

PEACE WITH SPAIN NOW ASSURED.

Day and Cambon Sign the Protocol,

Which Forms the Basis of a Definite Treaty.

The Closing Chapter of Events Full of Interest.

The Signing of the Paper Took Place in the Cabinet Room at the White House

In the Presence of President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with Republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at 4:23 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French Embassy had received the long-expected final instructions from Madrid, but these, upon inquiry, proved groundless, as it was not until 2:30 that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots. The State Department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long, and that its reception would occupy much time, the Secretary of State left the State Department for his luncheon.

At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thibault of the French Embassy appeared at the State Department to inform Secretary Day that the Ambassador was in full possession of the note, was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the State Department. He intimated that the Ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, leaving the negotiations were begun. Leaving the Secretary of the Embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and M. Thibault hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain-storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm, inclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities, and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Criddle. They went immediately into the Cabinet room, where the President sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortis and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent, and the Ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte cochere, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thibault were ushered inside. They went directly to the library, adjoining the Cabinet room, on the upper floor. At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the Cabinet room, and were ushered into their presence.

After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies unnecessary loss of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Criddle, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thibault, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the State Department, one copy to be retained by the United States Government, the other to be the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running Old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this Government has the English text in the first column, and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column, and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley specially empowering the Secretary of State to affix his signature to the document. The authorization was brief, and in typewrit-

ing, save for the President's characteristic bold signature.

Later the American copy of the protocol was accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish Government sent to M. Cambon, and bearing the signature of Queen Christina. The cable dispatch received by him to-day conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the Queen Regent, the name of the Spanish Government sent to-day M. Cambon. Prior to the ceremony of to-day M. Thibault showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day, and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the Ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain. When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the State Department, to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory, and the document was handed to M. Cambon first, and then to Mr. Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the latter details in making the protocol binding was administered by Secretary Criddle, in charge of the Chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The President stood at the left-hand corner, at the head of the great Cabinet table; Secretary Day, M. Thibault and M. Cambon, in the order named, on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House. The President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the State Department.

It was 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and, within the knowledge of all officials present, this was the first time that a treaty or protocol had been signed at the White House.

As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the Cabinet room. Just in season to the signing of the protocol, the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the President requested the hand of the Ambassador, and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the Ambassador generally for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms.

As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities, and which was read in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay, Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all naval commanders in the Philippines, Sampson at Cavite, and the other commanders at navy yards and stations, to cease hostilities immediately. There is also a dispatch boat at Hongkong, and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Allen was available for duty, the Adjutant General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the War Department, where he immediately issued the orders which had been prepared in advance to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The State Department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

All the formalities having been disposed of the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:58, the rain still continuing in force, the Ambassador and his Secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the Embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, who had bespoken it. M. Thibault secured that used by the French Ambassador, which was given to an attendant.

Upon emerging from the White House Secretary Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present upon the conclusion of the protocol. He stated that the Peace Commissioners, who are to draw up the definite treaty, would be appointed for several days, but declined to indicate who they would be.

THE PROTOCOL.

Provisions of Agreement Which Terminates Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—When the members of the Cabinet assembled at the regular Friday session to-day most of them expected to have the signed protocol placed before them for consideration. They were disappointed, however, for authority had not yet come from Madrid for M. Cambon's signature. Consequently, there was far less interest in the Cabinet meeting than had been anticipated.

Secretary Day said that beyond the dispatches from Madrid, he had not received any news of the action of the Spanish Cabinet. When asked if it was likely that a special session of the Cabinet would follow the signing of the protocol, he replied that he did not know, but he could now see no reason why a special session would be necessary.

An official statement for press publication, setting out the provisions of the peace protocol, was read and approved at the Cabinet session. It was prepared by Secretary Day, the purpose being to make it public immediately after the required signatures had been affixed to the protocol. It does not give the text of the document, but details its main points and provisions.

The protocol in general is a reiteration of the terms of the note given to Spain with very little difference in the language of those terms, though with considerable supplementary paragraphs of an administrative nature. The most substantial difference is in regard to the evacuation of the captured territory. The note, as handed to M. Cambon, called for immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, while the protocol leaves the time of evacuation to be subsequently determined upon, the design being to have the date of withdrawal to be fixed by joint military commission of the United States and Spain. The position of the protocol supplementary to what is embodied in the note relates practically to the manner of execution of the provisions of the protocol.

The protocol provides for two com-

missions, first, the peace commission, which will meet in Paris; and, second, the military commission, which will meet in Havana. Provision is made for the military commission to be created immediately on the signing of the protocol. Its duties will be of great importance. It will settle the details of the evacuation of Spanish armies from the West Indies, and will decide all questions relative to the removal of all Spanish troops from the United States, and the immediate relinquishment to the United States of the great fortresses at Havana, San Juan and other points, and the transfer of possession of Manila City itself. The protocol provides:

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

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

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

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

Fifth—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

Sixth—On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents, as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day. While the protocol is not as properly enough described as a protocol, it is still technically something more than that. It is an agreement midway between the armistice which usually intervenes between active war and final peace. So far as it goes this protocol is really a peace treaty. Thus, having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and of the Ladrone Islands, there is nothing more for any peace commission to do in relation to those subjects. Their fate is sealed, and the peace is as good as made as binding as any definitive treaty of peace. It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war, and the conditions therein laid down were not subject to revision at the hands of the peace commission that followed.

