here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

nation not unprepared to meet the conflict. Nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country. It was felt by the continental powers which, on April through their ambassadors and envoys, addressed to the executive an expression hope that humanity and moderation might mark the course of this government

securing the maintenance of peace, would all necessary guarantees for the reestablishment of order in Cuba. In responding to that presentation I also shared the hope the envoys had expressed that

peace might be preserved in a manner to terminate the chronic condition of disturbance in Cuba, so injurious and menacing to our interests and tranquillity, as well as shocking to our sentiments of humanity; and, while appreciating the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers, it was stated that this government hoped for its part that equal appreciation would be shown for its earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty of humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become

Efforts to Avoid a Conflict.

StHI, animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations with this object continued actively with the, government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba with a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning to the instruction reached General Woodford on their homes and aided by united American and Spanish effort, might be put in a way to support themselves, and, by orderly resumption of the well-nigh destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute to the restoration of its tranquillity and wellbeing. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by draw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relathe Spanish government which could not tions between the two countries and ceasing but be regarded as inadequate. It was pro- all official communication between their reposed to confide the preparation to the insular parliament, yet to be convened under thereupon demanded "his passports and the autonomous decrees of November, 1897, quitted Madrid the same day. but without impairment in any wise of the constitutional powers of the Madrid government, which, to that end, would grant an armistice, if requested by the insurgents, for such time as, the general-in-chief might see fit to fix. How and with what scope of discretionary powers the insular parliament was expected to set about. the "preparation" of peace did not appear. If it was to be by negotiation with the insurgents the issue seemed no rest on thei one side with a body chosen by a faction of the electors in the districts under Spanish control and on the other, with the insurgent population holding the interior country, unrepresented in the so-called parliament, and defiant at the suggestion of suing for peace.

Intervention in Cuba.

Grieved and disappointed at this barren state of war between the United States and outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach Spain. The congress, accordingly, voted on a practicable solution, I felt it my duty to the same day the act approved April 25. refer the whole question to the congress. 1898, declaring the existence of such war, In the message of April 11, 1898, I an- from and including the 21st day of April. nounced that with this last overture in the and re-enacted the provision of the resoludirection of immediate peace in Cuba, and tion of April 20, directing the president to its disappointing reception by Spain, the use all the armed forces of the nation to fort of the executive was brought to an carry that act into effect. Due notificaend. I again reviewed the alternative course tion of the existence of war, as aforesaid of action which I had prepared, concluding was given April 25, by telegraph to all the that the only one constant with inter-national policy and compatible, with our firm set historical traditions was interven-firm set historical traditions was intervention, as a neutral, to stop the war and check The various governments responded with

preparations for the dreaded contingency are and the government of the United States told in the reports of the secretaries of war and of the navy, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the out-Cuba and withdraw its land and raval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. 3. That the president of the United States

the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into 4. That the United States hereby disclaims might mark the course of this government and people, and that further negotiations would lead to an agreement, which, while island, except for the pacification thereof.

facilitating military movements from those and asserts is determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and points in a maner heretofore unknown in nilitary administration. Field telegraph control of the island to its people. lines were established and maintained under Precipitates a Rupture. the enemy's fire at Manila, and later the

Manila-Hong Kong cable was reopened. This resolution was approved by the In Porto Rico cable communications were executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the opened over a discontinued route and on land the headquarters of the commanding Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in officer was kept in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the division Washington had thereby become imposaible, and asked for his passports, which commanders on four different lines of operawere given him. He thereupon withdrew tions.

