

WAR AT AN END

SO FORMALLY DECLARED BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Exchange of Ratifications of the Peace Treaty Effected in the White House Yesterday Afternoon.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY

PROTOCOL FIRST SIGNED BY SECRETARY HAY AND M. CAMBON.

Next the President and the French Ambassador Exchanged Engrossed Copies of the Paris Treaty.

PROCLAMATION THEN ISSUED

ANNOUNCING THE CONSUMMATION OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT.

Bellamy Storer, Now Minister to Belgium, to Represent the United States at Madrid—Consuls to Be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The condition of war, which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 2, 1898, terminated to-day, when the last formalities in the restoration of peace were performed by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty.

Coincident with this President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end, and the appointment of Bellamy Storer was determined as United States minister to Spain.

The principal ceremony of the day took place in the reception room of the White House, when the exchange of ratifications was made at 2 o'clock.

In anticipation of the historic character of the event many persons prominent in the administration gathered. These included Secretaries Hay, Wilson, Hitchcock, Senator Davis, one of the peace commissioners, Assistant Secretaries Hill, Adee and Crillier, of the State Department, Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn, Adjutant General Corbin, Solicitor General Richards, and Mr. Sidney Smith, chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence, State Department, who had prepared the American copy of the treaty.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the French ambassador, M. Cambon, arrived in company with M. Thiebaud, the first secretary of the embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the peace treaty. Mr. McKinley cordially greeted the ambassador, and, after a brief exchange of well wishes, the formal ceremony began.

The President stood back of the large desk, presenting to the government of the historic character of the event many persons prominent in the administration gathered. These included Secretaries Hay, Wilson, Hitchcock, Senator Davis, one of the peace commissioners, Assistant Secretaries Hill, Adee and Crillier, of the State Department, Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn, Adjutant General Corbin, Solicitor General Richards, and Mr. Sidney Smith, chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence, State Department, who had prepared the American copy of the treaty.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Notice Formally Given that the Peace Treaty is Now in Effect.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—After the ceremony connected with the exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, a treaty of peace between the United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, was signed at Paris, on the eighth day of August, 1898, and the said treaty was ratified and signed by the respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, the original of which is in the Spanish language, is word for word as follows: (Here the full text of the treaty is included.)

"And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged at Washington, on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

"I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, and that the same and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

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

"Done at Washington, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the One-hundred-and-twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

An Order Making Important Changes May Be Issued To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—An order has been prepared at the War Department for a reorganization of the army on a peace basis and it probably will be issued to-morrow.

Most of the general officers of the volunteer army will be mustered out, and radical changes made in the staff departments of the same, including the discharge of about sixty paymasters. With the exceptions of Generals Otis, Shafter, Lawton and MacArthur, all the volunteer major generals will be discharged, including General William H. Wilson, Lew, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Chaffee, Anderson, Sumner, Ludlow, Henry and Wood. Of the above list all but General Wheeler Lee and Wilson hold commissions of a lower grade in the regular army and consequently will not necessarily have to relinquish their present commissions.

Under the reorganization the army is entitled to two additional major generals, and Generals Otis and General Shafter have been chosen for these appointments.

Law officers of the government are discussing in the light of the President's proclamation announcing the conclusion of the war, the reorganization of the volunteer army. It is agreed that the law will be construed to mean that the muster out of the troops shall be upon orders of the executive, and that necessarily there must be a delay of a month or so in the discharge of the volunteers. Meantime they will receive their pay and allowances.

In accordance with precedent established at the close of the civil war, a few of the volunteer organizations may be retained in the service for some time, although those who desire to return home will be permitted to do so.

The authorities hold that, in order that the volunteers in the Philippines may remain in the service in accordance with the provisions of the army law passed by last Congress, they must re-enlist, not as organizations, but as individuals. The organizations and individuals who choose to stay with them must be mustered out in this country. These individuals, volunteers who re-enlist in the Philippines will receive not only the two months' extra pay provided for on their discharge from the army, but also travel pay from this country to the Philippines and return, amounting to about \$500.

