

TROOPS ADVANCING ON MANILA.

Gen. Aguinaldo Declares Dictatorship and Martial Law Over the Philippines.

SPANISH MINISTER SAYS PEACE WILL SOON BE EFFECTED.

Admiral Sampson Cabled the War Department that the Nipe Expedition Was a Success. Gen. Blanco Issued a Proclamation. Gen. Wood Appointed Military Governor of Santiago. Aguinaldo's Ornaments. Americans Complimented.

DISPATCHES from Cavite say the entire regiment of First California Volunteers have advanced to Janbo, only two miles from the Spanish lines surrounding Manila. The California troops have been thrown out by General Aderson to form the advance of the attack in force. South Manila is to be captured first. The Colorado and Utah batteries are being landed at Parangue, directly from the ships. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the rest of the artillery, will land at Malabon, just north of Manila. Brigadier General Francis V. Green, formerly colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, of New York, is in command of the advance, General Anderson remaining at Cavite.

Bombarding Malato Fort. The insurgents are gradually getting artillery into action against Pondo, Santa Mesa and Malato. The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside Malato and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the fort. The insurgents have begun to bombard Malato fort, and have struck the telegraph company's cable house.



The Portion Surrendered to the United States is East of the Black Line Running from Ascerraderos to Boca del Sagua.

Aguinaldo's Ornaments. General Aguinaldo has issued an absurd proclamation dealing chiefly with official insignia. He, as president of the Philippine ministry, is to wear a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant, engraved with the sun and three stars, and to carry a gold whistle, as well as a stick with a gold handle and a tassel of gold. The badges of innumerable other officials are minutely dealt with in the proclamation.

"Thank God," Said the Queen. A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The arrival of Gen. Polavieja has increased the persistent talk of a cabinet crisis. The Queen Regent is credited with exclaiming: 'Thank God!' when she knew he was coming. Opinions differ as to whether a semi-military cabinet would make for peace or for a continuance of the war, but all are agreed that it would at any rate put an end to the present inoperative policy.

The Weekly Bank Clearings. The total bank clearings for the week in the United States were \$1,152,889, 633; per cent increase 5.0. Exclusive of New York \$476,081,503; per cent increase 5.5.

Will be Converted into Cruisers. The four prize steamers Guido, Catalina, Miguel Jover and Buena Ventura, may be converted into cruisers.

Protectorate Will Not Be Allowed. The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News says: "The powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philippines or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

May be Added to Our Navy. The committee appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wreck of the Reina Mercedes, reports that the vessel can be raised and added to the American navy.

Rebels Have the Swelled Head. Dispatches from Cavite say that the rebels have "swelled heads" and are likely to cause the Americans trouble.

Caught by the Mayflower. The British steamer New Foundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading, and a prize crew on put board of her and sent to Charleston, S. C.

To Abolish the Censorship. Directors of leading newspapers waited upon Senor Sagasta and urged him to abolish the existing state of siege and censorship.

THE SURRENDERED TERRITORY

Natural Wealth, Industries and Population of Eastern Cuba. The territory in Eastern Cuba, surrendered by General Toral, embraces about one-third of that province, certainly its most valuable part, if one considers its marvelous fertility as a sugar and coffee district and its inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and manganese iron. The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is one of the largest in the West Indies. Its importance from a naval and military standpoint is of the highest order. Whoever holds that harbor commands Eastern Cuba. The harbor is to Eastern Cuba what the harbor of Havana is to Western Cuba. It is the key to the island at all times. The Morro and La Scaena forts, if modernized, can make for any feet the entrance to its harbor an impossibility. As a coaling station, as a refuge in the hurricane season, its perfectly landlocked harbor holds first rank. Its geographical position makes the harbor an absolute essential to the province for six or seven months of the year, when the soft and imperfect roads of the interior and coast sections are wholly or nearly impassable, owing to the copious tropical downpour. The city of Santiago during the rains is almost cut off from the interior, save by a short and unpromising section of railway. It communicates by sea with neighboring ports on the island, and ships to the world without sugar, coffee, dye and other woods, iron ore, manganese and fruits. Santiago before the war had an estimated population of 71,000, of whom more than three-fourths were Spanish negroes and their descendants, the whole being the descendants of the African slaves sold in Cuba, the last of whom were freed about twelve years ago. The black element in eastern Cuba is in a vast majority. Some thousands of whites hitherto have been Spanish officers and soldiers, naval officers and sailors, and the rest merchants and planters. While the majority are of Spanish or Cuban descent, many are English, French, Germans and Americans. Many Spanish officers married Cuban wives, and many upon retiring on their pensions settled in Cuba and became land owners and planters.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Is What It Will Cost Us to Send the Spanish Prisoners Home. WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—Arrangements practically have been concluded by the government for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago, from Cuba to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish trans-Atlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$30 for each enlisted man, and \$35 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids. The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from the 21st instant, two in 17 days and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 31 days.