during the war included the electrical con-

action of all coast fortifications, the es-

tablishment of telephonic and telegraphic fa-

cilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago

and in Porto Rico. There were constructed

300 miles of line at ten camps, thus

There was placed in Cuban waters a com from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the pletely outfitted cable ship, with war cables French ambassador and the Austroand cable gear suitable both for the de-Hungarian minister. Simultaneously with struction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Its communication to the Spanish minister. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the General Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the enemy's batteries at Santiago. The day text of the joint resolution and directed to previous to the landing of General Shafter's communicate it to the government of Spain, corps at Caimanera, within twenty miles with the formal demand that it at once of the landing place, cable communications were established and a cable station opened, relinguish its authority and government in giving direct communication with the govthe island of Cuba and withdraw its forces ernment at Washington. This service was therefrom, coupling this demand with aninvaluable to the executive in directing the nouncements of the intentions of this govoperations of the army and navy. With a ernment as to the future of the island, in total force of over 1.300, the loss was by conformity with the fourth clause of the disease in camp and field, officers and men resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply. included, only five. The demand, although, as above shown,

Expending Fifty-Million Fund. officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After The national defense money, under the \$50,-000,000 fund, was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which the morning of April 21, but before he could it was used are fully shown in the reports present it, the Spanish minister of state of the several secretaries. It was a most notified him that upon the president's aptimely appropriation, enabling the governproval of the joint resolution the Madrid ment to strengthen its defense and to make government, regarding the act preparations greatly needed in case of war. "equivalent to a declaration of war." had This fund being inadequate to the requireordered its minister in Washington to withments of equipment of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, by authorizing a 3 per cent popular loan, not spective representatives. General Woodford to exceed \$400,000,000, and by levying addi-

tional imports and taxes. Of the authorized

oar, \$200,000,000 was offered and promptly

Blockade of Cuba.

taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, Spain, having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that compreference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000. This plete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers was a most encouraging and significant reauthorized by the resolution were at once sult, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people by me exercised to meet the enlarged conto uphold their country's honor. tingency of actual war between Spain and It is not within the province of this mesthe United States. On April 22 I prosage to narrate the history of the extraorclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between dinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of Cardenas and Bahia Honds and the port of its more salient features is appropriate. Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and The first encounter of the war in point of on the 23d I called for volunteers to exedate took place April 21, when a detachcute the purpose of the resolution. By my ment of the blockading squadron made a message of April 25 the congress was inreconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled formed of the situation and I recommended

the harbor forts and demolished several new formal declaration of the existence of a works in construction. Dewey's Remarkable Victory.

The next engagement was destined to mark memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine islands, under Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May, the

Preparations were also made for the planting of mines at certain other harbors, but owing to the early destruction of the Spanish fleet the mines were not placed. The signal corps was promptly organized Neither attack had any material result. It to those who participated in it. and performed service of the most difficult was evident that well-ordered land operaand important character. Its operations

tions were indispensable to achieve a decided advantage. The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen but the world by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieutenant Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of the little bands of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spanlards, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them upon their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged, July 7. First Landing in Cuba.

By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the Island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing force of 600 marines of the Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba. The position so won was held despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. Hy June 16 additional forces were landed and strongly intrenched. On June 22 the advance of the invading army under Major General Shafter landed at Baiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First volunteer cavalry, General Young's brigade of General Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe

battle took place, our force gaining the outer works of Santiago and El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts. Fall of Santiago.

On the day following this brilliant achieve ment of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decision of a naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Admiral Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats sunk and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,300 me were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed and one man seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured.

Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners and the unnamed heroes in the boller rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astonishing victory for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, itrwould be invidious to single telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the out any fer special honor. Deserved pro-formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at motion has rewarded the more conspicuous Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May, the actors-the nation's profoundest gratitude is American force entered Manila bay and due to all of those brave men who by their clea the public nurners of its organization skill and devotion in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten war ships and a transport, a triumph whose decisiveness and farreaching effects can scarcely be measured. besides capturing the naval station and forces at Cavite, thus annihilating the Span-Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics and artisans for their skill in the construction of fully accorded. our war ships. With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain' effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manilla was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had favor. passed through the Suez canal. Surrender of Santiago.

principal harbors from Maine to California. Uons for the larger event. On May 13 gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule met the north Atlantic squadron shelled San our commanders at every stage. As a potent Juan de Porto Rico, on May 30 Commodore influence toward peace, the outcome of the Schley's squadron bombarded the forts Porto Rican expedition was of great con-States guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. sequence, and generous commendation is due

Capture of Manila.

the West Indics.