The authorities have decided that it would be more desirable to train a volunteer in the Philippines than to send that soldier home and return a raw recruit.

If the applications for discharges are any criterion it is evident that the volunteers in the Philippines are not anxious to remain and that the advantages of the law to demand their muster out. The President's proclamation declaring peace will be felt by enlisted men in the regular army to the extent of a reduction of 20 per cent. in pay.

WANTS A GAS PLANT.

New York's Mayor Desires More Places for Hungry Tammanyites.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mayor Van Wyck sent a message to the Municipal Assembly to-day, in which he said: "It is in the interest of the city of New York that the municipality should establish and maintain a plant for supplying gas both to the city and its inhabitants. The municipal ownership of gas plants is not a matter of experiment. Such plants are in successful operation in cities in this country and in Europe. I am credibly informed that such a plant can be maintained so as to yield a handsome profit to the city, and at the same time supply gas to the public at a rate of about 70 cents per 1,000 feet. Legislative authority is necessary to enable the city to establish and carry out such a gas plant. In order that the position of the city may be definitely understood I repeat that both houses of the Municipal Assembly pass a resolution calling on the Legislature to give such statutory authority as may be necessary to enable the city to construct and operate a gas plant for the purpose of supplying gas to the city and its inhabitants, with authority to acquire by purchase or condemnation any existing plant suitable for the purpose."

PLEADED GUILTY.

Dr. Nancy A. Guilford Fined \$1 and Sent to Prison for Ten Years.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 11.—The trial of Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, on a charge of alleged murder in the second degree, came to an abrupt end to-day. This morning the jury in the case was discharged on account of the illness of Juror Gregory. Immediately after adjournment State Attorney Fessenden conferred with Judge Wheeler, and it was decided to communicate with Chief Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court of the State, and learn whether it was proper to proceed with the impeachment of a new jury, to postpone the trial to next term of the Criminal Court, or to hold a special session of the court. The court met this afternoon, however, Mrs. Guilford entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter. After a brief recess Judge Wheeler sentenced her to pay \$1 fine and to ten years imprisonment.

PROTESTS FROM CANADIANS.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 11.—The Victoria Trades and Labor Council have passed a resolution protesting against the proposed transfer of the interior to the published report of the importation of twenty men from the coast of Mexico to the interior of the United States by a steamer at Lake Bennett. This the council holds to be an infringement of the alien-labor law.

Private Bank Closed.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 11.—The private bank of Lacrosse, Wis., at which the late John A. W. Bank was closed by order of the state bank examiner. The bank owns deposits of \$200,000. The bank was burned by fire. The bank was very little cash on hand.

NIGHT ATTACK

ATTEMPT BY FILIPINOS TO SURPRISE MACARTHUR'S OUTPOSTS.

Railway Undermined, Spikes Driven and an Effort Made to Wreck a Train South of Malolos.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED

AND TWENTY WOUNDED, ACCORDING TO GEN. OTIS'S ADVICES.

Insurgents Reported to Have Been Brigaded by General Wheaton's Brigade with Heavy Loss.

LAWTON CHASING THE ENEMY

IN PURSUIT OF THE FILIPINOS WHO FLED FROM SANTA CRUZ.

Ninety-Three Killed in Monday's Fight, and the City Captured Without Destruction of Property.

MANILA, April 11.—At about midnight the rebels cut the telegraph line at several places between here and Malolos, and signal fires were lighted and rockets sent up along the foothills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outposts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Bacovic, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding fourteen. Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Maricao, the next station on the way to Manila, were attacked, with the result that three Americans were killed and two were wounded. The loss of the enemy was ten men killed and six wounded. The Americans also captured two prisoners. Troops were concentrated along the railroads as thickly as possible and the rebels were driven back to the foothills. The roadbed of the railroad was damaged, but it was repaired almost immediately and traffic was soon resumed through the place.

