

# IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

By BYSTANDER PUBL. CO.  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

## SPAIN ASKS LIGHT.

Certain Phases of Peace Terms Not Quite Clear.

MADRID, August 4.—Premier Sagasta has summoned Senor Silevia, the conservative leader, and other absent politicians to Madrid, in order to consult with them regarding the peace terms.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—After a conference on the peace question, lasting just an hour yesterday afternoon, between the president and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the latter acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the white house and announced that the conference was not conclusive; therefore, the parties to it had agreed to say nothing publicly as to what had occurred. The secretary did not appear to be discouraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference. From this it is gathered that the long expected answer of the Spanish government to the president's note, upon being received, had turned out to be just as it was expected—either a counter-proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the president's note.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Press advices from Madrid, by the way of London and New York verify the correctness of the report that the Spanish cabinet has concluded to accept the peace terms with slight amendments which will in all likelihood be granted at Washington.

## DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK

Passed Peacefully Away About 11 P. M. Saturday.

BERLIN, July 31.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock last night. He passed away peacefully. It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neurialgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected. The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated when an inkling of his decline reached the world. Although the prince was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday, and then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States. Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarmist reports as to his health. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

## SHELLS WERE WASTED.

\$2,000,000 Worth of Shells Thrown at Santiago's Batteries.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Interviews with the naval officers who were with the fleet off Santiago are printed here. In speaking of the effect of the bombardments of the city before its fall, one of the officers said: "Over \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition thrown at the batteries defending Santiago harbor was absolutely harmless in its effect, so far as the reducing of the batteries was concerned, and, while it may have given the Spaniards a wholesome respect for us, it simply bore out the well known fact that it is a waste of time and money to bombard earthworks. Although our fleet bombarded Morro three times, the New Orleans alone once, there was little or no damage done except the dismantling of an old gun, the destruction of the lighthouse and a small frame house near. The damage was all done by dynamite shells from the Vesuvius and at night. The shell had landed between the house and lighthouse and torn a great hole, completely demolishing the house, leaving but a pile of debris, and tore out the side of the lighthouse. The gun nearby had evidently been wrecked by the concussion."

## SAUER AT BISMARCK'S HOME.

BERLIN, August 3.—The emperor and empress attended the brief service over the remains of Prince Bismarck, held in the death chamber of the dead statesman.

## Japan-Hawaiian Differences Settled.

YOKOHAMA, August 2.—It is reported that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan \$40,000 in settlement of the dispute about the exclusion of the Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian islands.

## Copinger Ordered to Porto Rico.

TAMPA, August 2.—General Copinger of the Fourth army corps has received orders to go to Porto Rico at once.

## City of Manila Ready to Yield.

MADRID, August 3.—The governor general, of Manila, telegraphing under date of July 25, says that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under General Merritt. Advices from Havana confirm the report that Gen. Garcia has relinquished his command and gone to Camaguey.

## Spanish Cabinet Discusses Terms.

MADRID, August 2.—The cabinet sat yesterday afternoon, discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for further explanation of some difficult points. When the replies are received the cabinet will re-assemble. Senor Sagasta, the premier, confirms the report that some "modifications of the original terms have been obtained."

# THE NEWS IN IOWA

## IOWA'S CREDIT GOOD.

State Warrants Taken at Below Four Per Cent.

DES MOINES, August 4.—The executive council opened bids from thirty-four financial institutions of this and other states for a proposed issue of \$300,000 in state warrants. A large majority of the bidders went as low as 4 1/2 per cent. A few bid 5 per cent. The council awarded the issue to six different institutions and firms, five of which are located in Iowa and two in Des Moines. The average rate at which the warrants are floated is below 4 per cent. The warrants that will be issued in accordance with the bids accepted and awarded made by the council are the state bond of control warrants for support of the state institutions and an issue of only a portion of the total amount will be made monthly. When the state gets ready to issue them the bidders who are awarded the contracts will take them at the remarkably low per cent given. None will be issued after January 1.

## TOBACCO COMPANY TO FIGHT.

American Concern Will Test the Cigarette Law in Iowa.

DES MOINES, August 3.—The American Tobacco Company has employed a lawyer of Des Moines to defend it under the Iowa law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes except when a license of \$500 a year is paid. Large consignments of the company's cigarettes have been received by the local dealers. The cigarettes came in original packages. The company has entered into a contract with the local dealers. This contract provides that the dealers are to handle the cigarettes as original packages, and that the expense of any suits brought against them will be borne by the company and the defense conducted by the counsel for the company.

## DOES NOT FOLLOW CHICAGO.

Des Moines' Dollar Daily Defies Metropolitan Competition.

