YANKEES AND GERMANS

Admiral Dewey's Short and Emphatic Explanation to Von Diederichs.

The German Admiral Promptly Offers an Apology for His Actions.

Manila Bay, July 14.—In language marked by eloquence, force, and plainness, Admiral Dewey has informed Vice-Admiral Von Diederichs of the German squadron that the rules of the blockade of Manila Bay must be enforced, and that there must be no more meddling with American interests. The first letter of Dewey brought an apology from Von Diederichs and it was thought that there would be no more friction. Then the Germans followed with a protest against the action of the American fleet in overhauling the German craft on their many trips in and out of the harbor. That roused Dewey and he warmly replied that he would continue the overhauling process and would back it with solid shot. He also forcibly enquired if peace or war existed between the United States and Germany, and said that the German Admiral could make the pace what he desired, when he desired and where he desired. The first part of the negotiation was by letter, but the climax came on the quarter deck of the Olympia during a visit of the German flag lieutenant. The correspondence began five days ago, when Admiral Dewey protested in a letter to Vice-Admiral Von Diederichs against the general conduct of his fleet and instanced among other objections the use of searchlights at night, and interference in matters under control of the American fleet. The reply was in effect an apology. Von Diederichs said that he did not know he had transgressed in any respect, and expressed regret that his course had been so construed. Two days later Dewey received a protest from Von Diederichs against the overhauling of his vessels. He said he did not think they should be stopped every time they entered or left the harbor. He said that all of the vessels were known, and that he thought some dependence should be placed on the honor of himself and his men. Admiral Dewey replied that he had the right to know what vessels passed through his lines and that he intended to go on stopping and boarding all that did come. The climax in the negotiations came at a meeting with the junior officer bearing the message of the German Vice-Admiral on the quarter deck of the Olympia. Following that incident Von Diederichs announced that he would place the matter before the admirals of the foreign fleet, but it is improbable that anything will come of the plan. Admiral Dewey has not laid claim to the "right of visit" in the conduct of the blockade, but has insisted on the right of communication. Von Diederichs has virtually admitted that he has that right and it is so clear and well defined that it is beyond dispute Dewey has this port blockaded and has the right to communicate with every vessel that passes. That right he will maintain by force of arms.

The Germans deny that they prevented the insurgents from attacking Isla de Gradne on July 5, and make a very straightforward explanation. The officers of the Irene say that the steamer Filopinas, flying the insurgent flag, signalled them for information. They replied that they would not do so while the insurgent flag was kept flying, as that would mean recognition, but that if the flag were lowered they would reply. They deny that they prevented the attack or that they slipped their cable when the Raleigh and Concord came in.

The brigade of General Anderson honored with the selection as the first American troops to invade the Philippine islands, has settled down to the routine of camp life at Cavite arsenal and Fort St. Phillip. It has been a hard work to house, feed and discipline 2,500 men, the majority of whom are untrained in the serious phases of war, and it has not been accomplished without friction. There have been several rather serious clashes, but they have been passed with reprimands from headquarters, and the moral effect has been beneficial and no if greater punishment had been inflicted. The Oregon volunteers have been the greatest transgressors, and their actions have called for the strongest criticism. In the original assignment of quarters the staff of the Second Oregon was directed to take possession until a small building just outside of the gate of the arsenal and in front of the general group of buildings to which the men of the regiment were apportioned. A board of officers of the regiment declared that the quarters were not in a sanitary condition, Col. Summers approved the report, and the staff proceeded at once to occupy dryer and more comfortable quarters inside of Fort St. Phillip. All this was done without reference to brigade headquarters, and when news of it got there considerable surprise and some indignation at the failure of the Oregon officers to obey orders was expressed. The Oregonians had erred thoughtlessly, and when warned that there might be trouble they moved back to their old quarters. General explanations followed, the plan to have an official inquiry was abandoned, and later the Oregon officers were given better quarters in St. Phillip. The incident was still under discussion when four Oregon officers, Captains H. L. Heath, A. P. Prescott and H. L. Wells, and Lieut. G. G. Telfer were given permission to visit the rebel lines and overstayed their leave. They managed to go as far as the Pasig river, at a point perhaps ten miles to the rear of Manila, and were very likely saved from further humiliation than two days' confinement in their quarters by the fact that they gained very much valuable information. The party left Cavite on Sunday, July 10, under the guidance of Col. Arevilo, of General Aguinaldo's staff. Their failure to return that night was not generally remarked, but when Co. N, of the Second Oregon turned out the following morning without a single commissioned officer their absence was generally noted. By Monday night it was concluded that they had fallen into the hands of the Spanish, and had either been shot or captured. The party finally appeared on Tuesday morning. They were asked for an explanation for their prolonged absence and declared that they had been deceived as to distances, and that when they started to return on Monday night were driven back to Paranague by a gale. They were ordered to their quarters by Col. Summers and kept there until late the following day. They brought back valuable information, and that no siderable reconnaissance work and has doubt was deemed as extenuating by General Anderson, who was inclined in expressing himself to make light of the whole affair. General Anderson has sought all along to impress the volunteers with the necessity of obeying orders. A California officer who was a few minutes late at assembly was given a severe dressing down by the general, but the First Regiment has as a rule kept up to the standard. The camp at Cavite is on a war footing and it is quite a difficult matter for the independent young American to come down to the rigid rules that war calls for. He is willing and anxious to fight, and knows that he can only fight effectively when he becomes part of a smooth running machine, yet the transition is so sudden he cannot at once adopt himself to the new circumstances. He is getting a severe training at Cavite right now and will be an infinitely better soldier when the advance is sounded. The camp at Cavite has taken on a more orderly appearance. The Spanish prisoners are kept at work cleaning the avenues between the quarters and the men have arranged their barracks as neatly as possible. Nearly every battalion in the brigade has been out for a march toward Old Cavite and Pauanaque and every company is drilled morning and evening. Stores are still being brought in from the transports, and it will be several days yet before the latter will be discharged. The number of sick is rapidly diminishing, the use of the local fruit and swimming having been stopped. There are practically no sick in the First California, and less than 100 among the Oregon men.

