

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

Protocol Signed and an Armistice Proclaimed by the President.

ALL BLOCKADES RAISED.

Orders Sent to All Commanders at the Front to Discontinue Operations.

Spain Shall Relinquish All Sovereignty Over Cuba; Cede Porto Rico and an Island in the Ladronea to the United States; The United States Shall Hold the City and Bay of Manila Pending the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace.

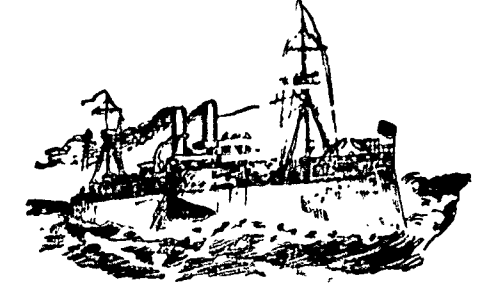
Washington, August 17.—The war between the United States and Spain, which was formally declared to exist by Congress at 3 o'clock on the morning of April 21, last, was practically ended at 4:23 o'clock Friday afternoon when Secretary of State William McKinley signed a proclamation declaring the existence of an armistice, and pursuant to a provision of the protocol, orders were transmitted at once to Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, to Gen. Shafter in Cuba, and to Admiral Dewey at Manila and Admirals Sampson and Watson at Guantanamo, to

agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulation of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.



BATTLESHIP MAINE
Whose Destruction in Havana Harbor Preceded the War

By the President William McKinley, Secretary of State

Orders to Army and Navy Commanders.

The armistice proclamation was followed at once by orders from the War Department to the several commanding Generals in the field, directing that all military operations be suspended. Practically identical cablegrams were sent to Major Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, Major Gen. Shafter in Santiago, and Major Gen. Merritt in the Philippines. This is the text of the message to Gen. Miles.

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Major Gen. Miles, Porto Rico. The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico of these instructions. For their orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order Secretary of War, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General."

This despatch was sent to Admiral Dewey.

"Peace protocol signed by President. Suspend all hostilities and blockade. President's proclamation is as follows." (Here follow the text of the proclamation.)

MANILA'S FALL REPORTED.

General Augustin Flew on German Warship and Told of Surrender.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The following despatch was received at the Department of State:

"Hong Kong, Aug. 15. Augustin says Augustin surrendered Manila on Saturday. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. I credit report.

"WILEMAN, CONSUL."

Hong Kong, Aug. 17. The German warship Kaiserin Augusta arrived here Monday from Manila having on board Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippine Islands.

Gen. Augustin shortly after his arrival had a conference with the Spanish Consul here. Newspaper men sought to interview him, but he declined to say anything further than that he was proceeding to Spain as rapidly as possible.

The officers and crew of the Kaiserin Augusta were equally reticent and refused to say under what circumstances Gen. Augustin left Manila. It is remarked that the fastest German cruiser was used to bring him to Hong Kong.

The Kaiserin Augusta brought only a few mails for the German Consul. At present the Consul is at Canton. His mails have therefore not been opened yet.

It is conjectured that Gen. Augustin fled from Manila and that the Germans arranged the details of his flight. The cruiser left Manila on Saturday last. Her commander reports that the situation was then unchanged.

Blanco Also Resigns His Command.

Madrid, Aug. 17.—The Government has received from Captain-General Blanco a dispatch offering his resignation. The reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

The Government also is informed that General Augustin, Governor-General of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

The Cuban autonomist government has resigned. It is believed that the Spanish Government will decline to accept the resignations of Blanco and Augustin.

Havana telegrams in the colony as favoring American annexation as the best means to insure prosperity and avert anarchy.

Surgeon-General Sternberg declares that all requisitions for supplies from Santiago were promptly furnished and that the original supply was large.

THE CAPTURE OF COAMO.

Another Porto Rican Stronghold Seized by American Forces Under Wilson.

WITH SEVEN WOUNDED.

