

WAR CLOUD OVER EUROPE

England May Be Forced to Break the Universal Peace.

RUSSIA IS HEAVING HUMILIATION UPON HER

Europe Trusts in Victoria's Determination Never to Sign Another Declaration of War.

Continental Europe Wants to Dismember China, But Will Hardly Attempt It if the United States Will Second England in Opposing the Scheme—Europe Appears to Acquiesce in the Probable Control of the Philippines by the United States.

London, Aug. 13.—Europe's share in today's rejoicings over the re-establishment of peace in Christendom is disturbed by gloomy forebodings that it will not be permitted to remain long unbroken. These fears find freest expression in England, and England is the only country which is considering the possibility of breaking the peace of the world. In other words, England is the only country which will perhaps turn the diplomatic war, now raging in the far east, into a physical conflict. The Chinese question is now the most important feature of European comment, and there is universal recognition that the United States will henceforth be of great potentiality.

There is not the slightest disposition to raise opposition to the terms of peace as far as defined. There is no protest yet against America retaining the Philippines or part of them. In fact, it is a foregone conclusion that the islands will become virtually American; but the Asiatic crisis is bound to take new, and perhaps, unexpected shape before the peace commission gets well on work.

Russia's course in heaping humiliation upon England is apparently regarded as a matter of course, yet Russia is not deliberately inciting England to war.

It is believed throughout Europe that nothing that will happen in China will force Salisbury to draw sword, due to the Queen's determination never to sign another declaration of war. The question is, how far it is safe for England's rivals to trust this assumption.

Salisbury is almost universally condemned for his eastern policy, and the public mind will force the government either to forsake its intervention alone, or to join the United States in keeping open China's markets or to accept the dismemberment of China.

France, Russia and Germany hope that Salisbury will do the latter, taking a small share to England and shutting out the United States; but if the United States and England declare jointly that China must remain united, it is not believed that any power will accept the challenge.

London, Aug. 13.—The fact is established beyond question that Secretary of State Day intends to resign after the meetings of the Paris peace tribunal have been concluded, and it is almost equally certain that the President intends to appoint John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain, to fill the vacancy.

Hay's successor as Ambassador to the Court of St. James has not been chosen. So far only one candidate is known to have appeared. He is Whitelaw Reid, who wanted to be Secretary of State, and then was willing to become peace commissioner. Reid became aware or surmised that Hay was the President's choice for Secretary of State, and made a quick change in his efforts to secure place as peace commissioner, and is now a candidate for the London mission. It is understood that Senator Platt, who is on a visit here, had something to say to the President about Reid, and in consequence, Reid will not be Ambassador. Mr. Platt returned to New York today.

President McKinley's great friendship and admiration for Colonel Hay is well known, and in deciding to appoint him Secretary of State, he has gratified a desire that dates from the time he began to consider the composition of his cabinet. There is no doubt that Hay is entirely satisfied with the proposed change. He has become a little tired of living abroad and would be glad of a chance to return to his own country and to Washington, where his home is, even if he were not sufficiently impressed with the idea of becoming the leading man in the cabinet.

Just when Day's resignation will take effect nobody appears to know. It is certain, however, that he will cease to be Secretary of State before the American commissioners sail for Europe. Almost coincident with his resignation will come that of John Bessett Moore, as Assistant Secretary.

MACIAS REPORTS FIGHTING.

Carlist Rising in Spain More Serious Than Government Admits.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The Minister of War received a dispatch from Captain General Macias at San Juan today saying that the enemy, cannonading with 4.2 inch guns, advanced their positions at Albonito.

The government has ordered Senor Navarrete, Spanish Consul at Hong Kong to transmit to Captain General Augustin information that a peace protocol has been signed, in order to permit Americans to occupy Manila. The Carlist rising in the province of Castellon de la Plana, which at first was regarded as unimportant, is a great deal more serious than the government would admit. Troops are pouring into the district, and the press campaign has been revived in the most energetic manner. Several of the most able newspapers have abandoned their former attitude, and are publishing accounts of the author's activities on practically every line of the Carlist rising. Official reports of the Republicans and Carlists are being published.

