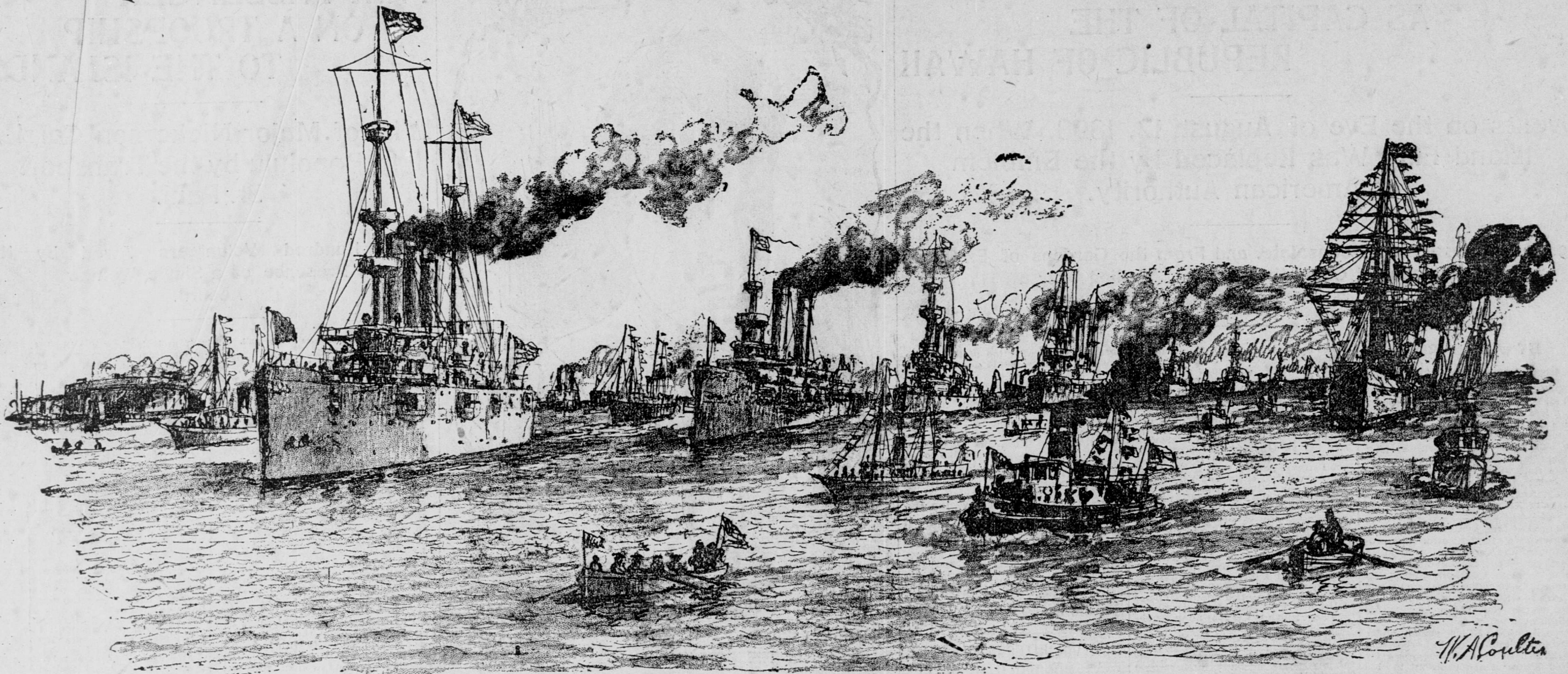


GLORIOUS HOME-COMING OF THE SANTIAGO SQUADRON



W.A. Coulter

THE GREAT NAVAL PARADE ON THE HUDSON, JUST BEFORE IT REACHED CASTLE WILLIAM, FROM WHICH THE FIRST SALUTE WAS FIRED

GUNS OF SAMPSON'S SHIPS THUNDER IN PEACEFUL WATERS

Joyous Welcome Given the Victorious Fleet on Its Return to New York.

Battle-Scarred Fighting Craft Fire a National Salute at the Tomb of General Grant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Hundreds of thousands of people along the banks of the Hudson, and thousands on all styles of river craft, blended their shouts in a royal welcome to the returned North Atlantic squadron under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, and as fine an August day as could be desired was Nature's tribute to the returning victors. For almost three solid hours steam whistles, steam sirens and small guns along the shores shrieked and boomed in the effort to display the heartiest enthusiasm for the homecoming of the naval heroes with their battle-scarred ships.

Early in the morning the seven big ships—the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas—lay in New York Bay, just off Tompkinsville. There was no idea with Admiral Sampson that New York was prepared for a rousing reception, but the news was brought shortly by a tug from a navy yard, and all the ships of the squadron were immediately put under preparations for dress review.

By 9 o'clock the big, dull-looking fighting ships, looming high above the picturesque confusion of the smaller craft, which had come down to get a glimpse of the ships, were ready for movement. Strung out along their decks, in long, regular lines, with the white uniforms 'ackles, with here and there a blue-coated officer, all strongly contrasted against the somber, lead-colored armor of the ships.