Spanish Suffer a Loss of 12 Killed Including 3 Officers, and 35 Wounded.

Americans Capture 180 Prisoners, Practically the Whole Force of Spanish Except the Cavalry. Attack Neatly Planned and Splendidly Executed. Natives Received Our Troops With Expressions of Delight—Deadly Fire of the Americans.

Coamo, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—Gen. Wilson took the town of Coamo Tuesday morning with a loss of only seven men wounded, all members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Spanish are known to have lost their commander, Major Yellows, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have had thirty-two wounded.

The Americans captured 180 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards except the cavalry.

The capture of the town and garrison was neatly planned and splendidly executed. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers moved to a point off the north of the town at night, and by a forced march of eight miles across the mountains, arrived at the front of the town about 7 o'clock in the morning, just in time to cut off the enemy's retreat.

At daylight the Third Wisconsin and Tropic C of Brooklyn, moved by the right flank and the artillery, supported by the Second Wisconsin, advanced in the center. The Fourth Cavalry took up a position from which it could gallop to the field and sweep the valley into the town.

At 7 o'clock fire was opened upon the blockade which was hammered with shell and shrapnel. The Spaniards replied with a few shots from their mortars and then fled.

The blockade was soon ablaze, and the artillery fire in front ceased at 7:45 a. m.

Almost immediately volley firing was heard in the rear of the town. The Spaniards in seeking to escape, ran straight into the arms of Col. Hilling's regiment, posted on the hills commanding the road.

The enemy sought protection in trenches, but they could not withstand the deadly fire. With their commander and the two captains killed they were compelled to surrender.

A troop of fifty Spanish cavalry escaped through the mountains, our cavalry being unable to pursue them.

The Spaniards had destroyed the stone bridge across the river Coamo, leading into the town, but it was evident that they were not prepared to make a strong resistance, as no artillery was posted there.

The natives received the Americans with delight. Gen. Wilson, immediately after taking the town, pushed the Wisconsin troops a mile out beyond, where they will camp for the night.

Sampson and Schley Promoted.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The President has decided upon the rewards for the chief officers who took part in the naval battle off Santiago on July 3. Sampson is promoted eight numbers. Schley is promoted six numbers, and both are made Rear Admirals. Capt. Clark will be promoted one number more than the other Captains, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright goes up more numbers than any other officer.

The addition of Sampson and Schley to the list of Rear Admirals, the retirement of Admirals Kirkland and Norton and the recent promotion of Commodore McNaught will make the list of Rear Admirals on the active list consist of Miller, Sigsbee, Matthews, Bunce, Dewey, McNaught, Sampson and Schley.

Garcia Takes a Town.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.—Col. Jane, a Cuban, has just arrived by land from the front with despatches. He reports that Gen. Garcia occupies Gibara, which was evacuated by the Spaniards, who left 1,000 sick and wounded behind them.

The Cubans are taking care of these. Everything was quiet at Gibara when Col. Jane left. The stores had been opened and trade resumed.

Gen. Garcia has demanded of Gen. Luque, who commands 12,000 troops at Holguin, that he surrender the city. Negotiations for the surrender of the place are proceeding. The Spaniards there are starving.

Mr. Curzon Accepts.

London, Aug. 17.—Mr. Balfour, today, in the House of Commons, announced Mr. Curzon's acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India, in succession of the Earl of Elgin.

Rear Admiral Kirkland Dead.

Vallejo, Cal., August 17.—Admiral Kirkland died at 7 o'clock this evening. He was first on the list of Rear Admirals in active service and therefore ranking officer in the United States Navy.

Some of La Bourgoigne victims floated alive four days and could have been rescued by prompt action.

Another detachment of the Sixth Cavalry reached Point of the hospital men are doing well.

NAVY LOSES ANOTHER LIFE.

Emmanuel Noulours of the Bancroft Killed in Cortes Bay.