It is supposed that many of the rebels engaged in the attack were natives who entered the region in the guise of "friendly." They had seemingly secreted arms in several places and fired on the Americans from the bushes at a close range, so that the rebels who they discovered and repelled. The military garrisons at Malolos and Maricao were alerted in English: "We will give you Americans enough of this before we are through." The rebels undermined the railroad at Maricao and unsunk the rails in an effort to wreck a train, while the railroad gang participated in the fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repaired. A train arrived. General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos.

The military gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bay have succeeded in entering the Santa Cruz river and have captured a small unarmored Spanish gunboat and three launches. The military gunboat Oreste has brought thirty-two rebel wounded, one dead Filipino and six wounded Americans to the hospital. It is now known that ninety-three insurgents were killed during the capture of Santa Cruz.

Confirmed by Otis.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

"Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night with considerable force, but repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties, three killed and twenty wounded."

This attack indicates to War Department officials that while General MacArthur was pushing north bodies of insurgents took to the mountains and retreated to the right of the railway and have been watching an opportunity to capture the road at some point and thus cut off the main body of the army to the northward. The repulse of the natives shows that they had not sufficient force to accomplish their purpose.

LAWTON'S CAMPAIGN.

General Otis Reports that It is Being Conducted with Vigor.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Otis announcing the success of General Lawton's campaign in the capture of Santa Cruz. He says that General Lawton is pushing the rebels into the mountains beyond the city. General Otis reports the following additional information concerning the fight at Santa Cruz:

"Lawton's success at Santa Cruz was more complete than reported yesterday. The enemy left ninety-three men on the field and a number seriously wounded. Lawton captured the city without destruction of property. His loss was ten wounded, all slight except two; one once dead. Lieut. Eiling the only officer wounded; slight. The enemy retired eastward. Lawton is in pursuit of the enemy."

Discussing the Philippines, General Shafter said to-night: "General Lawton and his men are achieving much success so far as they go. The fighting against the Filipinos, however, is like brushing away flies; the moment the brushing is stopped they come back. The Filipinos are bound to give in eventually, but I believe it is a much more serious task to subdue them than most people think."

General Shafter said the enthusiasm for enlisting for service in the Philippines was remarkable and quoted a remark of Adjutant General Corbin that the department was having a hard time getting men for the Philippines owing to the numbers now enlisting. He said there were nearly a thousand recruits at the Presidio, when he left, many of whom were formerly in the volunteer service. A large camp of recruits for Manila, he said, will be established at the Presidio, and between 5,000 and 6,000 men will leave there for Manila in the next three weeks on transports now hurrying back.

HOW LOOTING WAS STOPPED.

Queues of Chinese Thieves Cut Off by an American Officer.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The incoming mails from Manila bring many queer stories connected with the war now in progress between the United States troops and insurgents. When MacArthur led the first onslaught to the north upon the insurgent stronghold the United States military commanders were amazed at the extent of the looting practices by the non-combatants. The Chinese took a leading part in this looting, beginning it before the retreating insurgent forces were fairly out of a town. They ap-

TO BAR BOOKS

M. S. QUAY DOES NOT WANT THEM ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE.

His Counsel Making a Strong Fight to Prevent Records Being Introduced as Testimony.

MR. BARLOW'S STATEMENT

WHAT THE PROSECUTION EXPECTS TO PROVE WITH THE BOOKS.

Desk of the Dead Cashier of the People's Bank Broken Open at Request of a Mysterious Informant.

JUDGE GORDON'S TESTIMONY

BANK RECORDS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED AT HIS SUGGESTION.

Originals Were Shown to David Martin, Leader of Anti-Quay Faction, and to John Wannamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—In the trial of ex-Senator Quay to-day his lawyers began what is regarded as the all-important contention in their fight for his acquittal, namely, that the books of the broken People's Bank are not competent testimony against the accused man and therefore should not be admitted in evidence. On the decision of this point rests the entire fabric of the prosecution's case. Should Judge Bidwell decide the point well taken, the commonwealth's case will necessarily collapse. In order to secure the most effective presentation of this phase of the defense, Mr. Quay brought to his aid the skill of David Martin, leader of the anti-Quay faction, and to John Wannamaker, and to John Wannamaker.

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