

Warren Sheaf

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WARREN, MINN.

AUGUST—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Casualties and Fires, Personal and Political Notes, Business Failures and Resumptions, Weather Record.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley, and it has been telegraphed to Madrid.

A desperate fight occurred at Cape San Juan, 800 Spaniards attacking the lighthouse defended by American marines. The enemy was repulsed with 200 killed. The Americans did not lose a man.

Secretary Long has recommended to the president that Commodore Schley and Sampson be promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

The junta of the Philippine insurgents called on Consul Wildman in Hong-Kong and declared that their one desire was annexation to the United States.

The North American Trust company has filed a bond of \$250,000 with the secretary of the treasury, and has been made fiscal agent of the government at Santiago.

Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, United States volunteers, has been appointed governor of the city of Guantnamo by Gen. Shafter.

Every precaution is being taken by both the war and treasury departments to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States.

Gen. Schwan's command captured Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, after a sharp skirmish in which two American and many Spanish soldiers were killed.

Gens. Miles, Shafter and Merritt and Admirals Sampson and Dewey were notified of the progress of peace negotiations and they were practically instructed to suspend further hostilities.

Gen. Henry W. Lawton has been appointed military governor of the province of Santiago.

The formal act of signing the peace protocol was performed in Washington on the 12th. Secretary of State Day's name was affixed in behalf of the United States and that of M. Cambon, French ambassador, for Spain. President McKinley issued a proclamation suspending hostilities and orders were cabled to the military and naval commanders. The peace commissioners will meet in Paris not later than October 1.

The army is to be kept consolidated for the present, as the men will be needed for garrison duty in Cuba and elsewhere. Secretary Alger says the troops at present in Puerto Rico will be kept there.

Admiral Sampson has been ordered to proceed with his largest warships to Tempkinsville, N. Y., at once. The monitors were ordered to remain at Puerto Rico. Commodore Remy and the blockading squadron at Havana were ordered to Key West.

H. M. Hone and W. A. Kenson, of Toledo, O., and Clarence Babcock, of Gibsonburg, O., were arrested at Toledo for deserting from Chickamauga.

Gen. Greely has issued orders raising the censorship on all cable messages except in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in those islands it has been limited to cipher messages and messages obviously detrimental to the United States.

Advices from Washington state it has been determined to retain the volunteer army in service for several months and to increase the peace standing of the regular army to probably 100,000 men.

The war department has been advised through the Cuban junta that the Cuban insurgents will accept the terms of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain and that hostilities will cease on their part.

Gens. Blanco and Machias officially acknowledged receipt of the orders for suspension of hostilities and state that the instructions were being obeyed.

The steamer City of Sydney, one of the first fleet of transports to carry troops to Manila, returned from the Philippines to San Francisco.

Private La Luke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who shot and killed Private Stafford, of the regular army, during a quarrel in a saloon at Ponce, Puerto Rico, was court-martialed August 3, found guilty and shot on the morning of August 4.

DOMESTIC.

Floods in the Scioto valley in Ohio covered over 12,000 acres of corn land in the immediate vicinity of Portsmouth, causing a loss of over \$200,000.

Robbers held up a train on the Burlington road near St. Joseph, Mo., and took \$8,000 from the express car.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 12th aggregated \$1,221,929,527, against \$1,187,638,574 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1897 was 5.8.

There were 196 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 196 the week previous and 239 in the corresponding period of 1897.

Large and extensive coal deposits have been discovered about 40 miles from Sitka, Alaska.

Charles Baier and his wife, Minnie, an old German couple, were burned to death in their home in Chicago by a fire started by robbers.

The entire business portion of Wheatland, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Summerfield Dennis, a negro boy less than 17 years old, was hanged at Snow Hill, Md., for killing his stepfather.

Leonard Roby, son of Judge Roby, of Auburn, Ind., and Miss Lena Rempis were drowned in Crooked lake, near Angola.

A cloudburst flooded Clarksburg, W. Va., and caused immense damage.

The United States steamship Philadelphia arrived in Honolulu with Admiral Miller and staff on board, and the admiral will raise the American flag over the Hawaiian islands.

Mrs. J. Polk Deane and her sister, Mrs. J. F. Dunning, died in Dover, Del., from eating poisoned candy.

Fire at Fresno, Cal., destroyed property valued at \$500,000 and caused the death of four persons.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to \$50,647,366 and the exports amounted to \$71,189,742.

James Davis and Albert Robinson were drowned in a lake near Paducah, Ky., by the overturning of their boat while fishing.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 14th were: Cincinnati, .650; Boston, .643; Cleveland, .608; Baltimore, .591; New York, .556; Chicago, .545; Pittsburgh, .521; Philadelphia, .479; Brooklyn, .389; Louisville, .374; Washington, .354; St. Louis, .283.