Key West, Aug. 17.—The Bancroft arrived from a cruise off the Isle of Pines, bringing the news of the capture of a schooner at Puerto Cortes, after a brisk skirmish with Spanish soldiers on shore. The schooner was first sighted about ten miles off the south coast, and as she ran into shallow water the Bancroft's launch was sent in pursuit, manned by fourteen men under command of Lieut. Henry B. Wilson.

The skipper of the Spaniard headed toward Puerto Cortes at once and soon beached the schooner. The crew scrambled ashore with a rope and pulled the vessel higher up on the sand. The Bancroft's launch was approaching at a lively rate when Spanish soldiers appeared and opened a rifle fire on Lieut. Wilson's men. The launch did not falter, and replied with her rapid firing one pounder in the bow.

As the launch moved closer to shore the Spaniards recoiled under the hail from the one-pounder and most of them took to flight. But when within a few yards of the beached schooner, the Spaniards turned and opened a fire on the launch with their rifles. The launch was hit through the chest. Apprentice James Munroe was not damaged by the death of his comrade, but leaping into the water swam to ward the shore with a rope. Seaman Valdemar Halmgren also jumped into the water.

Both men reached the shore in safety and attached ropes to the schooner. The schooner was then pulled off the beach. It was found that she was the carriage with a cargo of fireworks. A number of prisoners were also captured and they were brought back to the Bancroft.

The Department of Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The War Department at Washington in an order established the Military Department of Santiago. The order is as follows:

"War Department Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 10, 1898.

"By direction of the President, a geographical military department is hereby established, to be known as the Department of Santiago, to consist of all that part of the island of Cuba and belonging thereto as have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States. The headquarters of the department will be established in the city of Santiago. Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Santiago.

"Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood and Ezra P. Evans, United States Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, for duty in the Department of Santiago.

"The officers of the several staff departments now on duty with the general officers above named are temporarily assigned to the like duties at their respective headquarters.

"By order of the Secretary of War, H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The Last Naval Fight.

Manzanillo, August 17. Manzanillo, on the south coast of Santiago province, west of Santiago de Cuba, was bombarded for over twelve hours, beginning Friday at about 3:30 in the afternoon, when the second rate protected cruiser Newark lay 5,000 yards off shore and threw six-inch shells, and the gunboat Swallow, the Ocella, Hist and Alvarado, at ranges of from 600 to 800 yards, swept the shore batteries with their 4-inch guns, 6-pounders, and smaller guns. The air bombardment lasted an hour and a half until 5 o'clock, when there was a lull for an hour. After that the Newark used her 6-inch guns every half hour through the night.

Col. Hay May Succeed Mr. Day.

Washington, August 17.—The President, it is said, has decided to appoint Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador in London, as the successor of Mr. William R. Day as secretary of State. Mr. Day's resignation will take effect when he has organized the peace commission, some time next month, and prior to his departure with the other commissioners for Paris, where their sessions will be held in accordance with the provisions of the protocol signed last week at the White House.

Macias Declines to Respect Flag of Truce.

Headquarters of Gen. Wilson at Coamo, August 17.—Gen. Wilson Saturday morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As Gen. Macias has no communication with Maunabo, he may thus cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities has been ordered.

Key's Monument Unveiled.

The monument in Mount Olivet cemetery, Frederick, Md., over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was unveiled. Thousands of visitors from every part of Maryland and the District of Columbia witnessed the ceremonies.

More Transports Arrive at Montauk.

Four more transports arrived at Montauk with more than 3,000 officers and men. Among them were Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Wheeler, who came on the Miami. On the St. Louis there had been one death from yellow fever, but there were no remaining symptoms of sickness.

LAND FIGHTING AT MANILA.

Spaniards Twice Rush in Vain Upon American Lines at Malake.

300 SPANIARDS ARE DEAD

And Over 900 Wounded; Our Loss is 13 Killed and 40 Wounded.

Brig. Gen. Green's Forces Suddenly Attacked on July 31. We Were Just Then Connecting Our Landing Place with the High Road to Manila, Three Miles Away—The Enemy Made Desperate Attempts to Turn Our Right Flank.

