

that the Ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun.

Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to let the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and M. Thiebaud hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain-storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm inclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation issued by the President stopping hostilities, and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee, and Third Assistant Secretary Crider. They went immediately into the Cabinet-room where the President sat in waiting. The Secretary proceeded to present the Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was 3:55 o'clock, five minutes before the appointed hour. The rain was still violent, and the ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte-cochere, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thiebaud were admitted inside. They were directed to the library, adjoining the Cabinet-room on the upper floor.

At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the Cabinet-room, and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, unnecessary loss of time did not occur. The rain was still so violent that the State Department had to be inspected in duplicate at the State department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to be handed to the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old-English script.

**Day's Name on the Document.**  
Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English standing alongside for easy comparison. The two copies are alike except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley specially empowering the Secretary of State to affix his signature to this document. The signing ceremony was in typewriting, save for the President's characteristic bold signature. Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Christina.

The cable dispatch received by him today conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would follow signed by the Queen Regent in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of today M. Thiebaud showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day, and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the Ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain.

When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the State department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfied by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State and then Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Crider, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The President stood at the left end of the table, and Secretary Day, M. Thiebaud, and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

**Signed at 4:23 P. M.**  
No credentials were produced during the signing at the White House, the President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been done. It was 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present this was the first time a protocol of treaty had been signed at the White House.

As this ceremony concluded Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy department, Secretary Alger, and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and were seated in the waiting room just in front of the State department. Secretary Day, M. Thiebaud, and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

**McKinley Signs the Proclamation.**  
As a further mark of his disposition President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action.

Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all of the naval commanders, Dewey at the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commanders at navy yards and fleets to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch beat at Hongkong and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin hastened to the War department, where he immediately issued the orders which had been prepared in advance to all of the military commanders, to cease their operations. The State department filed its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action.

All the formalities having been disposed of the President spent an hour chatting with those present, and then at 4:38, the rain still continuing in force, the Ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

this morning notified the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, of its acceptance of the protocol, and asked the French government to transmit to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, such power as he might desire for the signing of McKinley's expressly formulated desire would authorize him as Ambassador of France at Washington to sign the protocol.

The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been finally settled and its terms explicitly and definitely authorized, the government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated.

The first step in this direction a semi-official note has been issued. It is as follows:  
"The government is of opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now passed. It depends upon the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord a political and administrative reformation consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty.

"In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably and that certain garrisons be guaranteed that Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army which has not been conquered will return to Spain with its guns, arms, and munitions.

"In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban treasury to pay it when the island is able.

"The question of a treaty of commerce will lead to considerable discussion, and the matter will be submitted to a commission of diplomats under the Presidency of Señor Castillo."

The Liberal thinks the only bright feature of the peace treaty is the immediate suspension of hostilities, so that our unhappy soldiers will no longer have to die without knowing wherefore.

Continuing, the Liberal congratulates the country upon the fact that the war is ended, though Spanish rule in America is completely terminated. He reserves the right to criticize the protocol when freedom is restored to the press.

In conclusion, the Liberal says: "Those who pretend that the events of the last three years have been a complete waste of time do not affect Spanish history as deceiving themselves."

The protocol will be published simultaneously in the official gazettes here and in Washington.

The public discuss the situation quietly, and great relief is felt in government and court circles that President McKinley has not demanded a convocation of the Cortes to approve the peace preliminaries. The Cortes will now not be summoned until autumn, by which time it is expected that the agitation of the extremists will have cooled down and the country have become more inclined to accept accomplished facts.

The commission to meet in the West Indies will be composed, it is understood, of military officers, and it is believed here that this commission will pass the way for commercial treaties and for a recognition by the United States of Cuba of a portion of the Cuban debt.

**PROVISIONS OF THE PROTOCOL.**  
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## FIGHTING ORDERED TO STOP.

(Continued from first page.)

ministration does not fear any trouble from the Cuban insurgents.

The cessation of hostilities will probably result in all the Spanish troops being gathered at a few seaports, from which they can readily sail for home. This may require some United States troops at interim points to maintain order, though trouble of any kind is not anticipated as long as the insurgents respect the terms of the protocol.

The property-owners in Cuba are anxious that the United States shall take and keep control there, and it is pretty certain that these influences will keep Garcia and other Generals from breaking the armistice. Moreover, there is reason to believe that the insurgent leaders are anxious for a cessation of hostilities.

As to the insurgents in the Philippine Islands, they will not be in a territory in possession of the United States. Pending the final treaty the United States will hold only the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila. The property-owners will not be in the city. What they will do outside of the city may not particularly concern the United States, but it is probable that if they should undertake to make trouble there might be action taken by our government to compel them to keep quiet.

Where the Spanish troops are to remain in the Philippines is not known, but it is probable that they will be allowed to stay at Cavite. The Spanish government not having succeeded in getting anything in the way in regard to the alleged Cuban debt, the President refusing absolutely to entertain the question on the ground that there is no Cuban debt in existence, it is reported from Madrid that an attempt will be made to have the insurgents assume a part of the debt.

**Spain Must Take the Debt.**  
This is an intimation that Spain may try to turn Cuba over to the insurgents with an agreement that they shall pay a part of the debt. But that cannot be done. Our government will not permit this.

The government that is to be established in Cuba will be one in which all the citizens of the island will have a vote in establishing, and there is no such government in existence on the island at the present time.

It is not expected that the peace commission will be announced before some time next week. Judge Day, Secretary of State, will be at the head of the commission which will meet at Paris. It is almost certain that Senator Gorman and Allison will also be chosen. A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will be one of the peace commissioners.

Chairman Davis can have the place if he accept it. He has declined the chairmanship of the Hawaiian commission on the ground that he did not care to leave the country at this time. He is a candidate for reelection to the Senate, and the members to the Legislature will choose his successor will be elected in November. He cannot do so, and he is not in the campaign in Minnesota, and it is thought he will care to accept a place on the peace commission.

Senator Frye has served longer on the Committee on Foreign Relations than any other member of it, and would have been chairman of the committee on the ground that Spain abandons absolutely Cuba, Porto Rico and the Island of Guam, in the Marianas archipelago, and evacuates immediately the Port, Bay, and Town of Manila, which the Americans will occupy until a treaty is made with the Philippines is fixed by the Spanish-American commission that is to meet in Paris and deliberate within thirty days after the protocol is signed. The signing of the protocol entails a suspension of all hostilities.

Commissioners will be appointed immediately to go to Porto Rico and Cuba to regulate the evacuation and the departure of the Spanish troops with the honors of war.

The Spaniards will make a last stand to avoid assuming the Cuban debt, which they admit that they cannot pay. The United States is guaranteed to take the burden of it. They will ask that some part of the debt existing before the last insurrection began, February, 1895, the money having been applied to colonial public works, be charged to the new Cuban government. This, it is estimated, could hardly be more than a small proportion of the \$155,000,000 Cuban debt existing in 1895.

Who the names of the American Commissioners are known Spain will appoint here. Señor Moret will not be included in the commission, as his position as a newspaper and people, who will not forgive the position he assumed in his home rule policy for the West Indies and the Philippines and in his opposition to the war.

**ASKED TO KEEP THE ISLANDS.**  
**American Colony at Sydney, N. S. W., Prays That the United States Shall Retain the Philippines.**  
Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 12.—The American colony, through the United States Consul, has cabled to Washington praying the United States to retain possession of the Philippine Islands.

**DEATH OF ALBERT A. DEXTER.**  
Resident of Chicago Since 1837 and Weighmaster at the Stock Yards for Twenty-five Years.  
Albert A. Dexter died yesterday at his home, 781 Fifty-fourth street, in the 70th year of his age. He came to Chicago from New Hampshire in 1837. He was the first weighmaster at the stock yards, and held that place constantly from 1858 to 1880, retiring in the latter year. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Association, and missed a meeting four children survive, Mrs. Dexter, George A. A. W. H., and Fanny E. Dexter. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1 p. m. tomorrow.

**GEN. LEE ABSENT FOR A YEAR.**  
Gives Up His Home, Which Is Taken to Mean He Will Be Governor of Cuba.  
Richmond, Va., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—General Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed a friend here today to notify him that he would not renew the lease which expires in October. He has been notified that he is to be sent to Cuba as military Governor of the island. His headquarters of his family are with him at Jacksonville.

a reporter he said that he might go back the first of the week. It would depend upon whether his presence was required in Washington. Mr. Long expressed himself as pleased at the ending of the war. When asked what he would do immediately after the war would be, he said:

"We shall immediately reduce expense, the auxiliary fleet will be disbanded, and the volunteers in the service who enlisted in the war will be discharged. These young men have rendered fine patriotic service in the blockading and coast defense fleets. They have done well. It will be necessary now to keep a larger navy than before the war because the island possessions necessitate the maintaining of a larger fleet than formerly. I am working to reduce our navy's heavy expense."

