

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some Interesting Figures Are Given to the Public

In the Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ninety-Five Per Cent. of the Mileage in This Country Laid With Steel Rails—The Number of Men Employed Over Nine Hundred Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—From summaries which will appear in the tenth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, the following advance figures are obtained: On June 30, 1897, there were 128 roads in the hands of receivers. These roads operated a mileage of 17,861 miles, the mileage owned by them being 14,894 miles.

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CAMP THOMAS.

Indications That It Will Soon Be a Thing of the Past.

CHICKAMAGUANA NATIONAL PARK, Aug. 22.—Judging from present indications Camp Thomas, the largest military camp of the Spanish-American war, will soon be a thing of the past. A number of regiments have already been ordered home. A number of others have been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky., and now comes an order to Colonel Wheeler, acting Chief Quartermaster, to secure bids from railroads to convey all regiments remaining at the camp to the respective State Capitals.

The idea seems to be to get the regiments to places where they can be mustered out close to home, the necessity for keeping the army intact being no longer in evidence. Numerous regiments are now making preparations to leave, and by the end of the week the population of the camp is expected to be reduced to one-half of what it now is. The regiments ordered to Knoxville and Lexington will be moved as rapidly as transportation can be secured, and as soon as these are gotten out those ordered home will be started on their way.

BASEBALL.

Results of Yesterday's Games on Eastern Diamonds.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Score: Baltimore 6, hits 10, errors 0; St. Louis 1, hits 3, errors 2. Batteries—Hughes and Clarke; Sudhoff and Kinslow.

AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—First game—Washington 4, hits 10, errors 5; Pittsburg 6, hits 6, errors 3. Batteries—Killen and McGuire; Gardner and Bowerman. Second game—Washington 2, hits 3, errors 0; Pittsburg 3, hits 9, errors 3. Batteries—Dinneen and McGuire; Hart and Bowman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Score: New York 11, hits 14, errors 3; Cleveland 4, hits 3, errors 3. Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Cuppy, Wilson and O'Conor.

AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Score: Louisville 9, hits 12, errors 4; Philadelphia 18, hits 21, errors 1. Batteries—McGe, Todd and Kitzredge; Field and McFarland.

AT BOSTON. BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Score of first game—Cincinnati 7, Boston 2. Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Nichols and Bergen. Second game—Boston 5, Cincinnati 5. Batteries—Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. (Game called on account of darkness.)

ERNEST POSSEL'S WIFE.

Much Suspicion Caused by Her Death.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Much suspicion has been caused by the death of the wife of Ernest Possel, a German, whose remains were found beneath the cliffs near Florence. The maiden name of the deceased was Eleonora Beckett. She was either an American or an English woman. The couple have been staying at Florence since July 1st. The husband returned home alone from a drive, and Mrs. Possel's body was afterward found. The authorities ordered that the remains be exhumed, and the husband is under bail.

REV. J. B. FLETCHER.

Shot While Attempting to Organize a Church in Georgia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The American Missionary Association has received dispatches stating that Rev. J. B. Fletcher, a Congregational minister, and one of its missionaries, had been shot while attempting to organize a Congregational Church at Smiley, Ga., which is about twenty miles from his home at Hazan, Ga. He went to Smiley as the result of correspondence concerning the organizing of the church, which had been carried on for several months. While in the pulpit he was shot through the window, his body being riddled with bullets. His condition is serious, but it is expected he will recover. The would-be assassins are said to be colored officials of a Methodist church.

GENERAL KING'S COMMAND.

Orders Come From Washington to Hold the Troops at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It is the intention of the War Department to have General King's command of soldiers, which recently left San Francisco, detained in Honolulu, where they touch on their way across the Pacific. The Administration desires to have additional soldiers in Honolulu to those already requested by General Merriam, commanding the Department of California, before he sailed from San Francisco, and to hold General King's command. The following dispatch came to the department to-night from San Francisco: "Dispatch to hold General King's command at Honolulu reached General Merriam before sailing, and he will act accordingly."