Hong Kong, August 17.—Dispatches from Cavite, under date of August 5, say:

At 11:30 p. m. on Sunday, July 31, 3,000 Spaniards attacked the American camp near Malake, assaulting the trenches occupied by the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Battery K and Battery A. L. L. and two other companies of Pennsylvania troops. They charged the American right flank, but succeeded in cutting off the Pennsylvania companies, but the Americans rallied and repulsed the Spaniards after desperate fighting the American line breaking through the Spanish center.

The Spaniards charged again but were forced to retreat to the jungle, where they kept up a heavy fire on one of the roads leading to the American trenches, in order to prevent reinforcements from arriving. The First California Regiment and the Utah Battery K came to the rescue through a withering fire and never wavered, though several were wounded.

The Spaniards charged several times but they were met by a steady fire from the infantry and by shrapnel from the Utah Battery, so that eventually they retreated to Malake Fort, with a loss it is reported of 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, though the report is probably exaggerated.

The insurgents rendered no assistance, but retreated on the first shot. It is believed that Gen. Aguinaldo, aware of the Spanish intentions, moved his men away. On August 1 the Spaniards made two weak attacks, but were easily repulsed. On August 2, they made another attack, when one was killed and eleven wounded. On the 3d there was a cannonade all day.

"The electric lights are extinguished in Manila at night. The Americans, though under arms, do not attack. The Spanish loss in the minor attacks is not known. Mr. Williams, formerly United States Consul at Manila has called the leaders in fifteen provinces of the Philippines to a conference, from which good results are hoped."

These dispatches say that up to August 5 Manila was "still Spanish."

Gomez Breaks a Troch.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The American arms sent into Cuba on the last Nuñez expedition of the Government steamer Wanderer, have been used with good effect by the Cuban soldiers under Gen. Gomez, Diaz and Rojas. News of Cuban victories in the Western provinces has reached Washington, one of the battles being the largest and most important ever fought in that part of the island. With the news of victory, however, comes a story of Cuban suffering from starvation and an appeal for further aid from the United States.

Fire on the Minneapolis.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 17.—Fire was discovered in one of the 90-ton coal bunkers on the cruiser Minneapolis Thursday afternoon and it was not until the men had worked hard for six hours that the flames were got under control. The coal was removed from the bunker in sacks, which was accomplished with difficulty on account of the smoke and heat. Red hot coals were found at the bottom. Little information can be learned as to the extent of the damage, as men and officers refuse to talk.

The Farragut a Wonder.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, which has had her builders' trial, proves to be a wonder and her constructors expect that her official test will show her to be the fastest craft of her type in the world. If she does not make a speed of 32 knots, her builders will be disappointed. This was the second time she was out of her dock. With a little more than half of her horse power she made a 26-knot gait over a measured mile.

Nicaragua Canal.

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Peking says that endeavors are making to obtain from Washington an official statement regarding the Nicaragua canal. It is felt that if the project is assured the gravity of the situation will be immediately relieved, as the canal will afford greater opportunities for Great Britain and the United States to jointly protect their interests in the far East.

Paderewski May Play No More.

London, Aug. 17.—The Manchester Courier says that Paderewski has lost the use of two of his fingers, and will probably be unable to play again. The War Department decided, because of the sickness of the troops, to abandon all the southern camps with the possible exception of those at Jacksonville and Chickamauga.

General Shafter Insists that he was responsible for the Malake Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Minister Sewall at Hawaii has informed the State Department that Hawaii has paid to Japan \$75,000 as indemnity for the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow certain Japanese to land in Hawaii at various times in the last three years. Minister Sewall says that the payment was in full settlement of all Japanese claims, public and private. He also reports that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Honolulu expressed thanks to the United States Government for its good offices in the matter.

A tornado accompanied by hail, and running from northeast to southwest, struck last night about four miles west of Gary, S. D., a small village on the Watertown branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, just across the Minnesota border. Everything in the path of the storm was swept away, and nine persons were killed.