A feeling of profound relief pervades all classes in consequence of the signing of the peace protocol and the resultant cessation of hostilities.

NOT A BLOCKADE RUNNER

Decision in Regard to French Prize Subject to Revision.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 13.—In the decision of the case of the French prize ship *Olinde Rodriguez*, handed down today, district Judge Brawley held that the vessel was not a blockade runner; but on motion of District Attorney Lathrop the matter is to remain open for introduction of further testimony from the prize crew of the cutter *New Orleans*. The charge of being a blockade runner is denied by the ship's officers, but affidavits from the prize crew say she was trying to get into the port of San Juan when captured.

CHASING AFTER BLANCO.

Cruisers Looking for the Captain General Whose Flight Was Reported.

Playa Del Este, Aug. 13.—Admiral Sampson in the flagship *New York*, sailed a few days ago for Jamaica to intercept Captain General Blanco, who was supposed to have escaped from Cuba in the *Montserrat*. Nothing was seen of the Spanish ship, and the *New York* returned here yesterday.

The *Yankee* and *Dixie* are cruising off the north coast of Cuba in search of Blanco. The *Brooklyn*, in starting from Cienfuegos on the same mission, ran aground Thursday in trying to avoid a collision with a transport, but was pulled off by the *Oregon* without mishap.

Admiral Sampson was notified this morning of the cessation of hostilities. The *New York* with the *Brooklyn*, *Iowa*, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts* and *Oregon*, will start for New York tomorrow unless Sampson's recommendation that they be used to carry troops is approved.

Admiral Sampson recently visited the wreck of the *Maria Theresa*. She has been lightened by removal of her guns, and it was expected that she would be floated within a week.

CLOUDBURST IN TENNESSEE.

Seventeen Lives Lost and Hundreds of People Rendered Homeless.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The most destructive cloudburst in the history of East Tennessee occurred in Hawkins county this morning. Just before daylight, while the few inhabitants at Grassy Fork, on Beach Creek, were asleep, a heavy shock resembling that of an earthquake, was felt, followed by a terrible roar. A heavy cloud, containing millions of gallons of water, burst on the sides of the narrow valley. Seventeen persons were drowned and a great amount of property was destroyed. Hundreds are rendered homeless.

HAY TO SUCCEED DAY HIT WHERE IT HURTS

Secretary of State Intends to Resign Soon. Negro Convention Sits Down on Grandson Oliver.

WHITELAW REID'S AMBITION

The New York Editor Wanted to Go into the Cabinet, but Willing to Be Peace Commissioner or Ambassador to Great Britain—The President Determined to Have Colonel Hay at His Council Board.

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DARKEYS DEMAND OFFICES

Johnston County Negro Republicans Declare Their Independence of the Massey Machine—Resolution Endorsing Oliver Dockery, Jr., for Solicitor Goes to the Table.

Smithfield, N. C., Aug. 13.—(Special)—Oliver Dockery, Jr., Republican candidate for solicitor in this district, received a knockout blow on his political solar plexus today at the hands of a convention of colored Republicans.

A county convention of negro Republicans was held here today to consult about political matters in general, and specifically to demand recognition in the party councils and to serve notice upon the white contingent of the party in Johnston (a mere handful by the way) that they insist upon having representation upon the ticket in future elections, including that to be held this year.

Resolutions were introduced declaring negro independence of the Massey machine in local politics and demanding the rights of the negro as negroes understand them. After several vigorous and characteristic speeches the resolutions were adopted with a whoop.

Here the business of the convention properly came to an end; but an indiscreet friend of Oliver Dockery, Jr., introduced a resolution endorsing his candidacy for solicitor, and then the trouble began. The resolution came near having the effect of a firebrand in a hitherto harmonious meeting, but it did not have supporters enough to create a serious diversion; so it went to the table by a vote that was almost unanimous.