When the hour for the start came, it looked as if it would be impossible for the great ships to make their way through the jam of river craft. Vessels of all descriptions, from the smallest steam launch to the great ocean liner, were banked around the squadron. Cheers and shouts of welcome arose from every deck, and the boats' whistles all joined in the shouts.

Suddenly there was a movement on the flagship New York as the big ship started forward with a slow, stately glide. She was quickly followed by the other six vessels in the following order: Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas. It was some time before the ships could get into review formation, but by the time the New York's prow came into line with Governors Island the other ships had formed in regular line.

The start was made, accompanied by tremendous cheering, screeching whistles and booming cannon. From Castle William came the first salute. It was merely a flash of bright red, which was immediately smothered in a sheet of smoke before the roar across the waters, and the ships headed right into the river on the way to General Grant's tomb.

All along the line, on piers, on sheds, houses and every possible point of

vantage people were packed. The river craft, crowding the warships close, were jammed with passengers, sinking the sides of the vessels almost to their guard rails on one side, giving the impression that even the ships themselves bowed in unconscious salute to the returning naval heroes. The width of the Hudson River was a struggling, fluttering, darting mass of color and confusion and cheers. As the vessels moved further up the river the water, which had been calm at the Battery, was churned by the action of the hundreds of steamers, and waves dashed over the small boats' and sheets of spray damped the passengers on the lower decks of the larger steamers.

As the grim looking battleships moved up the river the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm was more marked. At Riverside drive, with its steep, grassy slope, the scene was like an amphitheater. Tens of thousands of persons covered the green slope and as the battleships approached a mighty cheer arose that reverberated back and forth across the Hudson.

From the bottom of the slope an observation train crawled lazily along, keeping even with the ships. Above was the vast sea of humanity crowding General Grant's tomb, which was to mark the beginning of the return of the squadron, and where a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The tomb, standing high, white and solemn, was far above the waters of the river and looked as if built on a foundation of faces.

For the first time in the parade, the battleships drew together. Just at the point of return there was a momentary lull, as if expecting a climax. Suddenly from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivid flash, following this a tremendous roar, announcing the first gun of the national salute.

The heavy smoke curled and tumbled down toward the water and up into the air until the ships had been almost hidden, but the roar, coming again and again, seemed to rock the waters themselves. It was an imposing spectacle as the big battleships boomed a salute to the nation; as the warships saluted the final resting place of General Grant and the guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boomed a reverent obeisance to the dead hero.

The salute ended, the return of the squadron along the line of review was begun. It was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes on the way up the river. Every whistle that could be brought into use played its part; every bell, every band joined in honoring the fleet, and above all were the resounding echoes of the shouts from on water and on land.

The parade of the ships, from the

time it passed the Battery on its way up the river to the time it reposed on its way to anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., occupied just two hours and thirty-five minutes.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION REGARDING THE TERMS

War Officials Inclined to Believe the Capitulation Involves All the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Official announcement of the terms of capitulation agreed on at Manila, reached the War Department this evening in a dispatch from Major General Merritt. It was the first notification, officially, of the nature of the capitulation and embraced the complete terms in six articles. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable to-night construed the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone.

It is pointed out that the word "suburbs" is an elastic expression, and the language of article one, stating that the Spanish troops, both the European and the native, capitulate, "with" the city and defenses, goes to emphasize this construction. This is the view expressed by war officials, and considered in this light goes to confirm the press dispatches stating that the capitulation involves the whole Philippines.

All the unsettled points in the terms of surrender will have to be finally determined by the President, though there is no doubt that he will approve whatever agreement General Merritt makes.

The terms make no reference to the harbor and strictly provide for land occupations. Admiral Dewey, however, has made no report of the terms.

SECRECY IN MAKING ARMY APPOINTMENTS

President Urged to Aid the Families of Officers Killed at Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Recent promotions and appointments in the army for some unexplained reason have been kept a profound secret. It is known, however, that the President has during the last ten days made a number of appointments under pressure from different quarters. The appointments have for the most part been second lieutenants. The most meritorious class of these, however, will be sons or relatives of officers who were killed or wounded during the campaign at Santiago.

About ten days ago the Secretary of War by direction of the President, addressed letters to families of these officers asking if there were sons available for appointments. One reply was received from the widow of Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hamilton of Brooklyn, who was killed at Santiago, saying that there were three girls, and she regretted, therefore, that she was unable to avail herself of the kind offer of the President.

GENERAL PANDO'S FLIGHT.

Spanish Commander Arrives Incognito in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department received a telegram to-day from Consul Thompson at Progreso, Mexico, stating that General Pando, the Spanish general, second in command to Blanco, had arrived incognito at Progreso yesterday on the Mexican steamer Campeche. The Consul says General Pando seeks to enter Havana or Batabano, Cuba, on the British steamer Guillermo Lopez. When last heard of General Pando was alleged to be in command of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Tandem Record Lowered.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—At the games at the Catford grounds to-day two tandem bicycle records were lowered. F. Burn and H. S. Chambers covering a quarter of a mile with flying start in 21.5, and a half mile, standing start, being ridden by E. and H. S. Ames, in 59.1-5.