On Sunday morning the converted lighthouse tender Mangrove made its appearance before Calbarren, Advancing on the port it opened fire on the town. At 2:20 the firing ceased, though the Mangrove did not retire. It fired eighty-seven shells over the town. No injury was done to persons, and no damage was caused in the town.

The Government is reducing war expenses by returning to their owners as fast as possible ships under charter. The Louisiana was returned to the Cronwell Line and the Iroquois and Cherokee will be turned over to the Clyde Line. The Tampas will go back to the Mallory Line.

Harvesting in Russia is going on incessantly day and night. This year's crop is a record one for Russia. The demand for agricultural implements has been so great that the entire supply has been sold out. A number of new flour mills are being built.

There was an enormous concourse of people in Dublin to take part in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a monument to Wolfe Tone, the Irish revolutionist in commemoration of his patriotic services in the rebellion of 1798.

The British Parliament was prorogued Friday until Oct. 20, the speech of the Queen congratulated both houses upon the acts passed, and reviewed the Government's relations with other countries.

The Canadian coast defenses on the Pacific are being greatly strengthened, which gives color to the report that the British Government is determined not to be taken by surprise in case of war.

There is continued and increasing indignation in England at the recent agreement between Russia and China and the rebuffs England has been dealt in such negotiations.

Major Reid, of Savannah, Ga., died at Hotel Marlborough, New York, upon receiving news of his mother's illness. A second telegram in an hour told of her death.

The arrival of the armored vessels of Admiral Sampson's command at New York this week will be attended by a formal demonstration in the North River.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Troops C and F of the Third United States Cavalry landed at Montauk Point amid tremendous enthusiasm.

Owing to the illness of his wife, the Lord Mayor of London has postponed, possibly abandoned, his proposed visit to the United States.

William R. Day and Senator Cushman K. Davis are the two members of the Peace Commission so far selected.

Lieut. Hobson saves Patrick Halloran, a cripple, from being run over by a trolley car at Newark.

The bodies of 300 Cubans and Spaniards have been cremated at El Caney within the last week.

It is credibly reported that Colombia has fully agreed to the Italian demands.

Gen. Shafter expects to start for home on Saturday next.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT.	
September	71 @ 73 1/2
December	69 @ 69 3/4
CORN.	
September	37 @ 37 3/4
December	37 1/4 @ 37 3/4
OATS.	
September	25 1/2
PORE.	
Family	12 00 @ 12 50
Mess	9 50 @ 10 00
FLOUR AND MEAL.	
Spring Patents	4 50 @ 4 75
Winter Straights	4 00 @ 4 40
Winter Patents	4 10 @ 4 50
Rye Flour	2 50 @ 2 90
COUNTRY PRODUCE.	
Beans, marrow, # bu.	1 30 @ 1 50
Beans, red kidney, # bu.	1 95 @ 2 00
Green Peas, # bag.	75
Green Peas Scotch # bag.	87 1/2 @ 90
Potatoes, Long Island and New Jersey, # bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
BUTTER.	
Creamery, West'n, extras	19
Creamery, West'n, firsts.	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Creamery, West'n, seconds	16 @ 17
State Dairy, half firkins.	15 1/2 @ 16
LIVE STOCK.	
BEEVES.—Steers, \$5 00 @ \$5 55; bulls, \$2 60 @ \$2 90; cows, \$2 00 @ \$2 30; live cattle, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2 c per lb.	
CALVES.—Veals, \$4 25 @ \$7; tops, \$7 25; growers and buttermilks, \$5 60 @ \$4 60 city; dressed veals higher at \$110.	
SWINE AND LAMBS.—Sheep, \$3 25 @ \$4 75; culls, \$2 00 @ \$3; lambs, \$3 50 @ \$7 50; one cow, \$7 75; cubs, \$4.	
HOGS.—\$2 20 @ \$3.	