

RATHER A DULL DAY

At the Government Departments for News Of any Consequence.

FIRST QUIET SUNDAY FOR MONTHS.

President and his Cabinet will now be Confronted with the Difficult Problem of the Final Disposition of the Philippines, and Next to That Comes the Provision of a Government for Cuba—Conjectures About the Probable Action of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The white house, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quiet, 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. General 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.

The president believes that the peace commission will be called upon to deal with the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped that the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head.

What the Papers of Mexico Think of Our West Indian Conquests. CITY OF MEXICO, August 14.—The press comments variously on the terms of peace between the United States and Spain.

The Mexican Herald says: "Spain may thank the short-sightedness of her statesmen for the loss of Porto Rico. The Cuban question might have been settled long ago, as some Spaniards wanted it settled, by selling the island to the American government."

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 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.

L'National, moderate Liberal paper, says the war waged in Cuba by the Americans has not been a savage and barbarous struggle but a civilized war as far as war can be civilized.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for consideration, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized and every encouragement for them to do so will be given.

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.

There has been a little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief.

The fish Hawk, which only recently came down from Philadelphia, will return to League Island as soon as she has taken on coal and water.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point.

General Wilson's demand for the surrender of Alibonito made last night. A fight is certain to occur unless orders are sent from Washington to prevent it.

A DRAWN BATTLE

With the Spanish by Part of General Wilson's Command—An Artillery Duel in Which Neither Side Gained an Advantage.

COAMO, Porto Rico, August 12, Evening.—(Delayed in Transmission).—General 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.

Adjuntas and General Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guasama, will return to that town. General Miles expects to do nothing pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

FIRST CONGRATULATIONS

Of a Foreign Government Comes From Italy with a Cordial Expression of Good Will.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The government today received the first congratulations from a foreign power on the successful termination of the war with Spain.

Rio Grande, Seneca and Comanche with Ninth and Tenth cavalry, Fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, all loaded, and will go out this afternoon unless hurricanes, of which reports have been had as blowing south of Jamaica, pre-

SPAIN WAKENING

To the Blow that has Struck Her Pride

BY TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

The Comments of the Press of Madrid are a Veritable Funeral Hymn on the Destruction of the Spanish Colonial Empire.

LONDON, August 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The comments of the press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire."

THEY PICKED UP GOLD.

Another Alleged Discovery of a Rich Lode in the Canadian Fields of the Klondike Region.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 10, via Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.—What is regarded as a most important discovery of a rich placer diggings is reported to have been made at Pine creek, a small stream emptying into Atlin lake, a feeder of Lake Tagish.

Walker Carter, who has just returned here from the diggings, says: "I saw four men shovel in twenty-six ounces in two days, one pan from bed rock containing four dollars. This was on discovery claim. Pine creek is about fifteen miles long and will average seventy-five feet in width."

"The men are taking out \$50 a day to the man. The gravel shows from 20 to 150 colors. Captain Strickland, of the Canadian mounted police, and several other men are already on the ground and have staked claims for themselves and reserved the government claims."

GOV. ATKINSON'S VIEWS

On the Protocol—The Only Danger That It Can See.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 14.—Yesterday evening Governor Atkinson gave your correspondent the following signed statement as his opinion of the protocol:

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A Gang That has Been Giving the Government Great Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Information has been received by Chief Wilkie, of the treasury secret service, of the arrest Friday and yesterday, at Detroit, Mich., of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have given the government considerable trouble.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

HAVRE—Arrived: steamer La Touraine, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Barbados, New York, for Bremen, and proceeded. Sailed: Friedrich Der Grosse from Bremen, New York.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather; light to fresh southerly to south wind.

MR. MCKINLEY DOFF YOUR HAT

To the Very High and Deserved Compliment Paid By the London Times.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT'S STATESMANSHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times, this morning, comments editorially upon the generous universal recognition of the part which President McKinley has played throughout the war between the United States and Spain and says:

"If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct it would probably be that President McKinley has kept his finger constantly upon the national pulse and has known how to stimulate and direct national thought without too markedly outrunning its movements."

"Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the government was irrevocably committed one way or the other, and the result of the cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment the President has the whole American people at his back."

"We do not know that there can be any higher statesmanship for a president governing under the constitution of the United States."

er who is with the American forces for the purpose of observing the operations in the field, distinguished himself by aiding Dr. Woodbury.

Here Captain 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 entrance to advance toward a battery in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

Our 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 fled into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop.

Both the enemy's Howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted.

Colonel Bliss, of General 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 Spanish head of their surrender. The commander asked until to-morrow morning in order that he might communicate with Governor General Macias at San Juan.