The action of the convention looks ominous for Republican harmony. Heretofore the negroes have been as tractable as lambs while the white Republicans have monopolized such offices as were going round; but at length the colored brother has come to the conclusion that this is not a white man's government exclusively under the Russell-Butler order of things, and has resolved to make himself a power in politics somewhat proportionate to his voting strength.

It is evident that there is some resentment among the negroes against this blooming scion of an office holding family coming into a district in which he has never voted and in which he is not even registered, and running for one of the best offices within the gift of the people, and it is shrewdly suspected that this feeling is shared by many white Republicans in the district.

The result of today's proceedings is not likely to inject a great deal of hilarity into Grandson Oliver's canvass.

ECHOES FROM THE CONFLICT.

Returns From Fighting in Porto Rico Continue to Come In.

Ponce, August 13.—General Wilson sent two guns forward yesterday within range of the enemy's earthworks crowning Asamonte Ridge near Albonito. The Spaniards opened fire upon the road which was occupied by the Third Wisconsin. The Spanish battery was on the topmost peak of the mountain. A Spanish shell burst over the head of Captain McCoy of Company L, and fragments spread, killing Corporal Swanson and wounding Privates Bunce and Vought. Our artillery was soon in place and the Spaniards were shelled out of their original position and for a time their guns were silenced. They re-opened fire a short time after, and also began a sharp infantry fire. Lieutenant Haines of the Third Artillery was wounded.

Maya was occupied by Schwan's troops Thursday. The Spanish fled to Lares.

BROKE UP THE FIGHT.

Affair at Manzanillo Cut Short by Suspension of Hostilities.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The message last night from Playa del Este stating that an engagement had been begun at Manzanillo, was followed by prompt action to notify our naval forces there that hostilities had ended. The message was sent to the naval officer there last night through Havana, and Blanco allowed it to go through accompanied by instructions to the commandant at Manzanillo to have the dispatch delivered to the American naval commander immediately.

Reports today show that the boat went to the American vessels late last night. The boat carried a white light, and by mistake the Americans opened fire. Fortunately no one was hurt, and at one o'clock this morning the message to the American naval officer was delivered.

According to official advices a number of Spaniards were killed in yesterday's fight, but no Americans.

THE QUESTION OF GARRISONS.

The Government Not Ready to Take Hold of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The question of garrison forces needed in Cuba and Porto Rico will be determined by the military commissions which are soon to meet in Havana and San Juan. The administration has some very definite ideas on the subject, however, and the policy of sending no troops to Cuba until fall will probably be carried out. In the early fall at least 50,000 or 60,000 men will probably be sent to Cuba to occupy the principal towns and coast points.

Now that the armistice has been promulgated, there is a definite fear among some officials that the insurgents in Cuba will renew their activity against the Spanish troops, or take advantage of the Spanish movement to evacuate to commit acts of pillage in the enemy's former garrisons. The approach of the Cuban reconstruction period may be made the occasion for lawlessness and disorder among inferior classes of natives and for ruthless plunder by the worst elements, both native and foreign.

These considerations give President McKinley and army officials very good reason to grant leniency to Spain in regard to the time of withdrawing her military forces. There is good reason to believe that Cuban representatives in this country have been impressed with the importance of taking all means to repress any unruly elements.

ALL SPAIN DESIRES PEACE

Public Sentiment Justifies Sagasta in Making Terms.

CARLISTS POWERLESS TO CREATE A DIVERSION

The Cortes and the Question of Giving Up the Conquered Islands.

Spain Likely to Be Involved in Financial Difficulties Owing to the Loss of Territory—Spanish Consul at Hong Kong Considers It Something Glorious That Manila Holds Out Against Surrender—Church and State in the Philippines.