An immense cavern, the use of which is problematical has been discovered in the north wall of Old Fort St. Phillip. Some of the members of the heavy battery detected a chink in the wall which is nearly twenty feet thick and twenty-five feet high, and by inserting a pick pried out one of the large stones. Capt. Geary was sent for and under his direction a large opening was made in the wall. It revealed an L shaped chamber with a depth of twelve feet, a height of fifteen feet, and a greatest width of ten feet. In the damp ground was found fragments of human bones and the explorers were forced to the horrible conclusion that some unfortunate prisoners were walled up and left to die. In the rear walls was a niche used for a light and there were still traces of the blackening from the flame. A meat tin of modern make was the only thing besides the bones that was found in the cavern. None of the Spanish prisoners and none of the insurgents could offer any explanation as to the place. None of them had even heard of it and those who were permitted to enter examined it with unfeigned curiosity. The suggestion that it was barbarously made the living tomb of some unfortunate offender against the Spanish rule of murder seems tenable as it is isolated from the other dungeons and distant from the regular burial ground. There is another uncanny place inside the stockade of Fort St. Phillip. It is the wall against which condemned prisoners stood to face their executioners. It is dotted and furrowed with hundreds of bullets and stands as an uninscribed tablet to a reign of blood. Volley after volley has been sent against it and countless were the poor victims who fell before it to die in their own blood. Near the wall stand a group of old brass mortars that were cast over a century ago, and a long row of old smooth-bore rifles. Fort St. Phillip covers several acres of ground, and was built by designers who hoped to defy time and the elements. Its outer walls are all between fifteen ad twenty feet thick, and the structures within the enclosure are all solidly built. There is a pretty garden in the interior court and it relieves the severity of the mountains of stone. It is Admiral Dewey's favorite spot in Cavite and he has asked the military authorities to preserve the garden with its walks lined by rows of huge cannon balls, and to make no radical changes in the buildings.

Aguinaldo has given up the palace of the governor of Cavite and removed to Baker. The reason for his removal and the length of time he intends to remain away are not known. He has been desirous for several weeks of paying a visit to Amus, where he has many enthusiastic and influential supporters, also so wanted to personally direct operations against Malate and inspect his lines. It has also been asserted that he was anxious to get away from the close watch he knew the Americans were keeping on him. He went very quietly on the 10th inst., surrounded by a trusted guard and attended by his staff. He was given an ovation at Baker, but none of the rabble were allowed to come very close to him. He paid a visit to Imus and had a lengthy conference with the local leaders.

History is being made rapidly in Cavite. On July 13 on Cavite plaza was played the first game of baseball in the annals of sport of that place. A team from the First California went down to defeat before a nine of Regulars in a seven inning game by the one-sided score of 18 to 8. Two thousand soldiers and 1,000 natives saw the game. The former called it poor baseball and the latter are still wondering. The sympathies of Filopines were for the umpire.