The sixth and last article provided that

upon the signature of the protocol hostil-

Ities between the two countries should be

suspended and that notice to that effect

protocol I issued the proclamation of Au-

Mustering Out Volunteers.

On August 18 the muster out of 100,000

01

volunteers, or as near that number as wa

December 1, 101,165 officers and men had

been mustered out and discharged from the

service; 9,002 more will be mustered out

by the 10th of the month. Also a cor-

staff officers have been honorably discharged

The military commissions to superintend

the evacuation of Cubs, Porto Rico and the

adjacent islands were forthwith appointed;

For Cuba, Major General James F. Wade

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major

General Matthew C. Butler; for Porto Rico,

Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Ad-

has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to

the difficulties in the way of removing the

large number of Spanish troops still in Cuba

the evacuation cannot be completed before

Naming Peace Commissioners.

I appointed William R. Day, lately sec

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol,

the 1st of January next.

leading to its signature.

made

from the service.

found to be practicable, was ordered.

countries.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On August 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this the conquest of the Philippine islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed. To General Merritt, his officers and men for their uncomplaining, devoted services, for their gallantry action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success and the soldierly conduct of the men, many of whom were without previous experience in the military service, deserves inmeasured praise.

The total casualties in killed and wounded during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men should be given as soon as possible by each wounded, 1,464; total 1,577. Of the navy, government to commanders of its military

killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of and naval forces. Immediately upon the conclusion of th wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

It will be observed that while our navy gust 12, suspending hostilities on the par was engaged in two great battles, and in of the United States. The necessary order numerous perilous undertakings in the to that end were at once given by telegraph. blockades and bombardments and more than The blockade of the ports of Cuba and San 50,000 of our troops were transported to Juan de Porto Rico was in like manner distant lands and engaged in assault and raised.

slege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1.668 killed and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

On August 7, forty-six days from the date of the landing of General Shafter's responding number of generals and general army in Cuba and twenty-one days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 24. They were absent from the United States only two months.

Praise for Those in Camp. It is fitting that I should bear testimony miral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General

to the patriotism and devotion of that large Gordon, who soon afterwards met portion of our army which, although eager Spanish commissioners at Havana and San to be ordered to the post of greatest ex- Juan respectively. The Porto Rican joint posure, fortunately was not required out- commission speedily accomplished its task side of the United States. They did their and by October 18 the evacuation of the whole duty and like their comrades at the island was completed. The United States front have earned the gratitude of the flag was raised over the island at noon that nation. In like manner the officers and day. The administration of its affairs has men of the army and of the navy who re- been provisionally intrusted to a military mained in their departments and stations of governor until the congress shall otherwise the navy, performing most important duties provide. The Cuban joint high commission connected with the war, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea it was necessary to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition. In this connection it is a pleasure for me

to mention in terms of cordial approbation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaigns, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the president of the society. Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba. Working in conjunction with the governmental authorities and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthustastic co-operation of many patriotic women societies in the various states, the Red Cross fuffy maintained its already high reputation

States the island of Porto Rico and other review of the results of previous surveys islands now under Spanish sovereignty in and plans, and in particular those adopted the West Indies, and also an island in the by the Maritime Canal company under its Ladrones, to be selected by the United existing concessions from Nicaragua and

Costa Rica, so to this extent these grants Article 3. The United States will occupy necessarily held an essential part in the and hold the city, bay and harbor of Ma-nila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control. deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission, and they have so held and osition and control of the Philippines. needs must hold in the discussion of the matter by congress. Under these circum-The fourth article provided for the appointment of joint commissions on the part stances, and in view of the overof the United States and Spain, to meet in tures made to the governments Havana and San Juan, respectively, for the of Nicaragua and Costa Rica purpose of arranging and carrying out the by other parties for a new canal concession details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, predicated on the assumed approaching Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal company with those states, I have not hesi-

The fifth article provided for the appointtated to express my conviction that considment of not more than five commissioners erations of expediency and international polon each side to meet at Paris not later than icy as between the several governments in-October 1, and to proceed to the negotia- terested in the construction and control tion and conclusion of a treaty of peace, of an interoceanic canal by this route resubject to ratification, according to the require the meaintenance of the status quo spective constitutional forms of the two

(Continued on Third Page.)