Failure of a Clothing Company.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The Tamblin Clothing Company to-day filed a deed of trust to Dr. G. W. Broome to secure Jane E. Tamblin and eighty-seven other creditors. This action was taken because it was impossible to borrow money to pay the indebtedness of the firm, which had only been in business here a comparatively short time. The liabilities aggregate \$64,280, but the amount of the assets is not known. Immediately after filing the deed of trust, the store on North Broadway was closed and notice posted that the entire business had been turned over to Dr. Broome as trustee.

Fatal Explosion in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Aug. 22.—A tremendous explosion at the plant of the Chattanooga Powder Company at Ooltewah Station, eighteen miles from here, killed two white men, Lucius B. Eakin and Barton Mortieckle, and wounded seriously, if not fatally, six others. After the explosion the plant was destroyed by fire.

THEFTS COMMITTED BY THE CUBANS.

Rob the Camp of Americans on the Coney Road.

Confiscated Tents, Stores and Personal Effects of Our Soldiers.

Everything Was Gone When General Lawton's Men Went Out to Bring the Arms and Ammunition into Santiago—General Kent's Brigade Also Lose Their Effects, Even to Their Shoes.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 22.—(6 p. m.)—On the breaking up of General Wheeler's camp on the Coney road on Friday, the 10th, the general equipments of the division headquarters were left in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. During the night the Cubans stealthily confiscated all the tents, stores and arms and personal effects of the soldiers. There is no clue to the robbers. On Saturday General Lawton ordered the ammunition and arms to be brought into town, but it was too late. Everything was gone.

General Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost their tents, and the soldiers marched into the town barefooted, their shoes and everything portable having been stolen. The Cubans equipped themselves with the arms, tents and provisions of the Americans. They are continually stalking about the camps, and constant vigilance is necessary.

There are 488 patients in the hospital at Siboney, and the authorities urge their immediate removal. Climatic debility is as bad as the fever. The doctors say that delay in moving the patients will menace their lives. The death rate is high.

Two companies of the Eighth Illinois were to-day ordered to Palma Soriano, one battalion of the Third Regiment of Immunes to Sagua and one battalion of the Third to Baracoa, for garrison duty.

INSURGENT OUTRAGES.

HAVANA (via Key West), Aug. 22.—The Civil Governor of Havana received a telegram from the Mayor of Nueva Paz stating that the "Diario de la Marina" had published a letter from a correspondent in which it was asserted that the insurgents had committed outrages of various kinds. This the Mayor declared to be absolutely false. "La Lucha" will publish a denial of the report.

The "Diario de la Marina" sent a special correspondent to investigate the matter, and he confirms the story of the outrages, and reports many crimes committed by the insurgents.

The situation at Havana remains the same as during the blockade. Provisions and other necessities of life are very scarce and prices continue high. The colonial government imposes the highest customs duties, which continue in force, making prices higher and rendering the situation of the poor very painful. The free kitchens which have been established in Havana daily furnish about 30,000 persons with food, but, owing to the great number of poor in the city who are without food of

any sort the amount of supplies handed by the kitchens is quite insufficient to relieve the distress to any great extent. Women and children lie about the streets, pale and emaciated and looking more like corpses than living beings. Considerable excitement and discontent exists among the insurgent sympathizers, who condemn strongly all the acts of the colonial government, and many of those sympathizers are leaving the cities and towns to join the insurgents. During the past few days hundreds of uniforms have been sent to the insurgents from Havana.

An immense majority of the Spanish Conservatives in the island and the United States, which they consider the only means of securing stable government in Cuba. In no country has public opinion apparently undergone such a radical change as in Cuba. Even the most ardent Spanish residents now favor annexation.

The rumors which have been put in circulation, relating to the report that the Spanish army would not obey the Government's dictation and evacuate Cuba, are entirely baseless. It is reported that the insurgent forces in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas are meeting in Havana Province, purposing to make a triumphal entry into Havana City.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following is General Shafter's report for August 22d: "Santiago de Cuba, August 22d. "Adjutant General, Washington: Sanitary report, August 22d. Total number sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91. Deaths August 20th: Private C. W. Richardson, Company L, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, dysentery; Private Michael O'Healy, Company K, Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Musician John Lyons, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever. August 21st: Sergeant Henry Connors, Company G, Third Michigan (7) Volunteers, typhoid fever, following yellow fever; Private John Richards, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Sandy Smith, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corporal Charles A. Butcher, Company B, Tenth Infantry, typhoid fever. "SHAFTER, Major General."