"Some people, Mr. Long, are finding fault with your comparison in the July 31 battle and Grant at Chattanooga."

"I merely used it as an illustration," replied Mr. Long, "and it is the fact that the great directed plan of battle was not himself present at the point of execution. But he had given instructions how to meet the emergency which arose, and he was, too, within signaling distance."

**HOOLEY CREATES ANOTHER SENSATION IN LONDON.**  
Charges George Lawson Johnstone with an Attempt to Prevent Him from Giving His Testimony Before the Registrar.

London, Aug. 12.—When the examination of Ernest T. Hooley, the company promoter in bankruptcy proceedings was resumed today, Mr. Hooley, who has been suffering from sickness, unexpectedly attended, in spite of his physician's orders, and created a sensation by declaring that the Registrar that while entering Johnstone of Kingston, Kent, approached the promoter, drew him to one side, and said:

"If you say anything further about me I shall enter the witness box and state what I know about your wife's fraud."

Mr. Hooley added: "I cut him across the head with a stick."

The Registrar thereupon directed Mr. Hooley and his counsel to forthwith proceed to Justice Wright's court and enter a charge of contempt of court against Mr. Hooley. The examination of Hooley was eventually adjourned until Monday, after John Lawson Johnstone, who is a former director of the Bovril company, Earl of Albemarle, and others had denied the illegitimacy of their dealings with Hooley.

The Earl of Albemarle admitted he had received £5,000, but he said he understood the money was the result of a speculation Mr. Hooley had undertaken in his behalf, and he was quite willing to repay the amount to whoever was entitled to it.

Before the court adjourned George Lawson Johnstone entered the witness box and apologized for the incident earlier in the day which caused Mr. Hooley to cut Mr. Johnstone across the head with a stick, and which induced the Registrar to instruct counsel to enter a charge of contempt of court against him. After the apology the Registrar allowed the matter to drop.

In the Queen's bench division of the High Court of Justice the motion made by counsel for the official receiver to commit Earl de la Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Hooley to falsify his evidence was partially heard. On Wednesday last, in support of the application for leave to serve notice upon Earl de la Warr and the others that a motion would be made today to commit them for contempt of court, counsel presented a telegram from Earl de la Warr to the effect that he had not received £50,000, but that he had not received £50,000, but that he had not received anything due the Earl of Albemarle, that no conditions were made in regard to payment for joining the board, that he had not introduced Mr. Hooley to Lord Greville, and that he had no communication with Earl de la Warr since his first examination.

Counsel for Earl de la Warr said today that he was not prepared at present to cross examine, but he added Earl de la Warr was ready forthwith to deny that he had attempted to bribe Mr. Hooley.

Justice Wright thereupon adjourned the case until Tuesday, saying it was important the case should be met and the sooner it was cleared up the better for all concerned.

**PROVIDING FOR SECRETARY DAY**  
After Peace Is Concluded a Place on the United States Circuit Bench May Be His Reward.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Secretary Day's resignation in connection with the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee. When he leaves the office of Secretary of State he will have a vacancy in this circuit, or another one is created. It is stated President McKinley will appoint a member of the cabinet to fill the vacancy.

**HUNGARIAN CABINET TO QUIT.**  
Baron Banffy Goes to Iach to Tender the Resignations of the Ministers.  
London, Aug. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, has gone to Iach, Upper Austria, to see the Emperor and to tender the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet."

The issue is as to the renewal of the Ausgleich, the Austro-Hungarian constitutional treaty, which is the basis of the union between the two governments.

## PEACE BRINGS PROSPERITY.

After the War the Country Turns to Even Greater Industry.

GREAT IMPETUS TO TRADE

Cessation of Hostilities Means Renewed Activity in All Lines.

