks he has held in readiness the cooks engaged for the purpose with the full approval of the surgeon general. Mrs. John Hogan voluntarily and gratuitously offered the surgeon general her assistance some time ago, and has been quietly studying conditions and has devised a plan by which these kitchens can be conducted by the physician under whose authority the kitchens are to be placed. From these centers will be directed a general supervision, if possible, of company kitchens. Special diet lists will be prepared when necessary and the possibilities of supplementary feeding of typhoid patients and convalescents will be made a special care.

These kitchens will be fully equipped with the articles likely to be called for in emergency. The cooks engaged will be required to show special fitness for their work. Inasmuch as this work will be likely to appeal strongly to popular taste, there is a likelihood of a desire manifesting itself, upon the part of many, to contribute to this work, as has already been done. Mrs. Hogan therefore suggests that contributions be made so far as possible to the surgeon general in money and such articles be sent as are known to be available for the sick.

THEY GO TO JACKSONVILLE

Governor Holcomb and General Barry Will Inspect Colonel Bryan's Regiment.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Holcomb and General Barry left at 4:10 this evening for Jacksonville, Fla., to visit the Third Nebraska regiment. Both were highly pleased at the condition of the Second Nebraska. The Second Nebraska ball team this afternoon won the game from the crack Chattanooga team, which was played in the city ball park, by a score of 13 to 7.

FLAGSHIP FIRED ON

Old Morro's Batteries Make Treacherous Attack on the San Francisco.

TEARS BIG HOLE IN THE VESSEL'S STERN

For Once it is on Record that the Dons Hit a Target.

SMASH BOOKCASE, BUT INJURES NOBODY

'Trisco and Sylvia Compelled to Hastily Retreat Out of Range.

TWENTY-TWO SHELLS DROP AROUND THEM

Vessels Were Lying Close in Shore on Blockade Duty When Spaniards Gave Them a Warm "Small and Early" Reception.

KEY WEST, Aug. 13.—3 p. m.—The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomah and the auxiliary yacht Sylvia were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning. One 10 or 12-inch shell struck the San Francisco's stern. It turned to get away out of range and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters and smashing his book case into fragments. Nobody was injured, and, being under orders not to retaliate, the ship retreated as fast as her engines would carry them.

The flagship and the Sylvia lay parallel to each other not more than a mile from Morro castle and separated from each other by a distance of between three-eighths and one-half mile. The Spaniards retreated as fast as three-quarters of a mile to the rear of the others. All were within range of the Spanish batteries, and the temptation to increase their confidence in the friendship of the United States. The indignation of the Cuban people at the manner in which the United States has treated the men who have composed the Cuban army. They will receive rations as allies of the United States, the same as will the American troops who will remain during the period of military government in the island. The United States will continue after their disbandment, for that is expected to follow quickly on the heels of peace.

Thursday evening the war ships of the squadron immediately off Havana were the San Francisco, the Sylvia and the Miantonomah and with nightfall they drew in closer to the shore than ever and took positions as before stated. All night the ships rolled at their stations with lights out according to the blockade regulations. Another twelve hours of unvarying monotony had passed and what happened soon afterwards was as unexpected as it was unwelcome.

The first glimmer of dawn was breaking through the eastern skies when without an instant's warning the lookout on the flagship saw a jet of smoke puff from one of Morro's big guns. Almost before he could pull himself together sufficiently to make a report of the incident ten and twelve-inch shells were screaming all around the ship. The Spaniards had the range and apparently were grimly in earnest in their last efforts to wreak injury on their too-mighty enemy. It was, however, almost a futile effort as in every preceding struggle. Shells struck the San Francisco and the Sylvia, some fell short, a few went over the top. The flagship signalled the Sylvia to get out of range without delay and both ships swung around and made for the sea.

It was then that the shell struck the San Francisco's stern and sent its fragments into the outer cabin, wrecking Commodore Howell's library. The commodore was on deck with Captain Leary when the shell struck. The Miantonomah was in less danger than the other ships, being farther from the sea, but when the firing commenced they all moved out about three miles. Here the men on the flagship were speedily put to work patching the ragged hole which a shell had torn in the San Francisco's stern. The damage was found to be trifling. All the shells fired at the vessels were from ten or twelve-inch guns, and there were exactly twenty-two in number. As they fell around the ships one of the Sylvia's officers stood calmly on the deck of the yacht, watch in hand, and counted them. Morro castle fired several of the missiles, but how many is not known. The others came from two sand batteries near Morro.

Could Not Reply in Kind.

The firing lasted twenty minutes. No attempt was made to return the fire, the blockading squadron being under specific instructions not to make any sort of demonstration against Havana, pending the signing of a peace treaty. Even if such had not been the case it would have been almost suicidal for the three ships, one of them a yacht, to have faced such odds as the land batteries offered. The big turret guns of the Miantonomah and the San Francisco's main battery of six-inch guns could have done much damage; but the Spaniards had the range and to attempt to combat the almost impregnable fortifications would have been hopeless.