Downey-McBride Fight a Draw. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Jack Downey and Davny McBride sparred a twenty-five round draw at the Greater New York Athletic Club to-night. Downey was in superb condition, otherwise he would have gone down under the punishment McBride administered. McBride had the worst of it in only one round, when he was knocked down while his guard. Ten thousand people witnessed the event.

Frankford Arsenal Force Reduced. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Notices have been posted at the Frankford Arsenal to the effect that the services of all the extra men who were put to work since the outbreak of the war will be dispensed with on September 1st. About 700 persons are affected by the order. The reduction in force will reduce the daily output from 30,000 to 40,000 cartridges.

Admiral Sampson at Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Admiral Sampson arrived here to-day, and reported at the Navy Department this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Soon afterward he went to the White House, accompanied by acting Secretary Allen.

Maintain Order at Manila. MANILA, Aug. 22.—Perfect order has thus far been maintained in Manila under American control. The city is quiet, and seems to have resumed its normal business and social activity.

CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

American Losses in the Battle at Manila City

Were Twenty-Five Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

Captain Whiting of the Monitor Monadnock Takes Prisoner a Spaniard Who Sought to Overthrow American Rule at Caramo, in the Ladroneas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the "World" from Manila says: The natives control the water supply of Manila, and refuse to allow the water to run except for a few hours each day. They have demonstrated that they are incapable of self-government. The fourth American expedition, which left San Francisco on July 10th, in command of Major General Otis, arrived to-day. All on board are well.

The monitor Monadnock arrived August 16th. On the way over she stopped at the Ladrone Island of Guam, which had been seized by the first expedition. She found that a Spaniard had repudiated American rule and set up a government in his own account. Captain Whiting of the Monadnock promptly upset this new "government," and made the usurper a prisoner and brought him here.

Brigadier General MacArthur has appointed as Provost Marshal Coloverson of the Twenty-third Regulars, and for Deputy Marshal Colonel Smith of the California Volunteers.

Brigadier General Greene has been appointed fiscal administrator, and Colonel Whittier Collector of Customs. The total number of dead in the campaign is twenty-five, and the wounded 100.

Private C. Dunn of the Astor Battery and Captain Bjornstedt Burser of the Minnesota Volunteers have died of their wounds since the battle. The other wounded officers and men are doing well.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Devote the Day Seeing Sights of Picturesque Quebec.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—The members of the International Arbitration Commission devoted the day to getting acquainted and seeing the sights of picturesque old Quebec. No business of an official character has been attempted.

Congressman Dingley failed to reach Quebec this evening, as was expected, but will probably arrive during the night, when all the Commissioners will be present excepting Sir James Winter of Newfoundland, who will reach here Wednesday.

T. V. Powderly, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, is here, and will assist the commission in dealing with alien labor laws.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The "Times" this morning, in referring editorially to the approaching international conference at Quebec, says: "It is possible that future historians will mark August 23, 1898, as a date of considerable importance in the chronicle of the re-

lations between Great Britain and the United States. It may be hoped that the Quebec conference will clear away a number of small irritating difficulties, and we view the impending peace negotiations and the prospect of a better understanding between England and the United States as extremely important. We may be sure the United States will do its utmost to make the conference a success."

The "Standard" publishes a similar editorial. It declares that anything bringing Canada and the United States into closer and more amicable relations is a gain for both England and the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The "Daily News," referring to the coming international conference at Quebec says: "It is a happy augury that the conference meets in the capital of old French Canada, which thirty-four years ago was the seat of the conference that led to the federation of British North America. To-day's gathering may be the first step in a reunion movement before which even the making of the Dominion would pale into insignificance."