Views of Business Experts

The restoration of peace turns the minds of the people to domestic interests and the prospects of good times following the period of war. That the nation is about to experience the greatest revival of commercial activity is the opinion of all those who keep watch of industrial conditions. The Tribune prints this morning replies from the heads of commerce and manufacturing associations in all parts of the country, and they are all enthusiastic over the outlook. The replies follow:

"Chicago, Aug. 12.—I have had no doubt at any time that the outlook was of the best, even during the war. I believe the ground work has been laid in the last year and a half for a grand revival of business. The great excess of exports over imports has required such a vast amount of money from foreign nations in settlement of balances due this country that the fact is that we produce the greatest area of property this country has ever known, and I believe that the effects of the war will serve as an awakening of the people of this country regarding its international trade. I think there will follow a vast increase of commerce. In this same connection I would like to say that the completion of the Nicaragua Canal is one of our pressing needs and it is a duty our government owes the nation. The great waterway should be finished at the earliest practicable time."

"Philadelphia Is Sanguine."  
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12.—It is my opinion there is unquestionably an era of prosperity before the country, stimulated not only by the indications of an early settlement of the war but by natural conditions.

"People are more cheerful, and when you hear the country talking in a hopeful strain the influence is good, just as a doleful feeling exerts a bad influence."

**Means Increased Exports.**  
New Orleans, La., Aug. 12.—The outlook is for increased exports and a greater distribution of home products. The country is manifest that this section more than any other will feel the great changes which are going on to the south of us—the building up of a new country, which will usually seek the nearest and cheapest market. Without considering the war purchases the fall trade is already fully equal to that of last year at corresponding date.

**Pacific Coast Trade Better.**  
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12.—Our manufacturing are busy. The shipment of Hawaii and the Philippines with the numerous stores and supplies which the United States Commissary department must keep to hand for its large family, mean expansion in clothing and food staples. The sailing vessel and steamship belonging to our shippers is employed at good charters, and the market purchased from foreign powers.

**Factories Running Full Time.**  
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 12.—The outlook for the fall trade is undoubtedly good. The volume of trade will be above the average. Orders are coming in rapidly and the volume of trade and these indicate a good season. The margin of profit will be close in most lines of trade, but it is to be expected when commercial activity and competition are most pronounced in a country like the United States. Manufacturers and shops in general are confident that they will follow a good time. There are no labor troubles and there is a good demand for all products.

**Peace Means Trade Activity.**  
Cleveland, O., Aug. 12.—The cessation of hostilities will give a great impetus to trade. It is the history of the commerce of the Orient and of peace is followed by a period of the greatest commercial and industrial activities. Already I see evidence of improvement in every branch of trade, and I am glad in its blessings.

**Signs of Improvement.**  
Providence, R. I., Aug. 12.—There is no question but that there are signs of improved trade. The demand for the country is now about equal to production among the cotton mills, but the accumulation of goods has a tendency to keep prices down. With the cessation of hostilities, the demand for goods will be largely increased, and the conclusion of peace today this surplus, which has been a wet blanket over the cotton market for the last year and a half, will undoubtedly disappear. The trade will grow steadily, owing to largely increased demand.

**Lake Commerce Increasing.**  
Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12.—With peace assured, a large volume of trade and the volume of trade so much more in our favor than ever before, the purchasing power of our people must necessarily be largely increased, and soon we are to have the hope of prosperity. Already there has been a decided improvement in lake trade, and I think the business outlook shows substantial evidence of good times.

**Better for Cotton Mills.**  
Fall River, Mass., Aug. 12.—The general business aspect is brighter. The termination of the present war will undoubtedly bring about a healthier condition of trade and stimulate our people to seek outside markets for their goods. I am satisfied that these will control our mills will no longer contently disappear from the market, but will secure profitable trade abroad.

**Good Times in Montana.**  
Helena, Mont., Aug. 12.—The close of hostilities between the United States and Spain means to Montana a return of the good times that prevailed in this country previous to 1893. With the sole exception of Montana, this year will be the greatest for production in all lines in the history of Montana.

**Hopeful at the Capital.**  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The end of the war finds the capital in a position to participate in the general upward movement of trade and business, which is on every hand, apparently, expected to result from the American victory.

coast country, will enjoy an unparalleled era of prosperity. Texas can supply Cuba and Porto Rico with beef, lumber, and grain.

"Secretary of the Houston Business League."  
**Period of Exceptional Prosperity.**  
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 12.—Unquestionably the prospect and subsequent declaration of war with Spain had a depressing effect upon business operations except in the line of war supplies, and this condition still prevails to a considerable extent. However, with the expectation of a speedy termination of the war, I am of the opinion that a period of exceptional prosperity awaits this country.