Raw Sore From Finger to Palm. Physicians and Medicines No Avail. Cured by Cuticura.

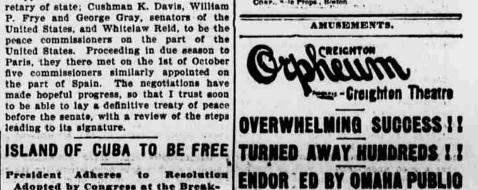
When my little boy was two years of age, dry spots commenced to appear on different parts of his body. Last winter it seemed to go to his hands, and I was obliged to keep his first three fingers done up all the time, as it was a raw sore, beginning to extend down toward the paim of the hand. We consulted three different physicians, each a certain length of time, to see a benefit of their medicines. I think now, after using CUTICURA, that some of the salves that I used did more injury than good. A gentleman (who sat next to me in church) asked me the matter with my boy's hand. I took off one of the cloths and showed h m, he told me he had been in a hospital in Boston, where for all skin diseases they used CUTIOURA REMEDIES. I immediately purchased CUTICURA SOAP CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, put aside what I had been using, and began with them Well! they cured that hand. I was afraid that this winter it would break out again, but no. it is all cured, and I have not had to have a cloth on it this winter. Mrs. DIAMOND, Jan. 29, 96. 161 Bronson Ave., Rochester, N.Y.



REMEDIES daily perform more great cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors than all other blood and skin reme-dies combined. In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so specifity effective for distressing skin humors of infants and children as Curicuka, greatest of skin cures, blood ourifiers, and humor puredies. blood purifiers, and humor remedies.

SPREDT CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR WITH LOSE OF HAIR. - Warm baths with Curicula Moar, gen-ue anointings with Curicula (distinger), pension of emol-listickin curies, and mild does of Curicula Resolvent, est of blood purifiers and humor cures

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHUR.



settlement."

interests of humanity, the duty to protect life and property of our citizens in Cuba, duty, I issued April 26 a proclamation anthe right to check injury to our commerce nouncing the treatment proposed to be acand people through the devastation of the corded to vessels and their cargoes as to island, and, most important, the need of blockade, contraband, the exercise of the removing at once and forever the constant right of search and the immunity of neutral menace and the burdens entailed upon our government by the uncertainties and perils A similar proclamation was made by the of the situation; caused by the unendurable Spanish government. In the conduct disturbances in Cuba. I said: hostilities the rules of the declaration o

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has proven that the object be attained. The fire of insurrection may fame or may amoulder with precion may fame or may smoulder with recurring sea-sons but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and re-pose from a condition which can no longer pose from a condition which can be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization. In behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant Cuba must stop.

and complete, as was also the result of the In view of all this the congress was asked second call of May 25, for 75,000 additional to authorize and empower the president to volunteers. The ranks of the regular army take measures to secure a full and final were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 23. The enlisted force of the termination of hostilities between Spain navy on the 15th of August, when it reached and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apgovernment, capable of maintaining order prentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one and observing its international obligations. insuring peace and tranquillity, and the sewas presented to the government, one leased and the four vessels of the International curity of its citizens, as well as our own. and for the accomplishment of those ends to use the military and naval forces of the Navigation company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and United States as might be necessary, with lighthouse tenders were turned over to the added authority to continue generous re-Navy department and became temporarily a lief to the starving people of Cuba. part of the auxiliary navy.

Declaration of War.

The response of the congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiments of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the prepared action with a formal recognition of the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island-a proposition which failed of adoption-the congress after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution, declaring: 1. That the people of Cuba are and by right cught to be free and independent. 2. That it is the duty of the United States



"An American Girl."