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

A Terrible Accident in a Tunnel on the Panhandle Road.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Aug. 23.—A terrible accident, by which seven men lost their lives, occurred early this (Tuesday) morning in the tunnel of the Chartiers Division of the Panhandle Railroad at Carnegie. The work of tearing out the tunnel has been pushed night and day by a force of 200 men. From the reports received it is ascertained that by using a large quantity of explosive in blasting an unexpected amount of earth and rock was loosened and caved in on the workmen.

Death of Prince Esterhazy.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The death is announced of Prince Paul Esterhazy, one of the richest sportsmen in Hungary. Prince Paul Esterhazy of Galantha, Count of Edelsteth and Farchentstein, was born March 21, 1843, and was at the time of his death the head of one of the most illustrious houses of Europe. He was very wealthy, and it was asserted about a year ago that he had married Mrs. Lily Langtry, who had at that time been divorced from her husband in California.

Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat Saturday, August 20th, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat 5,588,000 bushels, decrease 104,000; corn 16,123,000 bushels, increase 108,000; oats 2,310,000 bushels, decrease 171,000; rye 401,000 bushels, decrease 48,000; barley 245,000 bushels, increase 2,000.

General Miles Sails For America.

POINTE (Porto Rico), Aug. 22.—The steamer Aransas, with General Miles on board, left to-night for New Orleans, Congressman Wadsworth accompanying him. The transports Massachusetts and Roumania sailed to-day for Santiago to embark troops. The Whitney sailed for New Orleans.

Spanish Vessels Allowed to Enter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under the existing conditions there is no reason why Spanish vessels should not enter, load and clear at ports of the United States. Collectors of customs were instructed to-day to this effect.

Captain Evans III.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—It was said to-night at Roosevelt Hospital that Captain Evans of the battleship Iowa would be brought to that institution late to-night or early to-morrow morning. The Captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

Captain Sigsbee Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The President has promoted Captain Charles S. Sigsbee, U. S. N., commanding the St. Paul, by advancing him three months on the list of Captains in the navy for "extraordinary heroism."

Lawn Tennis.

NEWPORT (R. I.), Aug. 22.—Tennis summaries: Championship singles, semi-final round, D. D. Davis beat W. R. Bond, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. W. D. Whitman beat Lee Ware, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$278,294,436; gold reserve, \$205,069,372.

Superintendent of West Point.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The President has appointed Captain Albert L. Mills Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

FIRE AT STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, Aug. 22.—Another big fire visited Stockton early this morning. The property destroyed was half a block owned by W. W. Cowell, a well-known San Francisco capitalist, and was known as the "Tin House," being built of corrugated iron over a frame of wood. The lower floor was used by fruit and fish men, saloons and chop-houses, but the upper floor was a lodging-house of questionable reputation. The loss, not including stock, amounted to about \$5,000. There was no insurance. Nothing was saved, and three female denizens narrowly escaped in their nightclothes with their lives. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Chokolet Believed to Be Insane.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 22.—No cause for the murderous assault by John Chokolet on two of his countrymen has been found, and it is now believed that the man is insane. Dr. William Simpson identified him at the jail to-day as a man he had been treating for some three months for brain trouble. John Bana, or Ban, one of the men shot, is in a precarious condition to-day.

Miss Bouton Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—There is a marked improvement in the condition of Miss Madeline Bouton, the actress, and her physicians now pronounce her chances of recovery as good, but necessarily slow, owing to the nature of the operation she has undergone.

THE CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

Over Twenty-Three Thousand Spaniards Surrendered.

Spanish Prisoners Will All Soon Be En Route to Their Homes.

They Send a Document to General Shafter Praising the Americans for the Treatment They Received at Their Hands After the Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch received by General Corbin to-night from General Shafter indicates that, with the fall of Santiago, 23,726 Spaniards surrendered. Of this number a few less than 3,000 were guerrillas and volunteers, making the total to be returned to Spain about 21,000. General Shafter recommends that all the captured Mauser rifles and the ammunition for the same be shipped to some arsenal in the North with as little delay as possible, to prevent rust. There are several million rounds of this ammunition, he reports, and probably 10,000 or 12,000 stands of these arms. A large number of those turned over by the Spaniards were Remingtons and another kind of rifle.

General Shafter reports that there is no sickness among the incoming regiments. In another dispatch General Shafter states that he so far now has sufficient transports at Santiago to bring the remainder of the American troops to the United States.

The Spanish prisoners are being embarked to return to Spain, and General Shafter expresses the belief that all will be en route to their home country by the latter part of the week.

SPANISH PRAISE AMERICAN TROOPS.

A document entirely unique in the annals of warfare was cabled to-night to the War Department by General Shafter. It is in the form of a congratulatory farewell address issued to the soldiers of the American army by Pedro Lopez de Castillo, private of the Spanish soldiers, on behalf of the 11,000 Spanish soldiers. No similar document, perhaps, was ever before issued to a victorious army by a vanquished adversary. The President was very much impressed by the address, and after reading it carefully, authorized its publication.

Following is the text of the address as called by General Shafter: "Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 22, 1898. "H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington. The following letter has been received from the soldiers embarking for Spain: "Major General Shafter, commanding the American army in Cuba—Sir: The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on the 16th of July last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive the good wishes and farewell which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 11,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants. "PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, "Private of Infantry."

Also the following letter, addressed to the soldiers of the American army: "Soldiers of the American Army: We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there lives gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, courage and just position, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our Generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation), but our surrender and the bloody battles preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and gallantly. "You fought in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all but represent the power of our respective States. You fought us as men, face to face, and with great courage, as befits a soldier, a quality which we have carried on this war against a people without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but hidden, shot their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fled. This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land. "You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world; have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished; have cared for their wounded with great humanity; have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us, whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with distinguished courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony. "With this high sentiment of appreciation from us, all there remains is but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity, we wish you all happiness and health in this land of yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity; but the descendants of the Congo and of Guinea, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers, these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities. "From 11,000 Spanish soldiers, "PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO, "Soldier of Infantry, "Santiago de Cuba, August 21, 1898. "SHAFTER, Major General."



THE COMMISSIONERS OF CAPITULATION. The army and navy are both represented on the two commissions of capitulation named for Cuba and Porto Rico by the president. The personnel of the commissions is as follows: 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 Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General W. W. Gordon. The commissioners will meet and organize as soon as possible. They will receive instruction from the president regarding the course they are to pursue. General William W. Gordon, one of the Porto Rican commissioners, is the only one of the six not widely known. He is a resident of Savannah and prior to his elevation was the senior colonel of the militia of his state. He is 62 years old and belongs to one of the wealthiest families of the state. The commissioners will decide as to whether the arms of the Spanish shall be taken from the islands. Should the president follow his original intention he will permit the Spanish to retain their arms and personal property. The commission will also agree as to the disposition of the enormous military stores in the island. The president in his original demands upon Spain insisted that the stores, munitions of war, fortifications, guns and all other supplies should become the property of the United States. He agreed to permit the Spanish to retain their cannon of historic remembrance value. It is now regarded as a certainty that General Lee will be either military governor of the newly created department of Havana or its military commander.

GENERAL AGUINALDO

Will Be Allowed to Govern Outside of Manila for the Present.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Hongkong correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: Several American warships will return here and dock when Great Britain shall have recognized the peace between the two countries.

General Merritt and Aguinaldo agreed that the latter shall govern outside of Manila for the present. No insurgent will be allowed inside of the city with arms.

A British surveying party met with a hostile reception on Saturday between Deep Bay and Tai Moshan, near here. A thousand natives, beating gongs and shouting "foreign devils" closed the gates against them. Two Maxim guns and seventy blue jackets were ordered out, and the natives were given ten minutes to open the gates. They promptly complied with the demand.

The "Daily Mail's" Madrid correspondent says: General Jaundes telegraphs that the Americans have taken the Spanish headquarters for their own troops, and that the Spanish troops are encamped in the Cathedral quarter. Their condition is bad. General Jaundes recommends their prompt repatriation, in order to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic.

SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Spain Announces Those For Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department to-day received a call from M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish Government of the Military Commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the peace protocol, the Government was to name its Military Commissioners within ten days, their meeting to begin within thirty days. The ten days was up to-day, and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows:</