**Improvement in the South.**  
Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The present prospect of an early peace has already resulted in a decided improvement in money matters, and anticipations that have been waiting are being pushed to completion. We look forward to a greatly improved condition of trade this fall.

**Great Future for Kansas.**  
Topeka, Kas., Aug. 12.—There is a general feeling that better conditions will prevail with the declaration of peace. Never in the history of the State has Kansas been in as good financial condition as to-day. We are now in the midst of the cotton season, and business men believe that we will have a great revival in trade. T. J. ANDERSON, Secretary Commercial club.

**More Time for Business.**  
Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—With a splendid crop and good prices for produce there is sure to be a large demand for manufactured goods. The money in the hands of business men to devote more of their time to business, which will be a great advantage.

**NEW DESTINY OF AMERICA.**  
Governor Rogers of Washington Says All Depends Upon the National Policy.  
Olympia, Wash., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Spanish war has taught the American people the value of national power on the seas. A proper utilization of this power will give us an immense increase in merchant marine and foreign commerce. With foreign commerce has always gone increase in knowledge. In 1824 Commodore Perry's ships forcibly opened Japanese ports to the trade of the world. The birth of what is practically a new nation was the result. The present war induces our people in like manner to cast their eyes abroad as never and grander America than the past has known will have in the travail of the Spanish war its origin and birth. Our place in the future history of the world will depend upon our foreign commerce. In 1824 Commodore Perry's ships forcibly opened Japanese ports to the trade of the world. The birth of what is practically a new nation was the result. The present war induces our people in like manner to cast their eyes abroad as never and grander America than the past has known will have in the travail of the Spanish war its origin and birth. Our place in the future history of the world will depend upon our foreign commerce. In 1824 Commodore Perry's ships forcibly opened Japanese ports to the trade of the world. The birth of what is practically a new nation was the result. The present war induces our people in like manner to cast their eyes abroad as never and grander America than the past has known will have in the travail of the Spanish war its origin and birth. Our place in the future history of the world will depend upon our foreign commerce.

**FOR MORE FIGHTING TOOLS.**  
Senator Harris of Kansas Declares the War Has Revealed an American Need.  
Linwood, Kas., Aug. 12.—The world has learned by this little war what a response would be made to meet a serious conflict. Earnest and devoted patriotism is everywhere that an American heart beats, and the men who do the shooting cannot be matched in all the world. We have learned we have no right to expect such men to fight with their naked hands, and we must see to it that in the future they have the best ships, the best guns, the best equipment, army and navy, and the best general staff corps that the money of the nation can buy. The men who do the shooting cannot be matched in all the world. We have learned we have no right to expect such men to fight with their naked hands, and we must see to it that in the future they have the best ships, the best guns, the best equipment, army and navy, and the best general staff corps that the money of the nation can buy. The men who do the shooting cannot be matched in all the world. We have learned we have no right to expect such men to fight with their naked hands, and we must see to it that in the future they have the best ships, the best guns, the best equipment, army and navy, and the best general staff corps that the money of the nation can buy.

**DAVIS TELLS WHAT IS GAINED.**  
Minnesota Senator Points Out the Effect of the War Upon the American Nation.  
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The war with Spain has taught the American people their own strength, has raised them to a higher plane of patriotism, has appeased their discontent at and distrust of their own government, has consolidated the North and South, has settled and made obsolete many financial heresies, has made the United States an actual naval and military power, has demonstrated the necessity of securing control of the enormous markets of the Orient, and has enforced from foreign nations a respect for this government not heretofore shown by them.

**FAIRBANKS' VIEW OF THE WAR.**  
Lessons in Patriotism Are Being Imparted to the People—History Will Hold Our Cause Just.  
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The war has taught the American people that patriotism is all pervading; it has increased their love for their country and its institutions and strengthened their confidence in its beneficent government. Their conviction of the cause of human liberty has been enlarged.

**DELAY IN PEACE FETE PLANS.**  
Chairman Trux of the Committee to Be Absent from the City for Ten Days.  
Chicago, Aug. 12.—The chairman of the Peace Jubilee committee will be absent from Chicago for a week or ten days and during that time there will be no progress in the plans for the celebration. The transfer of his returns he will appoint the necessary committees, the most important being that of finance. He will ascertain by correspondence the views of his return whether appointments will be accepted by the persons whom he selects in the first instance. Where the office is decided it will be preferred to another individual, so there may be no delay in announcement after Mr. Trux's arrival home.