General Wilson and his staff viewed to-day's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spaniards had the range as accurately as they had at Santiago.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WILSON AT COAMO, Aug. 12, morning (delayed in transmission).—"Tell the American general if he desires no further shedding of blood to remain where he is."

This is the reply that the Spanish commander, Colonel Nevillas, sent to General Wilson's demand for the surrender of Alibonito made last night.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WILSON AT COAMO, Aug. 13, noon (delayed in transmission).—"The orders to advance given to General Ernst's brigade were countermanded upon receipt of the President's order to suspend hostilities."

General Wilson this morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected.

THE POPE'S ILL HEALTH

Has Produced a Great Commotion—Intrigues Going On.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The pope's extreme weakness has produced a great commotion, excitement and intrigue among the members of the sacred college.

It is reported that France, Germany and Austria, as being chiefly concerned in the accession to the papacy, have ordered their representatives not to leave Rome.

Dr. Laponi, the pope's physician, thinks there is no danger if the pope is able to pull through the hot weather. All the members of the family of the pope have hurried to Rome.

His illness on Friday insisted upon upon getting up, but soon had to be carried to bed again in a state of partial collapse. He does not suffer from any specific affection, but only from debility.

BEAR IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Dick, of the Eighth Ohio, the President's own company, and Major Goodfellow, volunteer aide on General Shafter's staff, arrived in Washington this evening from Santiago.

They are the bearers of important dispatches and information from General Shafter to the President and secretary of war. Colonel Dick had a conference of an hour and a half with the President to-night.

RATHER AGED.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 14.—Mrs. Dillah Cromwell, the oldest woman in Nebraska, is dead at her home near Table Rock.

She was a small girl when Washington was President, and insisted that she was born in 1778. Neighbors who have known her for thirty years, believe she was about 110 years old.

AMERICAN BARK WRECKED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advice from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, Captain Nissen, which sailed from Tacoma, May 22, for Melbourne, has been wrecked on Flinders Island, Tasmania.

Eleven of those on board the bark, including Captain Nissen, his wife and two children, were drowned.

FRESNO'S BIG FIRE.

FRESNO, Cal., August 14.—The conflagration that devastated a large area in the parking house district in Fresno at midnight was not gotten under control until daybreak this morning.

The aggregate loss is now variously estimated from a conservative standpoint at from \$300,000 to \$450,000.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT

Manifested in Madrid Over the Publication of the Protocol—Loss of Philippines. The Last Straw.

MADRID, August 15, 4 a. m.—The city was patrolled by police last night but perfect tranquility prevails. The publication of the protocol produced keen disappointment so far as it refers to the Philippines, where it had been hoped Spain would preserve her sovereignty intact.

Echoing public feeling, the independent and opposition papers bitterly criticize the clause as affording pretext for curtailing Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago where control or interference of a foreign power would make the natives ungovernable.

El Heraldico wants to know how America proposes to make the Cuban and Philippine insurgents submit to a suspension of hostilities and keep them in leash until evacuation of the islands by the Spaniards is completed.

El Nacional says: "We would rather lose the Philippines altogether than submit to American tutelage."

The other papers discuss the probability of the abolition of the colonial office, declaring that the total loss of the Philippines would be "preferable to American partnership or control."

All the adversaries of the present cabinet find fault with the protocol because the fifth clause allows until October for the meeting of the peace commissioners and stipulates that when a definite treaty is concluded it shall be ratified according to the constitutional rules of each country, thus affording Sagasta with a plausible pretext for adjourning the convocation of the cortes until he has a treaty of peace to put before them.

Public opinion attaches great importance to the Spanish commission in Paris making a resolute stand in defense of Spain's territorial rights in the Philippines. The government therefore wants to send a strong, competent body of delegates.

A decree has been issued granting the repatriated troops a three months' furlough. The minister of war, Lieutenant General Correa, has issued circulars fixing rules for the disbandment of the troops returning from the West Indies, who will hand over their arms and war stores at the ports of Vigo, Coruna and Santander. The soldiers and non-commissioned officers will return to their homes at the expense of the state, and the officers are to be placed in the reserves until the reorganization of the home army permits their being replaced on the active list.

MADRID PRESS

Does not Take Kindly to the Provisions of the Protocol.

MADRID, August 14, 10 a. m.—El Pais to-day prints the text of the protocol by the United States and Spain with mourning borders and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third rate power."

El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

El Nacion says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune."

El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her.

El Ocho (Ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States, and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe.

El Tempo (Conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

An order has been issued by the captain general of Madrid suspending the publication of the newspaper El Pais.

El Epoca says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht" and expresses doubt "if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace."