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THEY ASK FOR INSTRUCTIONS

DEWEY AND MERRITT COMMUNICATE WITH WASHINGTON.

CASUALTIES MANILA'S SURRENDER.

Our Loss Is Reported as Very Light, While the Spanish Lost Heavily in the Defense of the City.

The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral Dewey and Major General Merritt, united in a joint dispatch, which was received at Washington late Wednesday afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that Manila is occupied by the American soldiers.

After a conference at the white house, in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for instructions and the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions substantially as follows: "The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

Casualties of Capitulation.
Regarding the taking of Manila it is learned from an American naval officer who arrived at Hong Kong Tuesday that Admiral Dewey, on August 6th, demanded the surrender of Manila within forty-eight hours, the Spanish commander replied that the insurgents being outside the walls, he had no safe place for the women and children who were in the city and asked for twenty-four hours' delay. This Admiral Dewey granted.

At the expiration of the specified time, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt consulted and decided to postpone the attack.
On August 13th the American squadron moved in line off Manila. The Olympia fired the first shot at the Malate fort. The shots of the Americans fell short, and some time was spent in finding the range. Then California one of the gunboats opened fire and got under the fort and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done with the heavy fire. The fort failed to reply, but fired on the American troops that were storming the Spanish trenches. The large American ships were ordered to cease firing after an hour's work, owing to the failure of the fort to respond.

The fighting in the trenches was most fierce. Fifteen minutes after the Spaniards were driven to the second line of defense, they were forced to retreat to the walled city, where, seeing the uselessness of resistance, they surrendered, and soon afterwards a flag of truce was hoisted over Manila.
The Belgian consul at Manila, M. Andre, boarded the Olympia and returned with an American lieutenant to the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender. General Merritt, proceeded to the palace at 3:30 o'clock, and there found the Spaniards formed in line. The troops surrendered their arms, but the officers were permitted to retain their swords.

Losses on American Side.
The American loss is reported to be six or eight killed and forty wounded. The Spanish loss was considerable, but the exact numbers are not obtainable. The trenches were filled with badly wounded Spaniards.
Manila is now under martial law, with General Merritt as military governor.
The California Red Cross Society rendered valuable aid to the sick and wounded.

Perfect order prevailed in Manila on the evening of August 13th. As the Americans marched in guards were placed around the houses of all foreigners, in order to prevent their being looted.
The insurgents were not allowed to take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Americans. In order to prevent bloodshed they were forbidden to enter the city after the surrender, unless they were unarmed.

ALL ANXIOUS TO STAY.
Arbitrary Order May Be Necessary For Mustering Out Volunteers.
The war department has been trying to ascertain the wishes of the troops as to being mustered out, it being the object to accommodate the troops as far as possible. Up to the present time it looks as if the volunteers wanted to remain and that the mustering out will have to be by arbitrary order. Information received at the department Thursday indicates that the desire to remain in the service is not confined to the officers, but that the rank and file wish to continue in the government service.

A REVENUE TAX DECISION.
Money Sent By Express Must Bear the Required Stamp.
A Washington dispatch says: The attorney general has rendered a decision in which he holds that the word "goods" in the new revenue measure as applied to packages sent by express or freight, includes packages of money, and therefore the bill of lading given the sender must have a revenue stamp affixed thereto.

MOTHER AND SON KILLED.

Headed Split Open With An Ax—Murderer Caught and Lynched.

A horrible double murder was discovered at Friendship, fourteen miles from Americus, Ga., at 8 o'clock last Saturday morning, and was followed several hours later by the lynching of the supposed murderer.

On a farm at Friendship lived Mrs. Mary McGarr, about 75 years old, with her son by a former marriage, James Boone. Both were killed some time during Friday night.
About half a mile from Mrs. McGarr's home lives another son, John Boone. It was he who discovered the murder. Mr. Boone went over to his mother's house Saturday morning, and on entering was horrified by the bloody sight which met his gaze. The heads of both had been cleft with an ax.

As soon as the alarm was given people set out on a search for the murderer, and during the day a very remarkable story came to light. Near the McGarr home lived Camp Hollis, a negro who was one of the first to join in the search.

In a little while Hollis found in the woods, bound to a tree, his own wife, who declared that she had been the victim of a dastardly assault. She said that a strange negro had come to her house the night before while her husband was away, had brandished a pistol and compelled her to go with him into the woods, where he assaulted her, and then tied her to a tree as she was found.

The discovery of the woman increased the zeal of Camp Hollis. Several hours before some of the searchers had arrested Eugene Reese on suspicion. Reese was carried into the swamp and held under guard pending a further investigation. Camp Hollis pretended to believe that there was no doubt of the guilt of Reese and wanted to lynch him without further delay.

Meantime the searching party went to the house of Camp Hollis and there found a bloody axe and a suit of clothes belonging to Hollis and upon which there were blood stains.

Confronted with this evidence of her husband's guilt, the wife confessed that she and her husband had plotted to murder old Mrs. McGarr and her son because they accused the negro woman of having stolen some bacon. The crowd went to where Reese was being held in the swamp and arrived just as Hollis was brandishing a revolver in Reese's face.
Hollis was dumbfounded when told of the finding of the axe and blood. He also announced the confession of his wife. He, too, confessed and was hanged without further ceremony. Several hundred bullets were fired into his body. Reese was released, but later was rearrested and carried to Americus to await further investigation. It is believed that a number of negroes were implicated in the plot.

REGIMENTS ORDERED HOME.

Big Camp at Chickamauga Will Soon Be Deserted.

Judging from present indications Camp Thomas, the largest military camp of the Spanish-American war, will soon be a thing of the past.
A number of regiments have already been ordered home. A number of others have been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky., and now comes an order to Colonel Wheeler, acting chief quartermaster, to secure bids from the railroads to convey all remaining at the camp to their respective state capitals.

TO RETURN THE ST. PAUL.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Goes Back to Her Former Owners.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived at Cramp's ship yard at Philadelphia Monday afternoon. The St. Paul will be returned to the International Navigation Company by the government as soon as she is put in the same condition as when the great liner was chartered for naval service.

A COSTLY BLAZE.

Plant of a Pulp and Mining Company Destroyed and Loss is \$300,000.

The plant of the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company, located at Frying, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. The cause is not known. The loss is placed at \$300,000 and there was an insurance of \$50,000. The capital stock of the company is \$150,000, held mostly in Potsdam, N. Y.

WHEELER COMMANDS CAMP.

Takes Charge at Montauk Point Until Shafter Arrives.

A Washington special says: General Wheeler was at the war department Wednesday and had an interview with the secretary. General Wheeler received orders to assume command at Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, until the arrival of General Shafter. General Wheeler was told by the secretary of war to purchase everything that was necessary for the comfort of the men and to spare nothing that would alleviate the sick and wounded.

PRISONERS TO RETURN HOME.

Order Issued for the Release of the Spanish Prisoners at Annapolis.

Orders were issued at the naval academy at Annapolis Wednesday releasing Captain Emilio Diaz Moreo, captain of the Colon, Spanish navy, as a prisoner of war. Captain Moreo will leave with Admiral Cervera for Spain. All the other Spanish officers except to be released in a few days. One of them intends to remain in this country permanently.

WILL DISBAND VOLUNTEERS.

DECISION REACHED TO MUSTER OUT 100,000 MEN.

SOLDIERS WILL BE CONSULTED.

Those Who Are Desirous of Remaining in the Service Will Be Allowed to Do So.

A Washington special of Wednesday says: The president has announced his decision to muster out of service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of service—inantry, artillery and cavalry. The question of the mustering out of the volunteers has been under consideration for several days.

It was quite evident to begin with that a considerable force necessarily would have to be retained. With only a part of the volunteers for to be mustered out, it becomes a delicate question to designate the organizations which should go.

From a prominent official of the administration, it is understood to be the desire of the president to ascertain the wishes of the volunteer troops themselves, as to remaining in the service.
One or two organizations have already indicated a desire to leave the service as soon as the government can reasonably do without them. They are composed largely of business and working men, whose private interests are suffering by reason of their absence from home. So far as the interests of the government will permit, it is believed that the president in the mustering out of the volunteers, will accommodate himself to the desires of the men themselves. With certain obvious limitations, those troops who want to be mustered out will be, and those who desire to continue in the service will be retained so long as they may be needed.

It may be some time before the organizations to be mustered out will be designated, but the reduction in the volunteer forces will be made as soon as possible.
Review Troops at New York.
President McKinley has decided that he will review the heroes of San Juan, New York city, in his duties will permit. He so informed Major General Wheeler, with whom he had a long conference Wednesday and who is to assume command at Montauk Point pending the arrival of General Shafter.
Necessarily, the date for the proposed review will be some time distant, as the president's plans are that the soldiers at Montauk Point should have ample time to fully recover from the effects of the severe campaign in Cuba.

DEWEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

A Georgian Was Delegated to Raise Our Flag Over Manila.

Admiral Dewey's official announcement of the bombardment and surrender of Manila has been received at Washington and is as follows:
"Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Manila surrendered today to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and entrenchments at Malate on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. City surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties; none of the vessels were injured."
"On August 7th General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general refused. Dewey."

WILL REJECT RESIGNATIONS.

Spain Instructs the Governors General to Remain at Their Posts.

A special dispatch received by the Associated Press from Madrid states that the government has decided to reject the resignations of the governors general of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The cortes, it is asserted, will reassemble on September 15th.

SOUTHERN RAISES WAGES.

Cut of Three Years Ago Is Restored to Employees.

The Southern Railway company has restored the wages of many of its employees which were cut during the time of depression several years ago.
The company has issued a circular to this effect, and the wages of employees will now be figured on a basis of 10 per cent. more per month.
This means a very large increase in the pay-rolls of the Southern, and it means more money will be distributed among the employees by several thousand dollars.

OFF FOR HONOLULU.

Officers and Men of the New York Regiment Leave San Francisco.

Three hundred and twenty-five officers and men of the New York regiment sailed from San Francisco Friday on the steamship Alliance for Honolulu. When the Scandia and Arizona sail they will have on board in addition to their complement of reinforcements for General Merritt, a million rounds of ammunition for small arms.

ALL OF PHILIPPINES OURS.

WHOLE GROUP WAS INCLUDED IN TERMS OF SURRENDER.

SPAIN'S COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

The Instructions Which Were Sent to General Merritt Are Made Public by Secretary Alger.

The war department made public Thursday the dispatch of General Merritt, giving the official story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the significant instructions sent General Merritt Wednesday, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces. These dispatches were the only positive development of the day.

Nothing had been heard from General Merritt as to the casualties of the Manila battle except that he estimated the killed and wounded at fifty.

Another point on which the officials are without definite information is as to the extent of our present authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol, the United States was given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Philippine question was reached.

But according to press dispatches, which are, however, so circumstantial as to be credited in most official quarters, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey received the capitulation of the entire Philippine archipelago.

There appears to be some doubt, therefore, even among officials, as to whether our present authority and jurisdiction covers Manila only, as provided by the peace protocol, or covers all the Philippines.

There is a disposition to await fuller official information before laying down a policy as to the extent of our jurisdiction in the islands. Secretary Alger said that he had heard nothing official of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time the secretary did not discredit the accuracy of the press advice stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect.

ASSUMES AUTHORITY OVER ALL.

The attitude of the officials is to assume that our authority covers Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, and also reaches other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces. The latter phrase is elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine islands that may have been brought under our authority by the recent surrender.

The instructions sent to General Merritt have in view the expansion of our possessions, based on the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that this government is in possession of Manila and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted "within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces."

Spanish Commissioners Appointed.
A special from Madrid says: General Blanco, Castellanos and Admiral Manterola have been appointed commissioners for Cuba and Generals Macias and Ortega and Admiral Valeriano for Porto Rico. It is probable that General Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris committee. General Moret's appointment is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

QUEEN CONGRATULATES US.

England's Ruler Pleaseth That Peace Has Been Restored.

The state department Thursday received another international congratulation of the restoration of peace, this one coming from the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is now sojourning at New London, Conn. The ambassador communicated the expression of profound gratification with which her majesty's government learned of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain, and the sincere congratulations to the president and the government of the United States upon the termination of the war.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

Two Men Are Killed Outright and a Number of Others Injured.

Monday morning an explosion occurred at the plant of the Chattanooga Powder Co., at Ooltewah, Tenn., eighteen miles above Chattanooga, killing two men and injuring, slightly, a number of others.
The cause of the explosion is not known and probably will never be ascertained.

The building in which the explosion occurred caught fire and burned to the ground. The loss will be about \$5,000, mainly on the building and machinery, as but little powder was on hand.

EXTRA MEN LOSE JOBS.

Their Services at Frankford Arsenal No Longer Needed.

Notices have been posted at Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia to the effect that all extra men who were put to work since the outbreak of the war will be dispensed with on September 1st. About 700 persons are expected by the order. The reduction in force will reduce the daily output from 150,000 to 40,000 cartridges.

FLAGS CHANGED IN HAWAII.

ISLAND IS GIVEN OVER TO UNITED STATES.

CEREMONIES WERE ELABORATE.

The Raising of Old Glory Was Accompanied by the Patriotic Strains of "Star Spangled Banner."

The steamer Belgic arriving at San Francisco Monday evening brought the following:

HONOLULU, August 12.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings and exactly at five minutes to the same hour the stars and stripes floated in the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff. The ceremony of today was a most impressive one.

To hear the strains of "Hawaii Hono" for the last time as a national anthem; to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign sank from its position; and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it, was solemn.

But then came the bright call for the raising of Old Glory and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze.
Then the cheers broke forth and eyes that had been dim for a few minutes became bright and lightened up when the stars and stripes floated out. The picture presented in and around the executive building was most striking. In the grounds and around all the approaches were crowds of onlookers of every section and of varied nationality. Notably remarkable was the number of Hawaiians.

Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police and the citizens' guard presented a splendid appearance, while the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the executive building were gay with brilliant dresses, dancing feathers and ribbons and the brightest faces that Honolulu possesses.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of Honolulu. United States Minister Sewall then who had arisen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union and formally yielded to Minister Sewall as the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Sewall replied:

"Mr. President: In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Hono," the national anthem. Colonel Fisher gave the order to the national guard battery stationed on the executive grounds to fire the national salute of twenty-one guns, which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down, never to go up again.

The water in the run began to rise during the morning and at 9 o'clock a great volume of water came down. The missing children, together with some other persons, were standing on a porch of a tenement house. This porch overhung the run. When the great wave, twenty feet high, came down the porch was carried away and the people went with it.

Spanish Prisoners Leave Cuba.
The war department has received the following dispatch:
"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 19.—H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington.—Cabadonza sailed this morning with 2,148 men, 109 officers, 44 women, 45 children. Two others are loaded and probably will sail this afternoon."
"SHAFTER, Major General."

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

From General Merritt of the Capitulation of Manila.

Official announcement of the terms of the capitulation agreed on Manila, reached the war department Saturday evening in a dispatch from Major General Merritt. It was the first notification officially of the nature of the stipulations 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 so far construes the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone.

MANILA CABLE WORKING.

Gen. Merritt Uses Line in Notifying Department of the Fact.

Major General Merritt has notified the war department that the cable from Hong Kong to Manila is in operation. The dispatch from General Merritt came direct from Manila and was received at the war department Saturday morning. It read as follows:
"MANILA, August 20.—Adjutant General, Washington: Cable now working to this point. "MERRITT."

DEATH STOPS MORALES.

Leader in Guatemalan Revolution Ends Life in a Cave.

The state department received a cable dispatch from Minister Hunter, at Guatemala, telling of the dramatic death of General Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution, and the collapse of that uprising. The dispatch is as follows:
"GUATEMALA, August 18, 1898.—Day, Washington. Ocos was occupied on the 10th by the government forces and 900 sacks of coffee and other valuable property of foreigners saved from destruction. This occupation was aided without force by Captain Fegan, of the British gunboat Leander, acting under request of the British, German and United States ministers. Morales retreated before national troops to Cuchumatans mountains, where he was surrounded and captured yesterday in a cave where he had been hiding for several days, without food and ill from hunger, fatigue and exposure. The commanding general ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid was summoned, but he died on the way to San Sebastian last night at 11 o'clock. This is the end of the revolution. HUNTER."

The tragic end of General Morales, as reported to the state department, is but the last of a series of stirring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks. Morales gathered together a good sized band along the Mexican border and made his appearance at the large town of Ocos. Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He seized many thousands of bags of coffee and put them to the strange use of building breastworks for his revolutionary band. Sorties were made along the harbor front and launches and other craft burned and destroyed. One of the most audacious acts was the laying tribute upon the United States and other consular offices there, in the sum of \$1,500.

The condition of affairs has been reported to the state department from time to time, and efforts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities, to put an end to the depredations.
INCREASE IN MORTALITY.
Among Natives at Santiago—Complications Over Money Values.