DES MOINES, August 3.—The Des Moines Daily News announces that, despite the increase in the price of the Chicago papers, it will continue to be sold for one cent a copy and, to mail subscribers, for \$1 a year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months, 25 cents a month. The News has an immense circulation and is a very profitable property. It gives in small compass all the news contained in the high-priced papers.

## IOWA REGIMENT TO MANILA.

Hull Secured a Definite Promise From the War Department.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Peace or war, the Iowa regiment at Camp Merritt will go to Manila. Congressman Hull waited upon Secretary Alger and presented the claims of the Hawkeye soldiers. Secretary Alger readily granted the request and instructed Adjutant Corbin to issue the order. He expressed the opinion that even were peace declared, there would be need for thousands more soldiers than Uncle Sam has in the Philippines.

## Opened Powder Kegs With a Spade.

DES MOINES, August 3.—Chris Nelson, a laborer employed on railroad work at Shepard, southwest of Des Moines, was brought to this city over the Great Western railway and taken to Mercy hospital for treatment. Nelson opened a keg of powder with a spade. The keg went up and so did a part of Nelson. He opened two kegs with a spade during the day without meeting with an accident, and thought he had discovered a sure and quick way to accomplish the task. Within two feet of the keg were two sticks of dynamite used for blasting purposes. These were found undisturbed. Had they exploded it is doubtful if any part of Nelson would have been found. As it is he will recover.

## McCarthy Helping Them to Reorganize.

MARSHALLTOWN, August 3.—State Auditor McCarthy was in Marshalltown and met with the stockholders of the Commercial bank, who had under consideration a plan of reorganization. His scheme of reorganization, which will not be made public until all the preliminaries have been completed, has been approved by the state auditor and by a committee representing the depositors. It is expected the bank will reopen its doors not later than September 1.

## Iowa Boys to Porto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., August 3.—Orders received from Washington say the Iowa signal corps, commanded by Capt. F. E. Lyman, and the New York signal corps will leave with General Wade for Porto Rico at the end of the week.

## Fifty-second Iowa to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Among the troops which have been designated to constitute General Wade's provisional division for service in Porto Rico is the Fifty-second Iowa.

## STAMP TAX DECISION.

Federal Courts Decide Express Companies Must Pay War Tax.

Mt. Pleasant dispatch: The agent of the Adams Express company at Ottumwa was recently tried on preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Hunter at Ottumwa for alleged violation of the revenue law, in not placing a revenue stamp upon his receipt for a package sent by express. When the time set for the habeas corpus proceeding arrived no application was filed for a habeas corpus, as had been expected, but instead his attorney announced that the express agent would give bail for his appearance in court if the grand jury should indict him. It was understood this action was taken largely because the express company expected soon a decision of the matter in New York and they did not care to risk the result of a decision from Judge Woolson. The action taken by the express company leaves the federal authorities free to proceed against the agents of this company at every place where the company refuses to place the stamp on the receipt.

# GARNER GETS COURT HOUSE.

Had the Longest Petition and Put Up Most Money.

GARNER, August 5.—The relocation of the county seat of Hancock county on petition for a vote at the general election of 1898 was settled by the board of supervisors voting no. In February the people of Britt commenced the contest by filing with the auditor a proposal to give \$25,000 for a new court house, with one full block for site, claimed to have been worth \$5,000. They spent the time allowed by law in circulating a petition for a vote which contained 2,312 names, as provided by law. Garner came to the front, saw Britt's offer for a new court house, and went one better, placing \$30,000 in the hands of the county treasurer to be expended for a new court house, provided a new site should be selected by the supervisors more convenient to Garner and the general public than the old site at Concord. In due time a remonstrance, signed by 2,263 voters, was filed with the auditor. The board of supervisors found that discrepancies in Britt's petition took enough names from it to give Garner a majority and therefore denied Britt's petition.

## HELPLESS WIFE SHOT.

John Johns, of Manson, Gives Way to Violent Rage.

MANSION, August 5.—At about 3 a. m. John Johns and wife, residing three miles north of Manson, engaged in a family quarrel, in which Johns became so thoroughly enraged that his wife started to the house of Peter Forney, neighbor, about a mile away. Johns pursued her and overtook her as she entered the Forney yard. He stabbed her in the back of the neck with a knife and shot her once in the right hip with a shotgun, producing severe wounds, which are probably not fatal. Johns also shot at Ed Forney, a young son of Peter Forney, missing him, and the charge of shot landed in the door jam over young Forney's head. The case was reported to Justice Nicholson, and, with the aid of Constable H. C. Richmond, Johns was arrested. Several years ago Johns, in a fracas with his wife, horsewhipped her and ended by flourishing a gun in her face, but this being settled they had since lived together apparently peacefully.