Many details remain to be agreed upon which are not even referred to in the protocol. Such of these as relate to purely naval subjects will be determined by the United States and Spain, they have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and "Whereas, it is in said proclamation agreed upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible to the commanders of its military and naval forces,

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Secretary of State."

In accordance with the proclamation issued by the President suspending hostilities orders were issued this evening to naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The Navy Department not only transmitted the President's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self explanatory:

"Navy Department, Washington, August 12th.

"Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howells ordered to advance to Key West. Proceed in company with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary." "Navy Department, Washington, August 12th.

"Remey, Key West: In accordance with the President's proclamation to you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Concomitantly withdraw vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary." The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being put in possession of the President's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Merritt will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised. Admiral Schley, being on the Brooklyn, and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

The orders sent to General Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows: "Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 12th.

"Merritt, Manila: The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War, H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The order sent to General Miles and General Merritt will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having the Spanish authorities turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to General Merritt will be much different than those to the other Generals.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Sampson and Schley Have Both Been Made Rear-Admirals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For some unexplained reason the Administration decided not to adhere to its formerly expressed announcement that the promotions in the navy would be made as the recommendations by a board whose duty it should be to review the achievements of naval officers throughout the Spanish war, and throughout the Navy Department made public the following promotions in the North Atlantic fleet, previous publications having been inaccurate in some particulars. These are ad interim commissions, and hold until the Senate confirms or rejects them. They take date of August 10, 1898, and in each case are for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle:

HOSTILITIES ORDERED TO CEASE.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation

Bringing to a Close the War With Spain.

Directions to That Effect Sent to Naval and Military Commanders.

General Miles Will Assume Command in Porto Rico, and General Merritt Will Take Possession of Manila, in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—As soon as the peace protocol was signed the President sent for Secretaries Alger and Long and General Corbin, and by his direction orders to cease hostilities forthwith were sent to Generals Miles, Merritt and Shafter; to Admirals Dewey and Sampson, and military commanders generally. Subsequently the President issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States.—A proclamation: "Whereas, in a protocol, concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and Spain, they have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

"Whereas, it is in said proclamation agreed upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible to the commanders of its military and naval forces,

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

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Commodore William T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers and appointed a Rear Admiral from August 10, 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle; takes rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced six numbers and appointed a Rear Admiral from same date and for same reasons; takes rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Captain John W. Philip, advanced five numbers and appointed Commodore; takes rank next after Commodore John C. Watson.

Captain Francis J. Higginson, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Captain Bartlett J. Cromwell.

Captain Robley D. Evans, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Captain Charles S. Cotton.

Captain Henry Taylor, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Captain John J. Read.

Captain Francis A. Cook, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Captain John W. Philip.

Captain Charles E. Clark, advanced six numbers; takes rank next after Captain William C. Wise.

Captain French E. Chadwick, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Captain Charles D. Sigbee.

Lieutenant Commander Raymond P. Rogers, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander Charles S. Cornwell.

Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander Duncan Kennedy.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, advanced ten numbers; takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander John A. Rodgers.

Lieutenant Commander John A. Rodgers, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander Edwin W. Moore.

Lieutenant Commander James J. Cogswell, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander James Selfridge.

Lieutenant Commander W. P. Potter, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander Edwin S. Kim.

Lieutenant Commander G. B. Harber, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander Rathen F. Niles.

Lieutenant Commander Newton E. Mason, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieutenant Commander Benjamin H. Buckingham.

Lieutenant Alex Sharp, Jr., advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieutenant William G. Cutler.

Lieutenant Harry Huse, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieutenant R. Bush.

Lieutenant Charles MacConnell, advanced two numbers. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer John Lowe.

Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, advanced two numbers. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross.

Chief Engineer Alex B. Bates, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer John D. Ford.

Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer Alex B. Bates.

Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer George W. Bates.

Chief Engineer Warner B. Bailey, advanced two numbers. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer George Cowie.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, advanced three numbers, and appointed Chief Engineer. Takes rank next after Chief Engineer Robert I. Reed.

Commander Bowman H. McCalla, advanced six numbers, and appointed a Captain, to restore him to his original place on the navy list. Takes rank next after Captain Caspar Goodrich.

The following Captains were promoted on the same date, but different reasons are assigned for their advancement: Lieutenant (junior grade) Victor Blue, advanced five number for extraordinary heroism. Takes rank next after Lieutenant (junior grade) Ford H. Brown.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, advanced one number, and appointed a Colonel in the Marine Corps, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Captain George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers for same reason. Takes rank next after Captain Carlyle P. Porter, U. S. Marine Corps.

First Lieutenant L. P. Lucas, given rank of Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps, for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, on the 12th day of June, 1898.