The past week in Santiago, de Cuba has seen the furtherance of reforms and improvements already under way. New complications have arisen which are called upon to settle. There is a slow but steady increase in the death rate.
The question of Spanish money and their respective claims to continue to agitate the town, and will probably last until little of the Spanish money remains. Notwithstanding General Wood's announcement that Spanish gold would be devalued at the Cuban increase of 6 per cent on its face value and that silver was at 50 per cent discount, many have persisted in considering the centes, 25 francs, as worth \$5.30, as formerly, and at no money changes could one get \$10 in silver for \$5 in gold. Nine dollars in silver was offered and this only on small amounts.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

Carried Away By Big Wave Caused By a Cloudburst.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch says: A cloudburst up Sawmill run Friday morning caused a tidal wave in that stream and endangered the lives of a dozen persons. Six children are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. They are: Irene Loftus, Regis Loftus, Genevieve Shaugnessy, Margaret Shaugnessy, Nellie Sauls and Anna Holzappel.
The water in the run began to rise during the morning and at 9 o'clock a great volume of water came down. The missing children, together with some other persons, were standing on a porch of a tenement house. This porch overhung the run. When the great wave, twenty feet high, came down the porch was carried away and the people went with it.

CLAIM CAUSES DISCUSSION.

We Will Pay For Nothing, However, the Commission Does Not stipulate.

Premier Sagasta's claim as set forth in Madrid dispatches, that Spain will expect indemnity for all government property, buildings, barracks, fortifications, etc., in Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere, has excited much comment as showing the difficult questions to be treated by the military and peace commissions.

In official quarters at Washington there is no disposition to make a counter claim to Sagasta's proposition, for this will be done in due time before the commissions.
MERRITT MILITARY GOVERNOR.
General Has Taken Charge of Affairs in the City of Manila.

Advices from Manila state that General Merritt has proclaimed a government of military occupation. The news of the armistice arrived on the 16th. It is feared that the American will restore the Philippines to Spain and thus inaugurate a fresh period of tyranny, extortion and rebellion. The Spanish guarantee for freedom of the press and religion and for just administration are useless unless under foreign supervision.

BUTLER WAS MAGNANIMOUS.

He Agrees to Let Middle-of-the-Roaders Have Their Way.

In a speech at the big populist encampment at Greenville, Texas, Friday Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, national chairman of the populist party, surrendered to the middle-of-the-roaders, or anti-fusionists. He declared that as national chairman he would promise that there would be no trades or combines with either of the old parties before the next national convention and that he would call that convention at least a month before the democratic or republican conventions convened, and thus prevent any opportunity of fusion.

RAIDS ATTRACT ATTENTION.

Not Believed Cuban Insurgents Deserved the Armistice.

The reported insurgent raids in Cuba caused considerable comment in official circles, but the view was taken at the war department that the raids did not indicate a purgore on the part of the Cubans to disregard the suspension of hostilities. It is presumed that the raids occurred before the Cubans were aware of the armistice arranged by the United States authorities.

SPAIN WANTS COMPENSATION

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

INSTRUCTIONS BEING FORMULATED

Madrid Government Preparing To Throw Obstacles In the Way of the Commissioners.

A Madrid cable dispatch says: A committee consisting of Duke Almodovar, the foreign minister; Senor Romero Giron, minister of the colonies; Lieutenant General Correa, minister of marine, is preparing instructions for the Cuban and Porto Rican commissioners, which will be dispatched on August 31, so as to arrive within the time fixed by the protocol.
In these instructions attention will be called to the dictation between cession of territory, and cession of sovereignty. In the latter case it seems to be maintained here that buildings and public works remain the property of the sovereign power until they are paid for by the new government.

Certain members of the cabinet are of the opinion that the committee will have, first of all, to determine some legal and administrative modus vivendi during the transitional period until the evacuation is completed. Meanwhile the government will probably call the attention of the cabinet at Washington to the fact that while the insurgent leaders profess to accept armistice, their subordinates continue to carry on hostilities against outlying Spanish garrisons.

While the government devotes its attention for a moment chiefly to the questions of detail relating to the Andilles, much anxiety is felt with regard to the Philippine question, which is likely to create much more serious difficulties.

On this subject very little guidance is afforded by the studiously vague terms employed in the protocol. These words have been carefully examined with the aid of all available dictionaries, not only by the Spanish ministers, but also by the diplomatic representatives of several foreign powers, and all seem agreed that in drafting this part of the protocol, President McKinley for himself until he should be able to get the policy of the United States should adopt in the far east.

All possible questions regarding the future of the archipelago are thus left open and both government and public opinion here seem in doubt as to what line shall be taken by Spain in the forthcoming negotiations. Much will depend, of course, on the attitude assumed by the United States government, and consequently the conflicting currents of American public opinion are watched here with the keenest interest.

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