## STATE LEVY IS FIXED.

Raised From 2.8 Mills to 3.3 Mills by Executive Council.

DES MOINES, August 3.—The state tax levy for 1898 was fixed by the executive council at 3.3 mills on the dollar on the \$340,000,000 assessment of the state. This is an increase of 5 mills over last year, when the rate was 2.8 mills. The regular levy is 3.2 mills, and added to this is the special levy of 1 mill for the building fund of the state university, making a total of 3.3 mills. The levy theoretically will bring in \$1,728,000 aside from the university fund, but in practice it is found that from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent of the taxes levied are never collected, so that no more will be received than is required. The last general assembly passed a law requiring the executive council to make a levy in 1898 which would produce \$1,500,000 and a levy in 1899 which would produce \$1,500,000.

## WEAVER FOR CONGRESS.

Made the Fusion Nominee Against Lacey in the Sixth.

OSKALOOSA, August 3.—General J. B. Weaver was nominated for congress by the Sixth district democratic convention and his nomination was endorsed by the free silver republicans and populists assembled in district convention. Separate conventions were held by each party. Only three names were mentioned in the democratic convention. J. R. Burgess, of Ottumwa, and Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Colfax. When the democratic convention got down to business General Weaver was nominated on the first formal ballot, as follows: Steck, 47; Weaver, 50.

## Veterian's Gets Money.

DES MOINES, August 4.—It is said at the state house that the attorney general has decided that State Veterianarian Gibson is entitled to \$5,000 appropriation for his department, as intended by the legislature, despite the technical error in the law which the auditor of state has held defects for its maintenance the same as heretofore, \$3,000.

## IOWA CONDENSED.

Governor Shaw has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension and arrest of two tramps who figured in the tragedy at DeWitt recently, which resulted in the death of Frank M. Beard, of that town.

At Oskaloosa recently the Brester shoe company's store burned out and the law office of Congressman John F. Lacey and his brother, W. R. Lacey, was partly destroyed by fire. The loss of the shoe stock is practically complete. The total loss is \$10,000 with partial insurance.

The war department of the state government has been notified that the recruiting station at Dubuque, in charge of Lieut. Hart, has been closed, and he and his details are on their way to join the Forty-ninth at Jacksonville. This is the last of the recruits from this state. With peace negotiations in the air the necessity for them appears to be slight.

Des Moines dispatch: Last December Albert L. Mickle got \$1,425 from the Valley National bank on a check to which, it is alleged, he had forged the name "M. McFarlin, Secretary." Mr. McFarlin never authorized the transaction. The McFarlin Grain Company—did he have it. The bank has charged up the payment to the grain company. The grain company has brought suit against the bank for the amount in full. The grain company says that it has repeatedly demanded the \$1,425 and repeatedly, to date, the demand has been refused. Neither Mickle nor the bank will cash up. Suit, therefore, is brought to compel the bank to credit the grain company with \$1,425 which Mickle has had in his jeans since just before Christmas.

# ALL OVER THE WORLD

## ORDERED TO INTERIOR.

Shafter's Forces Receive Orders to Move to a Healthier Climate.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4.—Summoned by General Shafter a meeting was held and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps, General Shafter read a message from Secretary Alger ordering him, at the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior to San Luis, where it is healthier. As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the withdrawal of the army to the United States within two weeks. At the meeting Col. Theodore Roosevelt made vigorous protest against the order, declaring that the men should be moved to the United States as soon as possible, and that moving the troops to the interior would only result in disaster. Later all the officers united in a protest against the order, and adopted resolutions expressing the belief that the army should be moved to the northern sea coast of the United States.

## WASHINGTON, August 5.—The president had a conference with Alger and Long, at which it was decided to move Shafter's army from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, at once. It was decided that there were enough transports lying off the coast there for the purpose. The despatch of troops home will accordingly begin without delay. Steps have also been taken to cut down the war expenses. The disbandment of the auxiliary navy has already begun, and other actions in the interest of economy will follow.

## ASK PROTECTION.

Catholic Church Property in Philippines in Danger.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The pope has appealed to the United States government to protect Catholic clergy and church property from the insurgents in the Philippines. A dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla, the pope's secretary of state, was sent to the war department from the Catholic legation in Washington. The cablegram informed the department that advice received at the Vatican from Manila was such as to cause the keenest anxiety for the lives of the Catholic bishop and clergymen at Manila. The insurgents who are encamped outside of the Philippine capital were alleged to be threatening the priests and there was imminent danger of a general massacre. Cable messages were sent to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey instructing them to spare no means to prevent any violence of the insurgents against the Catholic clergy or property. The Catholic incident serves with other circumstances to confirm the grave fears which the administration entertains in regard to the situation in the Philippines.