When Captain General Agustin is given the ultimatum of the American fleet the army that he must either surrender or fight the invaders will be ready for the attack. Dewey has practically made a new chart of the portion of the bay upon which Manila faces, and there will be no uncertainty when necessity compels the manoeuvreing of his ships. He has also secured the location of all of the Spanish batteries with the range necessary to reach them, and if there is a bombardment it will be accurate from the opening gun. Much of the preliminary work on the water front has been done by Lieut. C. G. Calkins, navigating officer of the Olympia, who is one of the most valuable men in the fleet. With energy and courage the navigator of the flagship has carried his work forward and he has made soundings from Cavite on the south to Malaban on the north. He has carried his investigations to within a few hundred yards of the batteries on the Lunets, and once when very close to the breakwater, off the mouth of the Pasig, the bewildered Spanish sentry presented arms to him. The sentry could not believe he was an American, but felt sure he was an officer and showed him the honor due. General Anderson, too, has been active and has made a very close examination of the country north and south of the city. The most successful of his expeditions was conducted by Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, aide-de-camp, who succeeded in finding a man who had aided in the location of the mines laid on the land sides of the city. Clark forced his way to the town of Sasig and brought the man to Cavite. In a week General Anderson will be in possession of a map showing the complete defences of Manila and the location of every mine that has been laid. Lieut. Henry P. McCain has also covered a great deal of ground north and south of the city and his reports contain much valuable information. Lt.-Col. Victor Du Boce, of the First California, has also been entrusted with conprepared a map of the roads and towns between Cavite and Manila. All of the information thus gleaned has been carefully compiled and will be invaluable in making plans for the investment of the besieged city. Reports have reached Anderson that the Spaniards have no outlet to the rear of Manila and that supplies are being brought in from the east coast. The investigations made so far have not disclosed the truth or falsity of the report. The completeness of the insurgent lines about the city is questioned, but it is doubted that any great amount of supplies could be gotten though. It has also been reported that there are 5,000 Spanish troops at Cebu who will try to come to the relief of the city. It is doubted that they could be transported to Luzon even of they were in earnest about coming.

MARTIN J. EGAN.

The Montevideo arrived this morning and will begin loading at once.

NEWFOUNDLAND COMMISSION.

French Shore and Other Grievances to be Officially Investigated.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 15.—The colonial government to-day received a despatch from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, stating that Her Majesty's government has decided to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the state of affairs on the Newfoundland French treaty shores and as to legislation or other measures required to work out the treaty. The composition of the commission and the scope of its inquiry are to be settled at once.

Reliable local reports presumably due to the information brought by Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, state that the commissioners will likely be Sir John Bramsden, permanent under secretary of state for the colonies, and Admiral Erskine, formerly in command of the British North American fleet.

FORFEITED BALL GAME.

New York Club Official Made Loser and to Pay Heavy Fine to Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The board of directors of the National League Association baseball clubs held a meeting at the Hotel Walton here to-day and sustained the forfeiture to the Baltimore club of the New York Baltimore game of July 25, imposed a fine of $1,000 on the New York club to be paid to Baltimore, and directed the Baltimore club to suspend player Holmes for the balance of the season. The New York club was relieved of the payment to the Baltimore club of any portion of the gate receipts of that date.

SEA POWER.

A Governing Factor in the Affairs of Nations—The Late War an Illustration.

London, Aug. 15.—A Times editorial article emphasizing the tremendous lesson of sea power evinced in the war between Spain and the United States says: "Nothing but a miracle or cosmic catastrophe could have averted an ultimate collision between the growing sea power of the United States and the waning Spanish empire.

"Sea power in this sense caused war, and was its governing factor from first to last. It is a lesson to the whole world and the full import of which can hardly be discerned as yet, for the fulfilment by the United States of the imperial destiny foreordained by the genius of her people to exhaustive but aggressive, will be attended by consequences of vital moment, alike to the old world and the new one."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Reiterates His Conclusion to Give Government Free Hand for International Affairs.

Cape Breton, Aug. 15.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a meeting of Conservative electors here on Saturday. Speaking of the coming Quebec conference he said that although he had arranged for an active campaigning programme for this summer he considered that the interests of the country required a postponement, and as it has been the aim of his party always to sink party advantage where the interests of the country was at stake he would not carry out the arrangements made. He referred to the recent Spanish-American war and the resultant friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies and the consequent favorable opportunity for settling important questions between Canada and the country to the south. He compared this with the existing conditions on the occasion of a former conference with Washington. In this case the opposition would strengthen the hands of the government. He urged attention to the electoral lists owing to the changed election law and urged every individual to take a deep interest in the revision, seeing that no name was left off and thus secure the party a triumph when election day arrives.

He briefly compared the Liberal regime with Conservative rule and said: "I am unable to put my finger on one single act of the Liberal government that has benefited the country, except where they followed the steps and policy of the Conservative party."

Sir Charles admitted the present prosperity of Canada but said the Liberal party obtained office by a fluke and he hesitated not to say that the Conservatives would be returned at the next electoral fight by as signal a victory as in 1878.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Summer Session Will Not Be Over Before the End of This Month.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—The legislature sat only an hour to-day, the feature of the session being the introduction by Premier Hardy of the fisheries bill. The constables bill will be introduced to-morrow and it is probable that the debate on it will last for several days. The house certainly will not rise before the end of August.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED IN TWO WEEKS.

Griffith's Magic Liniment the Greatest Rheumatic Remedy Known—The First Application Relieved.

Mr. Robert Latimer, of Langley Prairie, B.C., writes: I cannot speak too strongly of the merits of Griffith's Magic Liniment. I had been troubled with rheumatism for many years. During that time I tried every remedy I thought would give me relief. Nothing I could get gave me any relief until using Griffith's Magic Liniment. I rubbed the liniment on as directed for two weeks, night and morning, after which my rheumatism entirely left me and has not troubled me since. It is a wonderful remedy. Griffith's Magic penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue to the very bone; relieves pains and aches with a power impossible with any other remedy.

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

THE PARTING SHOTS.

Peace Proclamation Ended Two Days' Bombardment of Manzanillo—Porto Rico Casualties.

Havana Batteries at Last Score Making Hole in Bombarding Flagship.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 13.—Advices were received by General Shafter this morning to the effect that Manzanillo was bombarded yesterday, day and night and again this morning. General Shafter at once cabled to the Spanish commander at Manzanillo that peace had been declared and requested him to advise the American commander of the fact under a flag of truce, which he did, and the shelling of the town ceased.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Adjutant General Corbin to-night received the following cablegram: "Ponce, Aug. 13.—To the Secretary of War, Washington: General Wilson reports Major Lancaster with Potts' battery at 1.30 p.m., 12th inst., quickly silenced enemy's battery at Acomanta, near Aibonn, and drove him from his position and rifle pits. No infantry fire on our part. Lieut. John P. Haynes, 4th artillery, struck by a stray Mauser bullet, not seriously wounded. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing one and wounding four. (Signed) Miles."

Key West, Aug. 13.—The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomah and the auxiliary yacht Sylvia were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly after 5 yesterday morning. One ten or twelve-inch shell struck the San Francisco's stem as she turned to get out of range and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters and smashing his bookcase to fragments. Nobody was injured and being under orders not to attack the batteries the ships retreated as fast as their engines could carry them.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Comments of the Press Upon Alleged Alliance With Russia.

London, Aug. 13.—The morning papers express the growing indignation of the country at the position of affairs in China. The Daily Graphic says: "If this state of things continues the guns will go off themselves."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, who proposes to divulge the terms of the long existing secret treaty between China and Russia, says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderating influence in all questions of commercial and international politics, while Russia will support China against all 'open door' demands. Russian finance will assist China in internal developments and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas. Railways will be built in the joint interests of the two countries under Russia's practical control.

"Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval forces, and China will co-operate with Russia as an ally. The treaty has been signed. That it becomes operative at the present moment except to the Pekin-Hankow and Nin Chang contracts is significant.'

The manager of the Hankow and Shanghai Bank in London, in the course of an interview yesterday said: "I believe the Pekin-Hankow line, owing to the natural obstacles and costliness will never be built, Russia merely wishing to keep England out."

The French press comments generally upon the situation, and the newspapers in Berlin and Vienna do not hide their satisfaction at the discomfiture of England. The continental press regard the prospect of an Anglo-American alliance as chimerical. These pournals consider that the United States has had enough of war for the present, and will not care to give Great Britain any more than moral support. Therefore, they argue, England will not likely pick a quarrel with Russia, but content herself with seeking compensation elsewhere.