Another Incident. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser, Irene, was passing Mariveles, off Manila recently, the United States gunboat Hugh Me-

ate climate; from 4,000 to 7,000 and 8,000 feet the terraced, or cold climate. The coastal climate produces all the fruits and vegetables of the tropics. The temperate climate, potatoes, corn and many vegetables, including valuable fruits and woods, not forgetting certain kinds of coffee and cane. The cold climate, woods, the vegetables of northern climates, wild hogs and mountain game. The coasts are hot and generally unhealthy. The acclimated natives stand it, having their bouts of malaria, tropical dysentery and other ailments. Occasionally yellow fever kills them. The temperate zone, with the hill climate of Cuba, is the place for all acclimated whites. Acclimation, properly so called, is a matter of years.

WILL OBEY PRESIDENT'S ORDERS

Gen. Gomez Issued Orders to His Troop to Cooperate With the Americans.

SPANIARDS SURRENDER TO LIEUT. MILEY AT SANTIAGO.

LIEUT. CHARLES FRITOT

of the Cuban army, who was a member of the expedition on the former Florida, and who recently returned from Cuba, said that the Florida expedition was met by General Gomez and that he had a personal talk with the general, in the course of which he said, when asked what message he had for the American people: "I have only to say," said General Gomez, "that the only man that has anything to say in the direction of matters is Mr. McKinley, and we shall do whatever he says. I have given instructions to all my forces to co-operate with the Americans, to whom we are much indebted."

Attitude of the Cubans.

General Garcia's action in withdrawing his troops into the interior, his letter to General Shafter and his resignation of his command, forwarded to Gomez, are approved by all classes of natives. General Garcia refused to accept a subordinate position, insisting that he was an ally. General Shafter's answer, saying that this was a war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, irrespective of Cuba's individual interests, and President McKinley's instructions with reference to the administration of the surrendered district, published in Santiago, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of American intention to annex the island and not to grant independence. This is opposed by the administration of the surrendered district, published in Santiago, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of American intention to annex the island and not to grant independence. This is opposed by the administration of the surrendered district, published in Santiago, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of American intention to annex the island and not to grant independence.



SCENE OF THE PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN UNDER GENERAL MILES.

and all were apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have been, there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here; 3,000 from San Juan, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa. Shafter, Major-General.

The President's Response.

The following, in part, is the letter sent by the President to Gen. Gordon, in response to the resolutions adopted by the Confederate veterans in session at Atlanta: "The present war has certainly served our very useful purpose, in completely obliterating the sectional lines drawn in the last one. The response to the nation's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country. Veterans of the gray, as well as of the

Transports Sail for Porto Rico.

The transports Arkadia, Miller, Whitney, Florid and Cherokee, with Gen. Schwan's headquarters, has sailed from Port Tampa for Porto Rico with two light batteries, Seventh Artillery, one troop of the Second Cavalry, two companies of the Eleventh Infantry, full regiment Nineteenth Infantry and two sections of the general pack train.

Tax on Real Estate Men.

In a decision made at Washington recently the Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that there is no provision in the new revenue act, under which special tax can be held to be imposed on real estate agents, or on any person or firm, for simply buying or selling real estate on commission, either for themselves or for others.

Will Keep Porto Rico.

The authoritative declaration was made at Washington that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country as the price of the war.

Is the Battleship Damaged.

A steamer that has just arrived at Marcellis reports that on passing the fleet of Admiral Campa a column of smoke was seen to suddenly issue from the battleship Payelo, and that a cruiser had to take her in tow.

Blanco Isolated.

Gen. Blanco is completely shut off from communication by cable with Madrid, as all of the cables from Cuba are under American censorship.

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The President's Response to the Resolutions Adopted by the Confederate Veterans—The Garcia Letter a Forgery—Violent Earthquake Shock Felt in Chili—Why the Cubans are Disgruntled With the Americans—Hanna Addresses Business Men.

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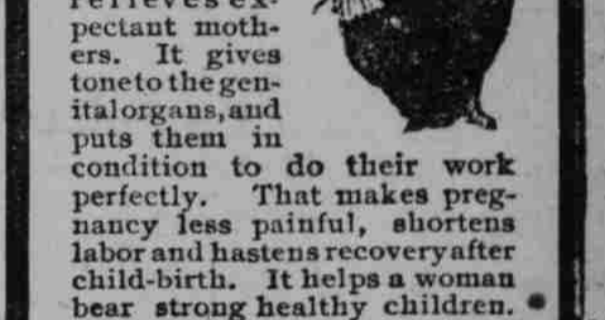
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