## BLANCO IS HUNGRY.

That Is One Reason Why Spain Sues for Peace.

New York dispatch: Horatio S. Rubens, counselor for the Cuban Junta, in an interview said the reason that Spain made peace proposals at this time was that Havana could not hold out much longer, not so very long, said Rubens, "that Havana's food supply is sufficient for only about two weeks more. There are 200,000 civilians in the city and from 50,000 to 60,000 soldiers. Only two steamers have succeeded in running the blockade and their cargoes will not do very long among the 250,000 inhabitants. Madrid has been notified that Havana's condition is becoming desperate, and with that in view, and also with the purpose of doing something before General Miles had invaded Porto Rico or Manila had fallen, peace proposals were made. They know very well in Madrid that Porto Rico cannot effectively resist Miles and that the surrender of Manila is only a question of a few days. Therefore they chose this as a fitting time to negotiate for terms of peace, assuming, of course, that the United States would stop fighting at once and the weakness of Spain not so completely revealed as it would be later."

## Cheered on the March.

PONCE, Porto Rico, August 4.—The Porto Ricans of Ponce lined the streets by the hundreds and filled the air with cheering on the arrival of Garrettsburg brigade from Yauco. The arrival of these troops and of those on the St. Louis makes the fighting strength of the Americans now operating near Ponce about nine thousand, equal to the entire fighting force of Spanish regulars on the island. The brigade marched seventeen miles from Yauco to Ashby, where it arrived travel-stained and mud-bespattered. Almost the entire population saw the troops pass through the city and gave them cheer after cheer, particularly as the artillerymen lumbered by.

## Early Session of Congress Expected.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Although Secretary Day said yesterday that Spain's reply to the American peace conditions had not been received it is believed that President McKinley has given a hint that the Madrid authorities will consent to the terms and that the war will soon be over. Strength is lent to this impression by the fact that it has been said by the president to the senators and representatives who have recently called upon him that there will be a special session of congress called September 15.

## Spanish Officer Court Martialed.

MADRID, August 5.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says that Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz, the second in command, committed suicide.

## Campaign in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Advices from Porto Rico show that little movement toward San Juan has taken place. General Brooke has arrived with 4,000 men at Arroyo, sixty miles east of Ponce, but no general forward movement will take place until Gen. Miles has his plans well perfected.

## Troops for Porto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 5.—The transport Hudson has sailed for Porto Rico, having on board a battalion and a half of the First Kentucky.

# TERMS OF PEACE.

Conditions Under Which Spain Can Secure Cession of Colonies.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Although it was decided after the cabinet meeting that it was not advisable to make a formal statement of the conditions of the terms of peace as handed to Ambassador Cambon, of France, who represents Spain at Washington, it is generally acknowledged that the terms are as follows:

The absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all the islands in the West Indies, save Cuba.

The relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba, the United States to exercise control there until a stable government is established.

The acquisition of a coaling station in the Ladrones islands, perhaps the Carolines.

No assumption of Spain's Cuban or Porto Rican debts by the United States.

No war indemnity from Spain.

In the very midst of the discussion of the disposal of the Philippines the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange, received a severe shock through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude and the admiral expressed the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them, necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippines and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States army and navy meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay, and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

## DELAY EXPLAINED.

Sagasta Objects to Being Hosted, and Will Take Plenty of Time.

LONDON, August 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Sagasta objects to being hosted, and insists on everything being done in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanation as to all doubtful points, in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington cabinet. The Spanish people, though sincerely desirous of peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out to the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifices. As an illustration of this feeling, while General Torlo is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Captain General Augusti, continuing a hopeless resistance at Manila, bids fair to be a popular hero. It would be premature to suppose that the political consultations now proceeding foreshadow the resignation of the liberal cabinet, when peace is concluded. The conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war that no factious opposition need be feared from them."

## No Change in Watson's Orders.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Navy department officials insist that no change has been made in the orders to the Watsons squadron. Indeed, there seems to be now evident a purpose to despatch this fine squadron to European waters regardless of the termination of the war, the idea being that the splendid display which will be made by the American ships will have a beneficial effect in inspiring respect for our naval strength.

## McKinley Believes Its Completion Necessary to the Country.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, the president of the Nicaragua canal commission, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, the leading advocate of that project in congress, had a conference on the Nicaragua canal question with President McKinley. The conference was short. The president, it is said, expressed his acquiescence in the belief that the government possession of it is now necessary, and that the war and its results make the canal indispensable to the United States. The president, he calls, intends to make strong recommendations to congress for legislation making immediate provision for the completion of the canal and for making it the direct property of the government.

