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I WONDER IF HE WANTS MY ELEPHANT.

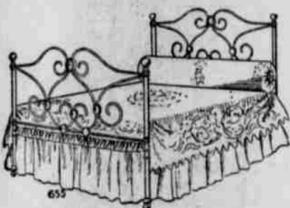


Uncle Sam is pondering now. No one wants an elephant on hands if they can help it, and that's just what you get when you buy poor coal that is full of dirt and stones. Buy our high grade, well-screened fill burning coal, if you want supreme satisfaction for cooking or heating purposes.

PAUL P. ROEHM, Michigan.

John Gately & Co.

355 Fifth Street; Red Jacket.



Are the largest dealers in Household Specialties in the world. Furniture, Carpets, etc., sold on easy monthly payments. No notes to sign. No interest to pay. Agents wanted.

The Best Is The Cheapest!

Advertisement for H. F. Miller pianos, featuring an illustration of a piano and the text 'THE H. F. MILLER PIANOS. Noted For Lasting And Sweet Tone. Ivers & Pond. Briggs & Crown PIANOS. MANUFACTURED BY THE HENRY F. MILLER & SONS PIANO CO. BOSTON PHILADELPHIA AT FRANK J. GOODSOL'S NEW STORE 240 Osceola Street, Laurium.'

Packard Lehr and Burdett Organs



HOBSON'S CHOICE. Mr. Hobson, Mr. Hobson, You're a "dandy" and a "peach." And 't's biggest, blooming pebble That is sh'ing on the beach. As a hero you'll forever Take the "peacherino" yam: You're the bird of Santiago And the pride of Uncle Sam. Mr. Hobson, please remember, When you want to take your choice Frame a wish of what's in reason And to McKinley give it voice. If it's a suit of clothing Finer than you've ever worn before We will make it to your order From the finest fabric in our store.

J. B. Rastello, Merchant Tailor 217 Sixth Street.

Puncture Proof

Advertisement for Puncture Proof tires, featuring an illustration of a tire and the text 'Pneumatic Resilient Single Tube Easy Riding Tires. MILWAUKEE PATENT PUNCTURE PROOF TIRE. TRADE MARK. COPYRIGHTED PAT. D. AUG. 24 1897. Is just what bicycle riders are looking for. We have them in different sizes. FRANK B. LYON, General Hardware, Calumet, Mich.'

SUES FOR PEACE!

Spain Asks For the Opening of Negotiations to Stop the War.

Does Not Propose An Armistice

But Simply Wants Negotiations Opened-- The President Reserves His Answer to the Proposition.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING NEWS.

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WASHINGTON, July 26.—Spain has sued for peace, formally and directly to President McKinley, through M. Cambon, French ambassador. The following official statement has been made: "The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the white house a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of war and a settlement of the terms of peace."

Secretaries Day, Alger and Long were in conference with the president as to Ambassador Cambon's call. Spain's communication is general in terms, and does not make any distinct proposition as to Cuba, the Philippines or any other possession, simply requests that peace negotiations be opened. No armistice proposed.

After Ambassador Cambon had submitted the proposition a general talk followed between him, the president, Secretary Day and M. Thiebaut. The president reserved his answer, an understanding being reached that he would at once lay the subject before the cabinet and then invite M. Cambon to another conference at the white house, when a final answer would be given as to the willingness of this government to open negotiations.

Key West, July 27.—An expedition of men and arms on the Wanderer attempted to land at Banes, west of Havana, the Cubans, who were expected to meet them, did not appear and the Spaniards forced the expedition to retreat after a hot fire.

PARIS, July 27.—The French government has notified all the French embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals through M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The president by tomorrow will communicate his answer to Spain's peace proposal to Ambassador Cambon. If Spain gives assurance that an armistice will be followed by a treaty of peace on certain general lines it is probable the president will agree to an armistice.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY AGREE.

No Friction Between Them Over the Reports of Santiago Fight. Washington, July 27.—Those people who have been trying to make a scandal out of Admiral Sampson's failure to mention Commodore Schley in his brief telegraphic notification to the navy department that "The fleet under my command" had destroyed or driven ashore the Spanish ships of Cervera's fleet will be unable to find any basis for their claims that Sampson had no part in the engagement and acted unfairly toward Schley and that Schley was the real hero of the occasion, in the official reports of the battle.

The reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, and the commanding officers of vessels that participated in the action have been received by the navy department, and some of them will be published soon. Those of Sampson, Schley, and Captains Clark of the Oregon and Evans of the Iowa will be included in the first batch given to the press. Secretary Long says that Admiral Sampson's report was a plain statement of what had occurred during the fight, and that the official accounts showed conclusively that there had been no friction between the two principal officers.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR MANILA. Russia Is to Send Four and Japan Sends an Equal Number. London, July 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says four Russian men-of-war have left Fort Arthur, and it is supposed their destination is the Philippine islands.