London, Aug. 13.—There is no news yet justifying the belief that any serious consequences will result to Spain from making peace. On the other hand, public feeling in Spain is one of almost universal relief. It will be difficult, according to all accounts, for the Carlists to change this sentiment to resentment over the terms of the protocol, which has been their long announced programme. On the other hand there is much discussion on the point whether it will be possible to relinquish Cuba and Porto Rico without a vote of the Cortes. Sagasta's organ, *El Correo*, argues that the prohibition of alienation of territory by article 55 of the constitution must be held subject to article 54, which says that it is within the province of the government to declare war and to make and ratify peace, reporting its action afterward to the Cortes. The *Correo* says: "How could peace be made if the previous consent of the Cortes were required? and what conquering country would consent to waste time while deputies and Sena-

tors were debating? What is happening now is not free cession of territory. Spain is yielding to superior force alone."

A dispatch from Madrid to the *Observer* says it is feared there that serious economic troubles will occur throughout the kingdom owing to the difficulties which the loss of the colonies will inflict upon trade.

The Spanish consul at Hong Kong, in communications to the government, has made no allusion to the recent fight between the Americans and Spaniards at Malate. The resistance of Manila to Americans and insurgents alike is regarded as the most glorious event of the war.

The most difficult question to be considered in the peace conference is believed to be in regard to the disposition of the Philippines, as well as the settlement of the situation of religious communions. The latter question is considered especially difficult on account of the influence of the Vatican, which will be utilized in every possible way, both in Madrid and Washington.

MILES REPORTS FIGHTING.

Enemy Driven From Rifle Pits After Their Guns Were Silenced.

Washington, Aug. 13.—These cablegrams were received from General Miles today dated Ponce:

"General Wilson reports Major Lancaster with Potts' Battery at 1:30 p. m. 12th instant, quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asamanta near Albonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits. No infantry fire on our part, Lieut. John P. Haines, Fourth Artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet, not serious. A shell from the enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corporal Swanson, wounded Corporal Jenks, Company L, Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously injured; Private Bunce, same company in chest, not seriously.

Following is a complete list of casualties in the engagement near Hornigueros, August 10th:

"Killed—Frederick Fernber, Co. D, Eleventh Infantry. Wounded—First Lieutenant Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry. The following are wounded: Wm. S. Wheeler, seriously; corporal Joseph P. Ryan, Co. C, private Wm. Rossiter, Co. G, serious; private Arthur Shays, C, private John L. Johnson, D.; private A. S. Sands, D.; private Paul I. Miskie, E.; private Henry Gerrick, E.; private Harry E. Arrick, E.; private Samuel Cobb, I.; Corporal Amos Wilkie, seriously; private Daniels, Graves, G., serious. Corporal John Bruning, private Samuel Fry, private G. Curtis, light battery D., Fifth artillery. Doctor thinks all but one of the wounded is likely to recover."

Spain to Order Cessation of Fighting.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—At the cabinet council tonight it was agreed to send orders everywhere directing the cessation of hostilities. Peace commissioners have not yet been selected.

PROBABLE COMMISSIONERS.

Many Names Suggested, but the President Makes No Announcements.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The selection of suitable men for peace commissioners is causing the President considerable trouble. So far Secretary Day appears to be the only man decided on. One New York man is expected to be named, and General Tracey and Joseph H. Choate are viewed with favor. Every effort will be made to induce Senator Davis to serve on the commission. The fact that Senator Mills called on the President today has caused his name to be linked with the commission. He is set down as an expansionist.

General Lee will probably be the leading member of the Havana military commission, and he has been ordered to report to the War Department in person. Admiral Schley may be the naval member. Miles, Brooke, Wade and other generals are mentioned for appointment on one of the commissions.

Returning From Santiago.

Montauk Point, L. I., Aug. 12.—The transport *Gate City* arrived this evening with 550 soldiers of the Third and Sixth Cavalry from Santiago. There were no cases of infectious diseases on board. The men will be landed in the morning.

Cervera at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 12.—Admiral Cervera today visited his sailors who are prisoners on Seavey's island. There was a great demonstration to the Spanish Admiral upon his arrival. Affecting greetings were exchanged with prisoners.

Third Immense Sail.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 13.—This afternoon, after being delayed about thirty minutes in mid-stream, the government transport *Minnewaska* started on her trip to Santiago with the Third Immune Volunteers. An ovation was given the departing soldiers.