**Health Is Sure**  
When the Conditions of Good Health Exist  
What These Conditions Are and How to Maintain Them.  
They are pure, rich blood, good appetite, good digestion and the regular, normal action of all the organs of the body.

All these conditions of health are established and maintained by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, creates an appetite, tones the stomach.

The great cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla attests its wonderful curative power. Its effect upon the worn and exhausted system is every day before the eyes of the afflicted. It gives energy and vigor, and builds up sustains and vitalizes every function of the body.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.  
Hood's Pills are the favorite family medicine.

## EAST VICTORY FOR SOWAN.

His Capture of Mayaguez, Third City in Size in Porto Rico.

SPANISH TROOPS RUN

Pushing the Foe Rapidly Toward the Capital of the Island.

GEN. STONE'S BOLD WORK

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE, DEMOCRAT AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)  
Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 12. The capture of Hormigueros on Wednesday has been quickly followed by the occupation of Mayaguez by the Americans.

General Schwan's troops are now in possession of the place, which is the third largest city on the island. The 1,200 Spaniards whom he drove back at the first named place did not rally at Mayaguez, but, picking up what remaining force there was in that city, retired to Lares.

General Schwan sent orders ahead to find out the exact rallying place of the Spaniards. The garrison of Mayaguez comprised the Alfonso XIII. regiment and a battalion of guerrillas with mountain guns, under command of Colonel Soto.

The detachments of the signal corps operating in Porto Rico under Colonel James Allen are constructing telegraph lines at the rate of fifteen miles per day, and advance guards of General Miles' army are being kept in communication with Ponce. The American outpost at Cosmo is impregnable. General Roy Stone has pushed on toward the city of Lares, which is the headquarters of the Spaniards. He has pressed some natives into his service, and these, together with the men of the Signal Corps, who accompany him, made a demonstration last night before Arecibo. The chief of the demonstration was to give the Spaniards an idea that they had better not attack him. He pursued the same tactics at Lares and the demonstration brought from the Spaniards an offer to surrender. General Stone refused to accept this offer, however, on account of the smallness of his force, which numbers only about 200 men all told. The Spanish force was double that number.

The taking of Arecibo and Lares before General Schwan and Garretson are ready to form a junction of their own forces would change the plan, which was to give the Spaniards in all quarters a chance to run to San Juan if they were incited.

Rumors of pending peace negotiations between the United States and Spain continue to reach here. There are as yet, however, no signs of an interruption of the forward movement upon San Juan.

**Mayaguez an Important Town.**  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
London, Aug. 12.—An official dispatch has been received here from San Juan de Porto Rico confirming the report that the American troops have occupied Mayaguez, the important town on the Western coast of Porto Rico.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish garrison, consisting of a battalion of infantry and some guerrillas, with the two mountain guns, commanded by Colonel Tolo, made a sortie from the place and during the engagement which followed the Spaniards had three men killed and nine wounded.

Some guerrillas, it is added, overtook the Castillo band of insurgents at Cuevas yesterday and exchanged shots with the insurgents, who retired into the mountains.

**Bought by Commonwealth.**  
Calumet Gas Company Sells Two of Its Electric Light Plants for \$500,000.  
By transfers recorded yesterday the Commonwealth Electric company acquires property of the Calumet Gas company as a step in the Edison company's absorption of other electric light companies in the city. The plants are in Gardena boulevard, north of 15th street, and in Fifty-sixth street, 16 feet west of Wallace street, south front, 141x250x50 feet. The Calumet Gas company has a plant in 1906. The instrument is signed on behalf of the Calumet Gas company by Martin J. Russell, Vice President, and Lyman K. Walker, Secretary. The transfer includes all buildings and works, and the machinery. It is also intended to sell all property of the Calumet Gas company pertaining to the electric light business, with all electric machinery, etc., located at Ninety-sixth street and Erie avenue, South Chicago, but reserving all real property, real, personal and mixed, pertaining to its business of manufacturing, supplying, and selling gas. The document required \$500 in revenue stamps.

**Child Dies from Burns of July 4.**  
As a result of burns received on the Fourth of July, Mabel Alsip, 8-year-old daughter of Major Frank B. Alsip, died early yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, 455 West Superior street. Major Alsip was summoned to Chicago by a telegram, and at once left his post of duty with the First Illinois Cavalry. His brother, a Lieutenant in C Troop, started home with him.

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