TEXT OF THE MANILA TERMS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The War Department late this afternoon posted the following cable from General Merritt, giving the terms of the capitulation of Manila:

HONGKONG, Aug. 20, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington: The following are the terms of the capitulation:

"The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his Excellency Don Fermin Jaudines, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

"1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

"2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

"3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

"4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men, of the Spanish officers and of their families, and of the expense the said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the Government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city, or when the American army evacuates.

"5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish territory and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

"6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

"F. V. GREENE, Brigadier General of Volunteers, United States Army.

"B. P. LAMBERTON, Captain, U. S. N.

"CHARLES A. WHITTIER, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.

"E. H. CROWDER, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate.

"NICHOLAS DE LA PENA, Auditor General.

"CARLOS REYES, Colonel de Ingenieros.

"JOSE MARIA OLINQUEN, Felia de Estado.

Major.

"MERRITT."

INCENDIARISM AND RIOTING CONTINUE IN PORTO RICO

Haciendas and Sugar Mills All Over the Island Destroyed by Mobs.

Twenty-Nine Houses in the Town of Coto Burned and the Business Places Looted.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 20.—Turbulent affairs continue, apparently growing out of the violence connected with the partial destruction of the village of Coto yesterday, followed by numerous fires last night.

Several houses of Spanish residents were burned in Ponce during the night, and this morning reports show that incendiaries have been at work destroying haciendas and sugar mills all over the island.

Evidence is accumulating showing the existence of a plot among the natives to destroy the property of Spanish residents. There is no longer any reasonable doubt that the incendiarism is the result of concerted action which probably originated in Ponce, where vengeful sufferers of the incursion of 1888 have congregated since the American occupation.

The country is infested by guerrillas who daily commit outrages similar to but less extensive than the Calles massacre. The American troops cannot suppress these guerrillas who commit depredations and then retreat into territory held by the Spanish, whither the spirit of armistice prevents pursuit. These outrages have stirred the natives to desperation. They demand revenge. The riotous demonstrations in this locality are the result. Riots will become more general unless Governor General Macias promptly suppresses the guerrillas.

General Miles issued an order to disarm the natives as a means of preventing retaliation, but General Henry refused to deprive the natives of their arms in the neighborhood of Utuado, where arms are the only means of defense against the depredations of the Spanish guerrillas who are infesting the mountains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A cable to the Sun from Ponce says: Twenty-nine houses in the town of Coto were burned yesterday by Porto Ricans. Two other houses were torn down, and a bank and all of the business houses were looted.

Coto is a small town five miles from Ponce. Half the population are Spanish and the stores belonged to them. A night watchman who was on guard was held up at 5 o'clock in the morning by three Porto Ricans, who thrust revolvers into his face and threatened to kill him. The watchman ran away, and the men then lighted torches and began to destroy property. They chopped in doors, tore off and smashed in blinds and finally set fire to one block of the finest buildings in town, owned by Spaniards and containing all the business of the place.

The Spanish residents fled to the woods. The mob attacked the bank building with pickaxes and shovels and succeeded in smashing the vault, but they got very little cash. After rifling the vault of its contents the mob set fire to the building, the crowd cheering as the flames rose in the air and yelling "Death to Spain!" "Death to the Spanish!" etc.

When the disorder was at its height Major Parkhill of General Wilson's staff came along on his way from Ponce to the front, and Lieutenant Lawton with thirty-one men of the Nineteenth Infantry also came up, and they quickly quelled the riot.

BERLIN PRESS DISCUSS THE PROTOCOL'S TERMS.

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BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame, and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive.

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the situation at Manila, highly praises the American naval officers, expressing its confidence that their efforts will soon restore complete order so that business can be conducted safely. It adds: "Now that the star-spangled banner waves all danger to German commercial interests is past."

The Berliner Tageblatt congratulates Admiral Dewey on his promotion, and says he understands how to preserve friendly and correct relations with the German squadron, even during difficulties.

The political and economic relations of the United States and Germany are also much discussed. United States Ambassador White is highly praised for his unceasing efforts to re-establish them on a thoroughly friendly basis.

Count von Goetzen's reports on the military achievements have greatly interested Emperor William, who reads them as they arrive before they go to the War Office. The reports all go to Lieutenant von Vaumbach, a member of the general staff, who is commissioned to write from them and other reliable sources a special technical history of the war for the use of the general staff.

Modesto's Reception to Needham.

MODESTO, Aug. 20.—Attorney J. C. Needham of Modesto, Republican nominee for Congress from the Seventh District, was accorded a non-partisan reception at Plato's Opera-house this evening. The hall was crowded. Short speeches were made and patriotic songs by a male chorus were sung. The best of feeling prevailed and all expressed pleasure at the honor conferred upon them on a thoroughly friendly basis. The concluding speech was made by Mr. Needham, and his effort was a happy one.