Sheriff Fisher and a posse of 13 men made a raid on a crowd of negro gamblers at Bayboro, Ga., killing five of them and mortally wounding three others.

A hailstorm, destroying 20,000 acres of grain, swept over the western part of Foster and Eddy counties, N. D.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

H. A. Cooper has been renominated for congress by the republicans in the First district of Wisconsin.

In state convention at Springfield the Missouri democrats nominated William C. Marshall and Leroy B. Valliant for judges of the supreme court.

Congressman J. H. Davidson (rep.), of the Sixth Wisconsin district, has been renominated, and in the Seventh district the republicans nominated John J. Eseh.

The democrats of the Twelfth district of Illinois nominated J. M. Thompson for congress.

Mrs. Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of W. Jennings Demorest, the prohibition leader and founder of Demorest's Magazine, died in New York, aged 71 years. She was a leader in fashion, literature and temperance reform.

Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard and senior officer of the United States navy, died at Vallejo, Cal.

The New York democratic state committee has decided to hold the state convention at Syracuse Wednesday, September 28.

The democrats of the Eighth congressional district of Texas nominated S. W. Lanham to succeed himself.

Mrs. Delilah Cromwell, the oldest woman in Nebraska, died at her home in Table Rock, aged 120 years.

FOREIGN.

The Criterion hotel in Cormanstown, Australia, was burned and 40 inmates were cremated in their beds.

The city of Kazan, capital of the government of the same name in Russia, was nearly wiped out by fire.

President Cabrera, of Guatemala, telegraphed to the Guatemalan minister to France that the revolution headed by Gen. Prospero Morales had been utterly crushed.

Guatemala advices state that Emanuel Meyer, a German jeweler of San Francisco, was murdered in Guatemala City for \$31,000 and other valuables.

Miss Bella J. Allen and Miss Maud E. Simon, American missionaries from Chicago, lost their lives by accident in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan.

Seven persons were killed and 41 injured near Bonvillers, France, by the derailing of a train.

Advices from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, which sailed from Tacoma, Wash., on May 22 for Melbourne, has been wrecked on Flinders island, Tasmania, and that 11 of those on board were drowned.

LATER.

Emperor William, of Germany, was thrown from his horse and narrowly escaped serious injury.

Captain General Blanco resigns. He does not wish to superintend the evacuation.

A cyclone about Gary, S. D. kills seven people.

England demands that the Chinese government depose Li Hung Chang.

MANILLA.

Admiral Dewey Compels the City to Surrender—Gen. Augusti Flees to Hong Kong on a German Ship.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The department of state has just issued the following:

"The following dispatch was received at the department of state at 11:15 p. m., Aug. 15, from Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong: 'Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday; city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in a launch, Kaiserin Augusta, and brought to Hong Kong. I credit report.'"

The information contained in Consul Wildman's brief message aroused intense interest, but created no surprise among the officials. For two or three days news of the fall of Manila has been expected. The latest dispatches received from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt indicated that it was their purpose to force a surrender of the city as soon as possible.

It is believed that they joined in a note to Gen. Augusti demanding the surrender of Manila, threatening to make a combined sea and land attack upon the city unless the demand was acceded to.

While no further information than that received in consul Wildman's dispatch has been received, it is a measure confirmed by a brief dispatch from Madrid.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 15.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, new 76 to 77c. No. 2 northern, 69 to 70c; Sept., 63 1/2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 22 to 23c. Corn—No. 3, 30c.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.80 to 4.20, cows, \$3.25.

Sheep—Muttons, \$4.10 to 4.25, lambs, \$5.40.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 15 to 16c; creamery, firsts, 13 to 14c; dairy, fancy, 13 to 14c.

Poultry—Turkey, 7 to 8c; spring chickens 7 to 8c.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

John H. Lane, storekeeper of the United States transport Minnewaska, dropped dead on his boat at Savannah, Ga.

The total earnings of 56 railroads for the month of July amounted to \$24,423,483, an increase of \$650,278 over the same month in 1897.

One of the first business enterprises to follow the acquisition of Puerto Rico is likely to be a new cable connecting that island with the United States.

Pettit, the missing millionaire real estate dealer of New York, is reported to have been among the passengers who perished on the steamer La Bourgogne.

A company of New York business men are making arrangements for the erection of an American hotel in Havana, as soon as the city is evacuated by Gen. Blanco.