A special despatch from Shanghai says. "Rusian agents are again intriguing to obtain control at the Chinese maritime customs department."

The correspondent of the Times, telegraphing in reference to the Pekin-Hankow contract says: "The rebuff is all the more serious because the Tsung Li Yamen gave assurances that a decree confirming the contract would not be issued after a further conference with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial which reflects the general opinion of London morning papers, comments upon the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury and all responsible officials are leaving London at such a critical moment, and says: "The curtain deliberately drops upon a scene of national humiliation and national indignation."

AFTER THE WAR.

Preparations for Receiving the Sick and Wounded—Military Government for the Islands.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Preparations are making to receive the battleships and armored cruisers under orders to come north. The war department was busy all day with matters pertaining to the cessation of hostilities. Secretary Alger consulted the President for some time and when he returned he said the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico would not be announced today. There was no need for haste, he said, as by the terms of the protocol ten days were allowed for the selection of the commissioners.

There has been some speculation as to who will be commissioners. Nearly all of the prominent officers of the army have been canvassed, both volunteer and regular, and it seems to be generally conceded that General Lee will be one of the commissioners for Cuba on account of his knowledge of the conditions of the island. General Brooke and General Henry are mentioned as probable commissioners for Porto Rico.

The subject of mustering out a part of the volunteer forces has been considered and it is probable the total force will be reduced to 15,000 men. This mustering out will begin at once.

Garrisons of both regular and volunteer soldiers will remain in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Manila and Porto Rico will be governed through the army at present and probably the authority which the United States exerts in Cuba will be by the same method. This state of affairs is likely to continue until congress meets.

It is the understanding of the war department that the Spanish soldiers in all places over which the United States exercises authority will be virtually prisoners of war and under the orders of the United States officers in command.

The war department is now exercising every effort in the direction of the care of the sick and wounded soldiers and is pushing forward the plans to make the troops more comfortable.

Playa del Este, Aug 13.—The American warships New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa and Texas will sail to-morrow for Tompkinsville unless the navy department decides that they shall wait for the troops from Santiago de Cuba.

CLAUS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Condemned Murderer at Nanaimo Takes a Dose of Strychnine.

Nanaimo, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Joseph Claus, the condemned murderer, made an attempt at suicide this afternoon, by taking a dose of what is supposed to have been strychnine obtained by some mysterious means. At 8 o'clock this evening he was recovering under the treatment of Dr. McKechnie. The hangmen is set for 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

TACOMA TENNIS FINALS.

Foulkes and Pooley Play a Brilliant Game but Fail to Win.

Tacoma, Aug. 13.— (Special) — The eighth annual tennis tournament for the Pacific Northwest championships was to have closed to-day but owing to the great number of entries and unusual length of the matches it was impossible to complete more than four of the five finals left for to-day, although play was continued until dark. Every event was hotly contested.

The final in the men's doubles was the greatest tennis match ever witnessed here. Hurd and Russell, of Seattle, finaly won from Foulkes and Pooley of Victoria in a five set match that lasted from 3.30 until 7 p.m., the score being 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 4-6, 12-10.

Miss Riley and S. R. Russell won the mixed championship finals against Foulkes and Miss Clapham, of Victoria, by a score of 10-12, 6-4, 6-3.

Hurd and Russell, of Seattle, will play in the finals for the singles championship and Thorne cup, this match being postponed until Wednesday.

Miss Riley and Mrs. Rollins, of Seattle, won the ladies' doubles in the final round against Miss Keown and Mrs. Snow, of Tacoma.

The fifth event, the ladies' singles championship for the Cassidy cup, was won by Miss Riggs, of Tacoma, playing against Miss Keown, of Tacoma.

The game between Foulkes and Pooley against Russell and Hurd was a wonderful exhibition of high class tennis. Brilliancy was not wanting, but steadiness, scientific placing and manoeuvring for position at the net, and wonderful team work in covering the court, were features of the game. When Foulkes once obtained position at the net he kept his opponents far beyond their base line, placing with great speed and accuracy. His smashes of overhead balls were models of style and effectiveness. Pooley's support of Foulkes was very good, far better than last year, and that the Seattle pair won speaks much for their steadiness and clever team work.

AUGUSTIN GOING HOME.

Captain-General of the Philippines Makes His Escape on a German Cruiser.

Hongkong, Aug. 15.—Gen. Augustin, captain-general of the Philippines, arrived by the Kaiserin Augusta. He refuses to be interviewed and will say nothing except that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. It is a significant fact that while the fastest German cruiser brought Gen. Augustin, she brings only a small package of mail for the German consul. The consul is not in Canton and his mail matter remains unopened. The precise facts are not known, but it is supposed that Gen. Augustin fled from the Philippines.

The Spanish consul here has not yet sent to Manila the news that the protocol has been signed and possibly the Spaniards at Manila will discredit the account to be brought them by the British steamer Australian as she was chartered by the Americans. The opinion here is that the Germans have arranged matters with Captain-General Augustin. The insurgents now at Hongkong are not satisfied with the terms of peace proposed by the Americans.

Madrid, Aug. 15.—The government has received from Captain-General Blanco a despatch tendering his resignation, the reason given by General Blanco for resigning is that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba. The government is also informed that General Augustin, governor-general of the Philippines, will leave Manila for Spain by the first mail steamer, giving his command to the second in rank.

MANILA SURRENDERED.

It was Bombarded Last Saturday and Given Up Unconditionally.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The department of state has just posted the following despatch which arrived at 11:15 p.m., Aug. 15, from Consul General Williams at Hongkong: "Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and through to Hongkong. I credit report."

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Story of Preparations for Trouble With Russia—Customs Inspector Visiting.

Vancouver, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—One of the officers of the flagship Imperieuse is responsible for the statement that six more British warships are being sent to Esquimalt. A C.P.R. official recently returned from Montreal, states that the car shops there are turning out an unusually large number of troop cars under high pressure. This news, together with the statement that the C.P.R. steamers Athenian and Tartar are to be sold to the British government for troop ships would indicate that preparations may be under way to strengthen the Esquimalt station as a precaution against threatened trouble with Russia.

The cedar shell of the Vancouver Rowing Club was smashed to pieces to-day by colliding with Admiral Palliser's launch anchored in the stream.

At a meeting of the licensing board today a by-law repealing the music hall by-law was passed.

General Superintendent McMichael of the Canadian customs will arrive to-morrow. His mission is not known, but it is thought changes in the working of the offices here will be the result of his visit.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

An Upward Market in New York, With All Offerings Readily Absorbed.

New York, Aug. 14.—The stock market was remarkably active and buoyant all day to-day. There was an occasional halt in the upward tendency when the price of some leading stock was advanced to a level which invited unusually heavy offerings. Some of these offerings were on speculative profit taking, and some were from London holdings of stocks which were brought out by the present attractive level of prices, as compared with that formerly prevailing, but no volume of offerings seemed sufficient to check the steady upward tendency of the market, and everything was absorbed with eagerness.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The stock markets here were quiet but distinctly firm to-day, the feature being the strong demand for American and Argentine stocks. The latter were bought chiefly by Berlin. American securities were dealt in exclusively for New York, and there was also much English and German buying. The demand largely centered in Erie preferred and Union Pacific and Northern Pacific shares. Prices in the street closed quiet at the top, with a hopeful outlook. There was a further small recovery in Grand Trunk. Apart from the directions indicated, general business remains so stagnant that the closing of the stock exchange next Saturday is mooted. The question is being considered also whether the exchange shall be closed every Saturday during September. The money market was firm at 1½ per cent, mainly on apprehensions about the exchange position in New York. It may harden further. The Berlin market was firm."

Closing prices: Cotton Oil, 29; Tobacco, 128⅛; Sugar, 138⅝; Spirits, 13¼; do. pfd., 37⅛; A. T. & S. F., all paid, 14¼; do. pfd., 36⅝; B. & O., 16¼; Bay State Gas, 3⅝; C. B. & Q., 84; C. & O., 25¼; C. R. & Q., 115⅞; C. Gas, 102⅛; C. & N. W., 134⅝; C. R. I. & P., 104⅝; C. M. & St. P., 108⅝; C. C. C. & St. L., 44⅞; D. & H., 109½; J. C., 92⅝; L. E. & W., 15⅝; do. pfd., 73½; L. & N., 86½; Manhattan, 101⅛; Mo. Pac., 38; N. Lead, 37⅝; N. P. com. new, 36⅝; do. pfd., 75½; N. Y. C. & H., 120; N. Y. L. E. & W., 14¼; do. first pfd., 37⅝; N. Y. O. & W., 162; Omaha com., 84¼; Pac. Mail, 33¼; P. & R., all paid, 18⅛; S. Ry., U. S. Leather pfd., 70½; U. S. Rubber, 45¼; do. pfd., 105; U. P. receipts, 27⅝; Wabash pfd., 20⅝; W. U., 93½; Met. Ry., 159; Rapid Transit, 67¼.

C. P. R. in London, 86¼.

Money on call, nominally 1½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3¼ to 4 per cent.; sterling exchange steady at 4 83½ to ⅝ for demand, and at $4. 84 to ¼ for 60 day posted rates, $4.84½ to $4.85, and $4.86½; commercial bills, $4.83 to ½.

Silver certificates, 58⅝ to 59¼c.; bar silver, 59⅝c.; Mexican dollars, 46c.

Copper, firm; brokers' $11.87½; exchange, $11.75 to $12. Lead firm; brokers' $3.85; exchange, $4.05 to $4.10.

Wheat closed: Sept., 70½c.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Wheat closed: Aug., 69½c.; Sept., 65c.; Dec., 33¼c.; May, 33c. Corn, August, 32⅝c.; Sept., 32⅝c.; Dec., 32½ to 32⅝c.; May, 34½ to 34⅝c. Oats, Sept., 20½c.; May, 23 to 23¼c. Pork, Sept., $9.10; Oct., $9.12½; Dec., $9.20. Lard, Sept., $5.30; October, $5.35; Dec., $5.40. Ribs, Sept., $5.25; Oct., $5.25.

THE CARLISTS.

Their Chief Discourages Insurrectionists But Disapproves of Government's Course.

London, Aug. 15.—A special despatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, says the following inspired statement has been made there: "Notwithstanding his disapproval of the course the government at Madrid is taking Don Carlos maintains his firm intention to discourage any actual rising in Spain and is using all his influence to quell insurrectionary tendencies and attempted uprisings in Spain and on the part of his too devoted followers."

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Cleveland pacing contingent of Toronto to attend the Dominion bicycle meet at Winnipeg on September 5 and 6. They will furnish a squad, a triplet and seven tandems together with riders. This contingent will be one of the big attractions at the meet.

His Excellency Sha King Chang, who has for the past four years represented His Imperial Majesty the Chinese Emperor at Berlin, passed through Winnipeg on Sunday last en route to Pekin, accompanied by his wife, private secretary and a suite of four attaches. They sail from Vancouver.

The Torontos were defeated by the Capitals at Toronto on Saturday 6 goals to 3. The Cornwalls defeated the Shamrocks 4 to 1 at Cornwall.

The Dominion trades congress meeting at Winnipeg will assemble on the 16th instead of the 13th.

CASH FOR CUBAN ARMY.

United States Will Furnish Fifteen Millions to Pay the Men Off.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.—A secret meeting was held to-night at the palace between the commanding officers of the American army and the Cuban leaders. The strictest secrecy was maintained, but it can be said with good authority that General Garcia was present. The meeting lasted an hour and a half. The information got out to the effect that the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed and that it was resolved to disband the Cuban army and that the United States should pay the men off. This involves the expenditure of $15,000,000, but it is most important to the prosperity of the island, whose wealth is entirely agricultural. Nobody, planter or farmer, dares to cultivate his lands while the insurgents are in the field rioting and burning.

MARVELLOUS IF TRUE.

American Regiment Attacked by Fifteen Thousand Spaniards Suffers No Loss.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—General Schwan's column was attacked yesterday between Mayaguez and Lares. As the 11th infantry under Colonel Burke was descending the valley of Rio Grande, they were fired upon from a hillside by a force of 15,000 Spaniards who were going towards the north. The fire was returned and the Spaniards were repulsed it is believed with considerable loss. Colonel Soto, the commander of Mayaguez district, was wounded and was afterwards overtaken in a wayside cottage. The Americans suffered no loss. The artillery and cavalry were not engaged. General Schwan had not received notice of the signing of the protocol when the action occurred, but obtained it yesterday afternoon. The reports from General Miles are meagre.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Spaniards in Cuba Profit by American Rule—Red Cross Relief Work—Santiago Customs.

The Cuban autonomist government has resigned.

It is believed that the Spanish government will decline to accept the resignation of Governor Generals Blanco and Augustin.

Havana telegrams represent the Spanish element in the colony as favoring American education as the best means to insure prosperity and avert anarchy.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, who represented Spain in the peace negotiations at Washington, has been decorated with the grand cross of the order of Charles Third.

The official reports submitted to Gen. Shafter by the collector of the port of Santiago shows the customs revenue from July 20 to August 12th to be $84,215, an excellent showing for the first fortnight of American administration.

Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society has cabled President McKinley requesting that a vessel be given her at once for the purpose of taking relief supplies to the starving Cubans in Havana.

The mail service between the United States and Spain will be resumed promptly so far as the United States is concerned.

Secretary Alger said yesterday that he believed the President's proclamation announcing the signing of the protocol had reached Manila.

THE RETURN FROM CUBA.

All the American Troops Will be Away by Thursday Next.

Washington, Aug. 15.—A cable message was received this morning at the war department from Gen. Shafter from Santiago de Cuba, saying he expects the last of the troops of his corps (the Fifth) will have left Santiago by Thursday next and he will start for home next Saturday.

KILLED BY TORNADO.

Seven People Lose Their Lives in Minnesota and Much Property Destroyed.

Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—A Canby, Minn., special to the Journal says: "A tornado last night struck 12 miles northeast of this place, killed seven people, destroyed many buildings and did great damage to the crops. The entire family of Joseph H. Hutchison, including his wife and four children, were killed, also Peter Juglin. The storm was not wide in extent, but very violent. Seven people are missing and some of them may be killed. The storm was on the border between southwestern Minnesota and Dakota."

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

What Next to Do With Them—the Problem Now Engaging Washington Attention.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Post will say to-morrow regarding the personnel of the military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico that it is probable that the names will be as follows: Cuban commission, Major General J. T. Wade, Major General M. C. Butler and Admiral W. Thompson. Porto Rico commission, Major General John H. Brooke, Major General Theodore Schwan and Admiral Warfield Scheley.

The reconstruction of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and throughout the Spanish West Indies is receiving earnest consideration in official quarters and at the White House to-day. The President saw a number of prominent callers in connection with this reconstruction in our new insular dependencies. General Fitzhugh Lee spent some time with the President over Cuban affairs. While no announcement was made the impression prevails that General Lee would be one of the Cuban military commissioners to be named within a few days. Acting Secretary Alger of the navy also saw the President concerning Cuban affairs.

CROP REPORTS.

Minnesota and Two Dakotas Show Immense Increase Over Last Year.

Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—The Journal prints to-day the annual crop estimate of spring wheat for Minnesota and the two Dakotas made by its commercial editor, H. E. Jones. Mr. Jones has for several years made personal inspection of the crope in all three states and has been fortunate in approximating the quantity and quality of the yield very closely. He estimates the yield this year for the three states at 190,000,000 bushels, as against 130,000,000 bushels in 1897. This distributed as follows: Minnesota yield, 880,000,000, acreage 5,500,000; North Dakota yield, 63,800,000, acreage, 4,700,000; South Dakota yield, 36,000,000, acreage, 3,000,000; total yield, 189,800,000; acreage, 13,200,000. The average yield per acre shows less increase, however, than the total yield would indicate; because of an increase of acreage of about 2,000,000.

BLUNDERS AT SANTIAGO.

Correspondent of the London Times Tells of Tactical Mistakes on Both Sides.

London, Aug. 15.—The Santiago correspondent of the Times who acted as interpreter for General Shafter during the interview preceding the surrender of Santiago describes fully the fighting and capitulation of the city and criticizes severely the tactical blunders made, the opportunities missed and the lack of information of the enemy's movements displayed by both Spaniards and Americans. The correspondent says the necessity for the surrender of Santiago is no more evident now than it was before.

The first of the races between the Dominion yacht and the American challenger for the Seawanahaka cup took place Saturday, the Dominion yacht winning by six seconds after a close race all the way. The Americans claim that immediately after the first gun was fired the Dominion on port fouled the Challenger on starboard and that the Challenger had to go about. A protest has been entered.

J. Little, of Fort Simpson, who came down on the Cutch from the North yesterday morning, says that on the Skeena there is considerable excitement over the new discoveries in the Tagish lake district. He is of opinion that nearly all those on the tramp over the Ashcroft trail, or as many as have not lost their health and means, will seek these new gold fields on their arrival at Hazleton instead of continuing the journey to the Yukon. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonia has just returned, he states, from a successful trip up river and was about to leave for up stream again when he left Simpson.

A large number of miracles are again reported from the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. A correspondent of La Presse, Montreal, describes the wonderful cure of a crippled girl of 15 and of a number of other afflicted persons.

"I hear that Bilkins is courting trouble." "Hows' that?" "He's called on that black-eyed North Dakota grass-widow four times last week." —Cleveland Leader.