The one-sided engagement had scarcely ended when the men of the Sylvia were treated to another surprise. The little yacht Gunboat, which is manned by the New York naval militia reached the blockading station only two weeks ago and this was the first experience they had had since they recovered from the tangle of it when the flagship called the vessel over and Captain Beller was given a packet of private documents which he was ordered to take into Havana under a flag of truce. Without washing words the white flag was ordered hoisted over the Sylvia and it steamed toward the guns which had just given it such noisy greeting.

As the Sylvia approached to within a mile of Morro the character of the flag floating from the foremast was discovered and the castle signalled: "What is your purpose?" To this the Sylvia answered: "We have papers to deliver."

Gunboat Expected a Shell.

Morro did not resume the conversation and for some little time the gunboat rocked on the waters almost under the still smoking canopy of the enemy's uncertain whether or not an extra shell or two might not send it to the bottom the next moment. Presently, however, a Spanish gunboat drew out of the harbor and came close to the Sylvia. It was the Martin Pinzon and carried a much stronger battery than the American ship.

The customary formal salutations were exchanged and Lieutenant William G. Ford, the executive officer of the Sylvia, boarded the Pinzon and delivered the documents. The ceremony occupied no more time than the physical act involved. The American officer returned to his ship and the two vessels went their respective ways. It is scarcely necessary to say that on neither was any reference made to the recent unpleasantness.

Spain Thanks the French.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, has asked M. Patenotre, the French ambassador at Madrid, to transmit to his government the thanks of Spain for the good offices which have resulted in the earliest possible signing of a protocol of peace with the United States.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Showers; Variable Winds.

1 Exposition Attendance Increases.

2 Cost of the War with Spain.

3 Nebraska News.

4 We Will Not Be Caught Napping.

5 Changes in Union Pacific.

6 Doings of Omaha Society.

7 St. Joseph Invades Omaha.

8 Council Bluffs Local Matters.

9 Saturday's Sporting Record.

10 Sporting Review of the Week.

11 With the Wheels and Wheelmen.

12 Nitrate Fields of Chili.

13 In the Domain of Woman.

14 Octave Thanet on the Exposition.

15 "The Lost Provinces."

16 Tag Hacking.

17 What Behind the Gun.

18 Editorial and Comment.

19 Chronology of the War.

20 Raising Sunken War Ships.

21 Condition of Omaha's Trade.

22 In the Amusement World.

Temperature at Omaha:

5 a. m. ... 65 1 p. m. ... 79

6 a. m. ... 64 2 p. m. ... 79

7 a. m. ... 64 3 p. m. ... 80

8 a. m. ... 63 4 p. m. ... 82

9 a. m. ... 72 5 p. m. ... 82

10 a. m. ... 74 6 p. m. ... 81

11 a. m. ... 76 7 p. m. ... 79

12 m. ... 78

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: 11 o'clock Sunday: Admission, 50c.

2 p. m. Mexican Band, Government Building.

4 p. m. Preaching at the Auditorium.

7 p. m. Mexican Band, Grand Plaza.

CARRY THE NEWS TO DEWEY

Swift Steamer Leaves Hong Kong to Tell the Admiral of the Peace Protocol.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HONG KONG, Aug. 13.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—A swift steamer put to sea in a typhoon today with orders from Washington to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt to announce to the Philippine authorities in Manila that a peace protocol has been signed. Consul Wildman expected the dispatches and the moment they were received by telegraph he put them aboard the waiting steamer and hurried it away.

The United States consulate was thronged today by the leading men of Hong Kong. They called to extend felicitations on America's triumph. They commended Consul Wildman's energy in rushing the peace orders, for it may save many lives. The United States consul is carrying out that the good offices exercised by France on this trying occasion must make closer all future relations between the two countries, especially when it is remembered how many interests they have in common.

The great utterances were worth quoting, the censorship prohibiting any but approving comments of the government's action. Advice from Santiago de Cuba report that great precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of yellow fever. The troops of the government to hasten in every way possible the completion of peace negotiations.

More About the Cerutti Claim.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) COLON, Colombia, Aug. 13.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Italian cruiser Calabria hurriedly sailed from here yesterday after its commander had exchanged telegrams with Rome. It is feared that the Calabria carries orders to the Italian admiral, whose squadron is at Cartagena, to enforce an immediate settlement of the Cerutti claim. Force is considered to be unnecessary, because foreign and Bogota bankers are supplying the needed funds to settle the claim.

SPAIN HEARS NEWS

Glad Tidings of Signing of Peace Protocol Reaches Madrid.

ALMODOVAR TELLS THE QUEEN REGENT

Sagasta Orders the Text of the Document Given to the Press.

EXCITES LITTLE INTEREST IN THE CITY

Dons Will Make a Later Play for European Support.

TRUMP CARDS ON PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Spanish Government Will Adopt Its Old Quibbling Policy When the Commissioners Meet and May Yet Make Trouble.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, Aug. 13.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The text of the protocol was only received about midday by the French embassy at the Spanish foreign office. Duke Almodovar took it to the queen regent with the welcome news of a suspension of hostilities. Sagasta ordered the text of the protocol communicated to the Madrid press this afternoon. It excites little interest.

The following exposition of Spain's present position and aims is from the lips of one who knows not only what goes on behind the scenes in Spain, but in the whole European sphere of action and influence. These are his words: "Spain very wisely bowed to America's requirements in