## Don Carlos to His Followers.

LONDON, August 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lucerne says: Count Melgar, the constant companion of Don Carlos, has telegraphed affection for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining in force meanwhile. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. (Signed) MILES, Major General Commanding.

## TROOPS TO PORTO RICO.

Another Army Division Ordered to Reinforce Miles and Brooke.

Washington dispatch: As an earnest that our government has not intercepted the execution of its campaigns pending peace negotiations, an order has been issued from the war department for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Generals Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division, and will be commanded by Major General Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Major General Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departure for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aides. The provisional division will consist of fifteen full regiments, and Gen. Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all the states in the Union.

## IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

A patent has been allowed to T. F. Berry, of Des Moines, for the fruit jar holders extensively manufactured and sold by him this season and that is so well adapted to facilitate putting up fruit in jars and cans.

Four patents were issued to Iowa inventors last week, as follows: To G. D. Morse and E. D. Hich, of Muscatota, for a pipe extender; to A. E. Schlieder, of Sioux City, for a current motor; to J. T. Smith, of Norway, Iowa, for a clothes-line lighter; to A. C. Wright and C. A. Stubbins, of Britt, for an ankle-joint.

Nebraska received three, Minnesota three, Missouri six, and Kansas six. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address.

THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Solicitors, Des Moines, Iowa.

# TO GARRISON CUBA.

Military Regime in Island May Follow Peace.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The administration is formulating general plans for a temporary American military regime in Cuba following the conclusion of peace between the United States and Spain. The government is aware of the critical period in the history of the island which is certain to attend the withdrawal of the Spanish sovereignty from the territory and the installation of the Cuban republican administration. The presence of an American garrison in all of the principal cities and towns of the island is confidently expected and these garrisons will probably need to be maintained for several months. The war department is therefore contemplating the detail of an army of 50,000 men for Cuban occupation after peace shall have been declared. This occupation, from the present outlook, will begin in the early fall. The force of 50,000 will be selected from the volunteer army and pains will be taken to give those regiments which have not yet come to the front a chance to see service in Cuba. The military government will temporarily prevail throughout the island and in all probability General Fitzhugh Lee will be placed in command of the garrisoning army and made military governor of the territory.

## EASY ENOUGH.

City of Ponce Surrenders Without Making a Fight.

ST. THOMAS, D. V. I., July 30.—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to Commander Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, Wednesday. There was no resistance. The Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. The capitulation of the town of Ponce, inland, took place Thursday afternoon.

Four of Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. V. I., July 25.—The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander Davis, of the gunboat Dixie, yesterday. Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with Ernst's brigade and Wilson's division on transports. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon. The American troops are pushing toward the mountains and will join Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops. The fight before the latter place Tuesday was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, but were finally repulsed and driven back a mile to the ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry. General Garrettsburg led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only three slightly wounded. The Spanish retreat from Ponce was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in the baggage and forty or fifty sick in the hospital. The Porto Ricans are glad to see the American troops landed, and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

## A MESSAGE FROM GEN. MILES.

Volunteers Surrendering With Arms and Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger:

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31.—Secretary of War, Washington: Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with us. They are bringing, in transportation, beef, tallow and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$1,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. I request that the question of tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining in force meanwhile. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. (Signed) MILES, Major General Commanding.

## When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find it you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

## Hood's Pills

take Liver Pills; easy to cure, easy to operate.

## BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My digestion and I were bothered with sick stomach and my breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we were improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."

## CANDY CATHARTIC

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

## CURE YOURSELF

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritation, or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels. It is a mild and effective laxative, and is sold by druggists, chemists, and grocers.

## DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

cases, send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. C. GIBBS' MEDICAL

## Thompson's Eye Water

(soft eyes, use) Thompson's Eye Water

# OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Matches to the value of \$37,000,000 are annually consumed throughout the world.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakespeare was of Welsh descent.

Miss Lydia Moses has lived uninterrupted for ninety years in the house in which she was born, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Native surgeons of the Zuni tribe of American Indians cultivate long nails and frequently use them in place of the knife.

Stockings were first used in the eleventh century. Before that time the feet were protected with cloth bandages.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased 40 miles of 85-lb. sixty foot steel rails and will experiment with them on the Pittsburg division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were originally bought for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad, which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington and to become an important factor in business between these points. The project failed and the material which was purchased has been sold. These are the first 60-foot rails to be used on the B. & O.

## The Real Cause.