Another dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese warships Washino, Chin-Yen, Itakushima and Sai-Yen have been hastily dispatched to Salscho (?) to reinforce the Japanese squadron there, making it the strongest on these waters. It has been ordered to cooperate with the British and American admirals in the event of international complications. While the dispatch does not explain the matter, it is inferred the squadron is desired to be in readiness for Philippine operations.

May Ask Miss Schley to Depart. London, July 27.—The papers here continued to confound Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Mr. Charles Schley of Milwaukee, cousin of Commodore Schley, with Shafter. Miss Schley recently arrived in Madrid on a peace mission, without the approval of her father, but neither the queen regent nor any responsible person would receive her. It was added that she will probably be requested to depart as soon as possible. A special dispatch from Madrid says "Miss Shafter" has been requested to leave Spain forthwith.

Succeeds the Earl of Aberdeen. London, July 27.—The Earl of Minto has been appointed governor general of Canada in succession of the Earl of Aberdeen. Gilbert John Elliott, fourth Earl of Minto, was born in 1845, has been in the Scots Fusilier guards, was a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign and commanded the South of Scotland volunteers, with the rank of colonel. He is a Liberal and retired from the army in 1870.

ARMY TO RETURN

Soldiers at Santiago in Need of a Rest.

SHAFTER'S FEVER REPORT.

The Number of New Cases for Sunday, July 24, Was Placed at Five Hundred.

Notwithstanding These Figures the General Said the Situation Was Improving.—The Surgeon General of the Army Advises the Transfer of Shafter's Troops to a Northern Climate and They May Be Sent to Montauk, L. I., Soon as Possible. Washington, July 27.—Secretary of State Day, the French ambassador, M. Cambon and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, are in conference with the president. The conference, it is believed, refers to peace negotiations, but no particulars are yet obtainable.

Washington, July 27.—General Shafter reports 500 cases of fever at Santiago and one death. His message follows: "Santiago, Cuba, July 25.—To Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Number of new fever cases for July 24, about 500; at least 450 returned to duty. Accurate figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding figures the sit-



URGEON GENERAL STERNBERG. situation somewhat improving. One death, Sergeant J. Larnenn, troop C, Third cavalry, yellow fever, Siboney. "SHAFTER, Major General."

The war department is not a little concerned about the situation and what is the best course to pursue regarding the troops. The surgeon general of the army advises the transfer of Shafter's troops to a northern climate, and the department is considering the advisability of bringing them home and establishing camp at Montauk, L. I.

Fever of a Mild Form. General Shafter, however, thinks it advisable to remove the army to the hills back of Santiago and keep it there. The fever is of a mild form, and it is believed by many medical men that it will not only be safer for the country but better for the soldiers to be kept in Cuba until the fever has run its course and the men are well and strong again. Officials at the war department are, however, inclined to the proposition to bring the whole of Shafter's army home and establish it in a healthy camp on the northern coast, where with salubrious climate, healthy food, and good hospital accommodations there will be better chances for quickly stamping out the disease. Secretary Alger is disposed to this plan for the further reason that he thinks Shafter's army has done its share of the fighting for a time. Those men have endured great hardships, fought under such conditions as no American army ever before fought and won such a victory, and they are entitled to a rest and every opportunity to regain robust health. It is not as though they were needed in Santiago.

Immunes for Garrison Duty. After the Spanish troops are returned to their homes in Spain, two or three regiments of immunes can be sent to Santiago for garrison duty, and there are more than 100,000 troops in the reserve camps in this country who are clamoring for an opportunity to go to the front. Nearly 40,000 fresh troops will take part in the Porto Rican campaign, and there are thousands more who fear that they will not have a chance for a fight before the war is over. The secretary of war believes that he can have armies ready for every campaign to be made, including that against Havana, without again calling upon Shafter's men, who fought in the trenches before Santiago, and that they will surely not be needed before the fall. He is anxious to do everything for the comfort and health of these brave men and he is in favor of bringing them home, where they shall have every care and attention until they are again in robust health. The question will be settled in a day or two.

OUR LOSS AT SANTIAGO. Detailed Report Received at the War Department.