First Lieutenant Kendall C. Neville, given the rank of Captain by brevet, from same date and for same reason.

Second Lieutenant J. S. Magill, given

the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Philip Bannon, given the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps, for conspicuous service in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

Captain Paul St. C. Murphy, given the rank of Major by brevet in the Marine Corps, for gallant service in the naval battle of Santiago, from the 3d day of July, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Borden, given the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps, for distinguished service in the naval battle of Santiago, from the 3d day of July, 1898.

ALL HELPED ALIKE. Volunteers Who Were Not in Battle Entitled to Credit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following official correspondence between President McKinley and General Breckenridge, in which the President pays tribute to the troops who could not be sent to the front, was made public to-day:

"Chickamauga Park (Ga.), August 10, 1898.

"The President: May I ask you, in the name and on behalf of 40,000 men of this command, to visit it while it is still in the field? There is much to be said showing how beneficial and needed such a visit is, but you will appreciate better than I can tell the disappointment and consequent depression many men must feel, especially the sick, when they joined together for a purpose and have done so much to show their respect for the country and to serve their country in the field, but find themselves leaving the military service without a battle or a campaign. All who see them must recognize their merit and personal interest. You will encourage all if you can find time to review this command.

"BRECKENRIDGE, Major General, commanding." Following is the President's reply:

"Executive Mansion, Aug. 11, 1898.

"Major General Breckenridge, Chickamauga, Ga.: Replying to your invitation to visit the army, I am glad to give me great pleasure to show by a personal visit to Chickamauga Park my high regard for the 40,000 troops of your command who so patriotically responded to the call for volunteers, and who have been so long in the field, two months making ready for any service and sacrifice the country might require. My duties, however, will not admit of absence from Washington at this time.

"The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by the Government, and wherever that chance to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the credit of a soldier."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

GENERAL GARCIA.

Desires to Reconsider Action Taken After Surrender of Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A special to the "Herald" from Santiago says: General Garcia, who, in anger because Santiago after its surrender was not turned over to the Cubans, severed all relations with the United States army and withdrew his troops, indicated a desire to reconsider the terms of the "Herald" from Santiago says: General Garcia, who, in anger because Santiago after its surrender was not turned over to the Cubans, severed all relations with the United States army and withdrew his troops, indicated a desire to reconsider the terms of the

letter that has been received by General Shafter. The letter is dated at Gibara, August 5th. It is in response to a request made by General Miles on July 19th, when he was planning his expedition to Porto Rico, that General Garcia detail fifty Cubans from his army to accompany the expedition as guides and scouts.

In his reply General Garcia said that as he understood General Miles had already sailed, he supposed it would be too late to comply with his request. He stated, however, that he is willing to furnish the fifty men if they still are wanted, and inclosed an order for them.

A dispatch to the "Evening World" from Santiago de Cuba, August 11th, says: Jack York of Pennsylvania, who has been serving with Garcia, the Cuban General, has just arrived here. He reports that Garcia has suspended operations for thirty days, and given his men permission to go home, with instructions to report to him at the end of that period.

LOST THEIR PRIZE.

Schooner Salve Maria, Captured Near Isle of Pines, Wrecked.

KEY WEST (Fla.), Aug. 12.—The little Spanish schooner Salve Maria, which was taken by the gunboat Hornet near the Isle of Pines on Saturday last, was wrecked on the shoals nine miles south of Key West last night. Boatswain's Mate McGinnis and Seaman McKeown and Foley of the Hornet were bringing the prize to the shore. The schooner struck on the shoals just before midnight. Several holes were stove in her hull, and she filled with water up to the deck line.

The three American sailors and their seven prisoners spent a disagreeable night on the wreck, but when a pilot boat offered to pick them up this morning the plucky boatswain's mate replied that his orders were to take the vessel in, and that he would not abandon her.

The pilot returned to port and reported to Commodore Remey, who dispatched a Government tug to the rescue. The tug attempted to pull the schooner off the shoal, but found this impossible, and the little craft was finally abandoned, her crew and the prisoners being transferred to the tug.

The Spaniards taken with the Salve Maria state that to avoid starvation at Barataria they bought the schooner and set out in her, bound for some Central American port. They had no cargo. All were heavily armed when captured.

Twenty-four Years at San Quentin.

OAKLAND, Aug. 12.—For the murder of a man, Lucy Moffett, six months ago, James H. Moffett has been sentenced to serve twenty-four years in San Quentin. After a trial lasting two weeks, he was found guilty of murder in the second degree. Sentence was passed by Judge Ellsworth this morning.

The wings of birds are not only to aid locomotion in the air, but also on the ground and water, one bird even having claws in the "elbows" of its wings to aid in climbing.

SPAIN TURNS TO HOME AFFAIRS.

Considering Means of Allaying Excitement

Consequent Upon Defeat at Hands of Americans.

A Semi-Official Note Issued to the People

In an Effort to Appease the Populace Over the Loss of Cuba, Porto Rico and Possibly Her Reign in the Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been finally settled and its signature explicitly and definitely authorized, the Government is