F. A. Leach, superintendent of the United States mint in Port Townsend, Wash., estimates that the gold output of the Klondike this year has been only about \$5,000,000.

Three hundred and sixty-seven thousand acres of land will be restored to the public domain in Minnesota and on October 5 next entries for homestead titles can be made.

Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, widow of the famous costumer who died in March, 1895, and his successor in the superintendence of the Worth establishment, died in Paris.

Col. Roosevelt has sent five dollars to each of the five rough riders lying wounded in the post hospital on Governor's Island, with the message to notify him if they needed anything.

Correspondence published by Secretary Long goes to show that Commodore Schley agreed with Admiral Sampson as to the danger of entering Santiago harbor as long as the mines were in position.

While leaning from a window of the knitting works in Shamokin, Pa., Miss Jennie Allison, aged 18 years, was electrocuted by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire.

The president has appointed Judge J. M. Hobson, father of Lieut. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, postmaster at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hobson is a democrat, and the nomination was made at the earnest request of his republican fellow townsmen as a mark of good feeling.

ARMY GETS THE NEWS

All Forward Movement Is at Once Stopped.

Story of the War's Ending Reaches Gen. Wilson While in the Midst of a Battle—Spaniards Notified and Fight Ceases.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 15.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Puerto Rico. Gen. Wilson at Coamo and Gen. Schwan at Mayaguez will remain at those places. Gen. Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and Gen. Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town.

Warships Assembling.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 15.—In accordance with orders from the navy department following the president's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities, Commodore Howell, of the North Cuban coast blockading squadron, is rapidly assembling his ships at Key West. Many arrived Saturday and still more Sunday. The flagship San Francisco, with the commodore aboard, arrived Sunday morning. She looks none the worse for her experience off Havana early Friday morning. The hole torn in her stern by the 12-inch shells from Morro castle has been neatly patched, and the damage to the ship is inconsiderable. The larger gunboats and the torpedo boat destroyers have not yet received orders, but the torpedo boats and revenue cutters have already been called north. Naval officers are unanimous in their expressions of gratification that the war is over and are anxiously looking for orders which will take them north.

Leaving Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 15.—By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by war department officials that all of Gen. Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States. In a dispatch to the war department Gen. Shafter says that the early departure of the troops now depends entirely upon the transports, which are daily expected to arrive at Santiago. At the present time only about 5,000 men of Gen. Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the remainder having already sailed for this country.

Hadn't Heard the News.

At the front with Gen. Wilson's Column, Five Miles Beyond Coamo, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12 (Delayed in Transmission).—Gen. Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain, at the head of the pass, through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protected by seven lines of entrenchments and a battery of two howitzers. The Spaniards were eager for the fray, and earlier in the day had fired upon Col. Biddle, of the engineer corps, who with a platoon of troop C, of New York, was reconnoitering on their right flank. As our battery rounded a curve in the road 2,000 yards away the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the bluffs to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond to the infantry fire.

Batteries Fight Nobly.

The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unlimbered, and were soon hurling common shell and shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking the emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a trip hammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals for over an hour. They had our range, and their shrapnel burst repeatedly over our men. One shell burst, the fragments killing Corp. Swanson, of company L, and seriously wounding Corp. Yanke and Privates Bunce and Vought. Capt. Lee and Private Sizer, of company F, were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours the enemy abandoned the other gun, and the men began to flee from the entrenchments toward a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

One gun was now ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements filed into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop. Then both the enemy's howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted. Lieut. Haines was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun retired, the ball following a rib. The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Demanding Surrender.

Col. Bliss, of Gen. Wilson's staff, went forward to the enemy's line with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spaniards have no communication with the outside world and the commander asked until morning in order that he might communicate with Governor-General Macias at San Juan.

GROWS LESS WARLIKE.

Change in Busy Attitude of Departments at Washington Since Return to Peace.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The white house, the war department and the navy department resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes and also went to the white house, but did not remain long. Gen. Corbin came into his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Puerto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments, that is what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Puerto Rico will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea, which is being considered, is the retention of the Island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 3,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Puerto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Puerto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities and liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy. All of the troops that were with Gen. Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. Gen. Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. Gen. Miles has about 15,000 men in Puerto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island, and perhaps more than are needed after the Spanish evacuate. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, though something may be done looking towards diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed.

All vessels of the navy that can be spared from the service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the states, where the men will be given brief holidays. The big battleships of the fleet will be put in dry dock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the navy that does not need docking. It is expected that the large dock in the New York yard will be ready to receive the ships in about two weeks. The auxiliary vessels of the navy which will not be used for the permanent navy will be disposed of as soon as they go out of commission, probably being sold at auction.