One of the handsomest pieces of color manned by the naval militia of the several work issued this year. Lithographed, states. This organiation patrolled the coast with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save and performed the duty of a second arm of defense. you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. HOOD & CO. Lowell, Mass. (Mention this paper.)

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money Can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

hopeless sacrifice of life, even though proclamations of neutrality; each after its after a few hours' engagement effected the that resort involved "hostile constraint upon own methods. It is not among the least both the parties to the contest, as well as to gratifying incidents of the struggle that enforce a truce as to guide the eventual the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under dell-The grounds justifying that step were the cate and difficult circumstances.

itself engaged in deadly conflict with a for-

The maximum effective fighting forces of

the navy during the war, separated into

classes, was as follows: Four battleships of

the first-class, one battleship of the second-

class, two armored cruisers, six coast de

fense moultors, one armored ram, twelve

protected cruisers, three unprotected cruis

ers, eighteen gunboats, one dynamite cruiser

eleven torpedo boats, fourteen vessels of

the old navy, including mopters. Auxillary

converted yachts, twenty-seven converted

tugs, nineteen converted colliers, four reve-

nue cutters, four lighthouse tenders and

Much alarm was felt along our entire

lighthouse service co-operated, which en-

The auxiliary navy was created under the

Mines in the Harbors.

nineteen miscellaneous vessels.

Texas, under observation.

Auxiliary cruisers, twenty-eight

navy:

ish naval power in the Pacific ocean and In further fulfillment of international completely controlling the bay of Manifa, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the congress, upon my recomflags and neutral goods, under enemy's flag. mendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the for-Paris, including abstention from resort to tunes of war was instant. A prestige of inprivateering, have accordingly been obvincibility thereby attached to our arms served by both belligerents, although which continued throughout the struggle. neither was a party to that declaration. Reinforcements were, hurried to Manila, under the command of Major General Mer-Prompt Response of Volunteers. ritt, and were firmly established within sight Our country thus, after an interval of half century of peace with all nations, found

of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns. On the 7th day of May the government was advised officially of the victory at eign country. Every nerve was strained to Manila, and at once inquired of the commander of our fleet what troops would be required. The information was received on the 15th day of May and the first army expedition sailed on May 25 and arrived at Manila July 30. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 641 officers and 15,058 men.

No Divided Responsibility. Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents, meanwhile, had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides, but were restrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone. Obeying the stern precept of war which enjoins the overcoming of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever assailable, as the speedy and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was

not permissible, for no partition of the forcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of. Following the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of general attack, powerful

Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be forces were assembled at various points on made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injuries to our great cities lying along the coast. Tempoour coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11 the rary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia and infantry, and light batcruiser Wilmington and torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to siteries were drawn from the volunteer force. lence the batteries at Cardenas and against About 12,000 troops were thus employed Matanzas, Ensign Worth Bagley and four The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ship seamen falling. These grievous fatalities to the coast of the United States, and the

were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict. abled the Navy department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Coming of Cervera.

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cervera, authority of congress and was officered and which had assembled at the Cape Verde islands before the outbreak of hostilities. had crossed the ocean, and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean sea delayed our military operations while baffling the pursuit of our ficets. For a time fears were Under the direction of the chief of engineers felt, lest the Oregon and Marietta, then nearing home, after their long voyage from submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. Before the outbreak of the

war permanent mining casemates and cable | San Francisco of over 15,000 miles, might be surprised by Admiral Cervera's fleet, but galleries had been constructed at all imtheir fortunate arrival dispelled the apportant harbors. Most of the torpede material was not to be found in the market and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19 district officers were prehensions and brought the much-needed reinforcements. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in

directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, about May 9, was it practicable to plan a systematic mines to the cables, and on April 23 tele- military attack upon the Antillean posgraphic orders were issued to place the sessions of Spain. At most of the points in the island our loaded mines in position. The aggregate Several demonstrations occurred on the troops were enthusiastically welcomed. number of mines placed was 1,565 at the coast of Cuba and Porto Rice, in prepara- Protestations of loyalty to the flag and

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the stationing of our ships at the harbor mouth cut off all relief on that side. After a truce o allow of the removal of non-combatants,

protracted negotiations continued from July until July 15, when, under menace of imediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States. The story of this successful campaign is told in the report of the secretary of war, which will be laid before you.

The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown communication addressed to the duke than in the several engagements leading to Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterward signed. On August 11 the Spanish reply, dated August 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines. Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practicable or profitable, I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing

of Porto Rico became the next strategic been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already

11th of July, with reinforcements for General Shafter's army. With these troops, consisting of 3,145 infor fantry and artillery, two companies of engineers and one company of the signal corps. General Miles left Guantanamo on July 21, so submitted.

fleet under Captain Higginson, with the Masmachusetts (flagship), Dixie, Gloucester Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica July 25, which port was entered with little

tocol providing: opposition. Here the fleet was joined by the Annapolis and Wasp, while the Puritan and Amphitrite went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The major general commanding was subsequently reinforced by General Schwan's brigade of the Third arm; corps, by General Wilson with a part of his division and also by General Brooke with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men. On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed the operations for the capture of the island. With the exception of the encounters with the evemy at Guantanamo, Hermigueres, Goamo and Yauco and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor and by the 12th

of August much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time.

dopted by Congress at the Break thus justifying the confidence and support ing Out of the War. which it has received at the hands of the

American people. To the members and offi-I do not discuss at this time the governcers of this society and all who aided them ment or the future of the new possessions in their philanthropic work the sincere gratwhich will come to us as the result of the itude of the soldiers and public is due, and is war with Spain. Such a discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall

In tracing these events we are constantly ratified. In the meantime, and until reminded of our obligations to the Divine congress has legislated otherwise, it will Master for His watchful care over us and be my duty to continue the military govern-His safe guidance, for which the nation ments which have existed since our occupamakes reverent acknowledgment and offers tion and give its people security in life humble prayer for the continuance of His property and encouragement under a and just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we have possession of Cuba and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to this people to form a government for them-selves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island. encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people. Spanish rule must be replaced by a just. benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may

have been their relations in the past Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

ACTION ON NICARAGUA CANAL

Condition of Grant Necessitates **Prompt** Consideration of the Question by Congress.

The Nicaragua Canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John terms in which these negotiations for peace Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under were to be undertaken. The vague and inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note the authority of a provision of the sundry civil act of June 4 of that year, has nearly could not be accepted, the only reply being completed its labors and the results of its to present as a virtual ultimatum a draft exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, of the protocol embodying the precise terms the feasibility and the cost of construction tendered to Spain in our note of July 30. of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the perwith added stipulations of detail as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange formance of its task the commission rethe evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. ceived all possible courtesy and assistance On August 12 M. Cambon announced his from the governments of Nicaragua and receipt of full powers to sign the protocol Costa Rica, which thus testified their ap-preciation of the importance of giving a

Signing the Protocol. speedy and practical outcome to the great Accordingly on the afternoon of August 12 project that has for so many years en-M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain grossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a

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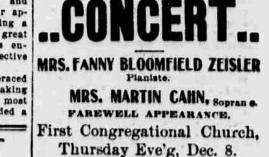
lady acrobats. The Paolis, European Eccentric Comiques. Misses Stevens and O'Byron, superlative singing duo. Kenn and Wayne, refined burlesque art-

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and the secretary of state as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a pro-Article 1. Spain will relinquish all claim f sovereignty over and title to Cuba. Article 2. Spain will cede to the United 1887-11,894,000

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE President Reviews the Successive Steps Taken to Bring the Conflict to an End. The anninitation of Admiral Cervera's

fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French ambassador, who, with the assent of his government had acted as a friendly representative of Spain's interests during the war. On the 26th of July M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms on which it would be willing to make peace. On July 30, by a

the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successive victories won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land, as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living-the dead claim our tears and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory. the embodiment in a formal protocol of the

Campaign in Porto Rico.

With the fall of Santiago the occupation at Santiago, where he had arrived on the

rights and responsibilities attending the en- necessity. General Miles had previously

having nine transports, conveyed by