Washington, July 27.—General Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department, and is now being prepared for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 258 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,253 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners. In the first division, Major General Kent commanding, the casualties were as follows: First brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Sixteenth infantry and the Seventy-first New York: Killed, 5 officers and 46 men; wounded, 14 officers and 252 men; missing, 56 men. Second brigade, consisting of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first infantry: Killed, 1 officer and 17 men; wounded, 19 officers and 114 men; missing, 3 men. Third brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth infantry: Killed, 6 officers and 39 men; wounded, 11 officers and 186 men; missing, 9 men. Second division, Major General Lawton commanding: First brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Twenty-second infantry and the Second Massachusetts: Killed, 1 officer and 15 men; wounded, 8 officers and 131 men. Second brigade, consisting of the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry: Killed, 2 officers and 14 men; wounded, 5 officers and 55 men; missing, 1 man. Third brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry: Killed, 2 officers and 45 men; wounded, 3 officers and 148 men; missing, 1 man. Cavalry division, Major General Wheeler commanding: First brigade, consisting of the Third, Sixth and Ninth cavalry: Killed, 2 officers and 9 men; wounded, 12 officers and 130 men; missing, 4 men. Second brigade, consisting of the First and Tenth cavalry and the rough riders: Killed, 4 officers and 39 men; wounded, 13 officers and 178 men; missing, 8 men. Light battery battalion: Killed, 3 men; wounded, 1 officer and 8 men.

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Light battery battalion: Killed, 3 men; wounded, 1 officer and 8 men. Starving Cubans Plead for Food. Kingston, Jamaica, July 27.—Starving Cubans of Cienfuegos have made a heartrending appeal to Admiral Sampson to save them from death. They say the Spaniards in Cienfuegos will not allow them to purchase any food, and only a few miserable crusts are given them. All their young men are with the Cuban army battling for freedom, and the old men, women and children are all slowly dying of hunger. Sampson is asked in the most pitiful terms to come and take the city and bring succor to the sufferers. Nothing can be done for the starving patriots until the city is taken, and, according to present plans, this will not be for some time.

To Occupy Guantanamo. Santiago, July 27.—The First United States infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee, went to Guantanamo in the afternoon to occupy that place. General Shafter and staff left this city for Camp Wood. The military governor, General Wood, remains here. Company F of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers will publish, with General Shafter's consent, the first American paper published in Cuba. It is edited and printed by members of the company, and will bear the title "Company F Enterprise."

Battleship Texas Needs Repairs. Washington, July 27.—The battleship Texas has been ordered to New York and it is supposed that she has already left Admiral Sampson's fleet to come north. The Texas is reported to have strained her decks by firing her heavy guns across ship, and it is necessary to make some repairs. She will be sent to the Brooklyn navy yard for this purpose. It is believed that the injury to the battleship is not serious.

Not Eager to Return to Spain. Santiago, July 27.—Some of the Spanish soldiers are not displaying much anxiety to return to Spain, declaring they would much prefer to remain in Cuba or go to the United States. It is likely that if some of them found the opportunity they would take up arms with the Cubans. In fact, one Spanish officer, Major Jose Ruiz, has already deserted and joined the Cubans.

FRUIT CROP OF CALIFORNIA. Shortage in Peaches, Pears and Apricots Is Reported.

San Francisco, July 27.—Notwithstanding the fact that there is a shortage in the deciduous fruit crop this year the shipments of green fruits so far this season exceed those for the same period of last year by 175 carloads. Freight Traffic Manager William Sproule of the Southern Pacific company, who has made a thorough study of the supply of green fruit in all parts of the state, estimates that about 4,000 carloads will be shipped this year, against 5,300 last year. The shortage is chiefly in peaches, pears and apricots. There will be an increase, however, in the shipments of prunes and raisins.

Kenney Jury Disagrees. Wilmington, Del., July 27.—The jury that has been considering the case of United States Senator Kenney, charged with aiding and abetting in the misapplication of the funds of the First National bank of Dover, was discharged at 8:15 p. m. They had been out since 1 o'clock last Friday afternoon. They stood seven to five in favor of acquittal. Twenty-five ballots were taken and the first was the last. At 3 o'clock the jury sent a note to Judge Bradford that they positively could not agree. They were sent for and Kenney and his counsel summoned.

Given Twenty Days to Reply. Rome, July 27.—Admiral Candiani, it is announced in a dispatch received here from Carthage, Colombia, formally demanded on Saturday last that the Colombian government accept President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case in its entirety and to guarantee its full execution. The Italian admiral insists upon a definite reply in twenty days. In the meanwhile the Italian warships will visit other Colombian ports.

At Camp Alger. Washington, July 27.—The men at Camp Alger seem well satisfied with the determination of the war department not to move the camp. The officers also say that owing to it now being a prohibition district, it would be unwise to remove it to a place where the soldiers could more readily obtain intoxicants. Ten new cases of typhoid were taken to the Fort Myer hospital. Peter Waldron, company D, Seventh Illinois, is dead. He was a typhoid patient. J. T. Shefflin and John J. Lee, company O, Seventh Ohio, died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol.