

## Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GARE, Editor and Publisher.

## PROTÉGÉ SIGNED.

## The Madrid Government Accepts Our Terms.

## And Instructs Ambassador Cambon to Sign Peace Instrument.

## Gen Lawton to Govern the Province of Santiago.

## A Batch of Miscellaneous Telegraph News from All Parts of the World.

### Spain Approves the Protocol.

Madrid special: The Government has received the protocol. The cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m. Thursday, having approved it. The Government will take steps in Paris, but says the commissioners have not yet been appointed. The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is assured that the negotiations for a peace treaty will take place in Paris, but says the commissioners have not yet been appointed. The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

### Lawton Will Command.

A department of the army to be known as the Department of Santiago, has been created. Major General Henry W. Lawton was assigned to the command. He will take steps in Paris, but says the commissioners have not yet been appointed. The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

### Peace for Sampson.

The President has determined to recommend to Congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers.

### Clark of the Oregon.

Capt. Clark of the Oregon, will be recommended for an advance of six numbers.

### Peach Crop Injured.

Klamath (Ill.) special: The peach crop in this part of the State is being very much injured by the rot in the orchards, which first made its appearance last week, since which time thousands of bushels have fallen from the trees in a rotten state.

### Peas Axiomatic.

The Rome Tribune says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Mons. Martelli, apostolic delegate in the United States, and Mons. Almogara, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, endeavoring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

### Fatal Wreck.

A fatal wreck occurred on the El Rio branch of the Washburn Railroad at Chubbuck, near Fort Wayne, Ind. A large number of cars were derailed, the majority lost being cars, and three men lost their lives. The wreck was caused by the train breaking in two.

### Killed by a Poole.

A special from St. Louis says: United States Postoffice Inspector Dice received information that a posse of citizens had killed William McHenry, a man who had been indicted for the murder of F. Z. Taylor, postmaster of Melvin, I. T.

### Eat Dog Meat.

The richest of those in Manila are suffering for food. There is no good meat. Some have eaten the dogs that are supposed to be hungers. Many are ill, and the situation is growing critical.

### Accepts the Challenge.

The New York Yacht Club has unanimously voted to accept the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to race for the America cup.

### Head Cut Off.

Ben Fidler, aged 62, unemployed, an employee of Brinkman's very stable, at Terre Haute, Ind., was caught in the elevator at the stable and his head cut off by a falling weight. The headless body remained on the second floor while the body dropped below.

### Fell Through a Shaft.

J. H. Conrad, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of J. H. Conrad & Co., was instantly killed by falling through an elevator shaft in his warehouse, Chicago.

### Killed by Live Wire.

While leaning from a window of the Shamokin Valley knitting works at Shamokin, Pa., Miss Jennie Allison, aged 18 years, was electrocuted by her nose coming in contact with a telephone wire that had been crossed by a live arc light wire.

### Tramps Capture a Train.

Fifty tramps captured a Great Northern freight train at Grand Forks, N. D., and ran it to Laramie, where they were captured by officers and citizens. They offered stubborn resistance.

### On Arizona Avenue a Murderer.

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### Destructive Fire at Birmingham, N. D.

The best portion of the city of Birmingham, N. D., was consumed by fire, utterly destroying hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars' worth of property.

### Ethiopian Shock Causes a Panic.

There was a severe earthquake shock at Messina, Island of Sicily. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, but there was no damage done.

## ATTACK ON MERRITT

### American Land Forces Are Set Upon by Spaniards.

### 200 DONS SHOT DOWN.

### Fighting Lasts Three Hours, but Only Nine Americans Are Killed.

### Bloody Battle Follows an Assault on United States Troops Near Manila on the Night of July 31—After Nearly Three Hours of Fierce Fighting the Spanish Forces Are Beaten Back with Over Five Hundred Casualties—Volunteers Fight Bravely.

### Brigade special:

A heavy land engagement between the American and Spanish forces took place on the night of July 31 at Manila. The Spanish led in the attack, attempting to turn our right. After three hours of fighting the Spanish were repulsed with the loss of over two hundred killed and three hundred wounded. Our loss was only nine killed and forty-four wounded. The American troops engaged were the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Battalion, First California Battalion, Third Infantry United States regulars and Battery A, of 1st Cal.

Our volunteers made a glorious defense against upwards of 3,000 men who composed the attacking forces. The fight took place before Malate and was an attempt to capture Merritt's position. Gen. Green's force, numbering 4,000 men, had been advancing and intruding. The arrival of the third expedition under MacArthur filled the Spaniards with rage, and they determined to take before Camp Dewey could be re-inforced. The trenches extended from the beach 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents. Sunday was the insurgent feast day, and

### Brig. General Francis V. Greene.

their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and B of the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Utah light were ordered to re-enforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two companies of the Third Infantry, who fought with rifles, were sent up to re-enforce the Pennsylvania. The enemy was repulsed and the trenches were re-inforced. The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two companies of the Third Infantry, who fought with rifles, were sent up to re-enforce the Pennsylvania. The enemy was repulsed and the trenches were re-inforced.

### SPANIARDS SUSPECT BRITAIN.

Secretary Shafter has sent instructions to the Spaniards to suspect Britain.

### Offer to Mediate Has Not Yet Been Accepted.

The Madrid Liberal says that the Government is occupied with questions arising from Great Britain's offer to mediate between Spain and the United States. The offer, though regarded favorably, has not been accepted. The paper remarks that the presence of a large British fleet at Gibraltar is an obvious indication of the United States even if there is not a formal alliance. England has always hitherto been friendly to the United States.

### SAGASTA HAS A BODY GUARD.

Noted Bull Fighter Shadows the Spanish Prime Minister.

Owing to rumors of an anarchist rising in Madrid, Sagasta has been taken to the palace. Gen. Aguilera, Governor of Madrid, has made a personal inspection of the palace guards. An amusing incident in connection with the rising has been furnished by the bull fighter Chabrita, who followed the prime minister's carriage in a cab, and shadowed Sagasta, glaring fiercely at all the passers-by for the purpose of preventing an assault on the prime minister.

### BLANCO BLAMED BY CERVERA.

In his report of the destruction of his fleet, made to Madrid, Admiral Cervera blames Gen. Blanco for his present predicament and the cause that led up to it. Cervera says that Blanco ordered him to enter the harbor and later ordered him to leave it, much against the admiral's judgment. Blanco's orders were so positive, Cervera says, that he immediately followed the order, knowing well that he was facing almost certain destruction.

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### Quarters Used by Cervera and Men Will Be Needed Sept. 15.

Unless peace is declared and the Spanish officers held prisoner at Manila, the returned home by Sept. 15 the Navy Department will have to find other accommodations for Admiral Cervera and his men. The quarters which related to the United States and all the prisoners except Cervera are held will be required for the naval cadets who begin the academic term on September 15.

### MAY HAVE TO MOVE PRISONERS.

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### Artillery Camp at Malate, the Scene of the Battle.

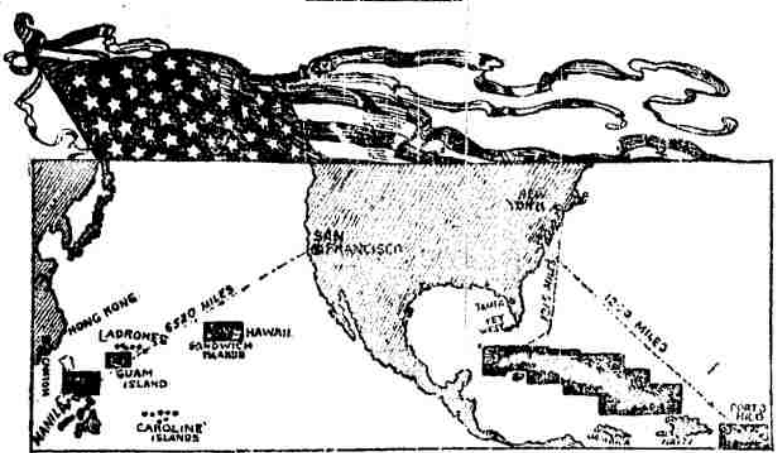
Paid in Regrets.

A San Francisco dispatch says a constant stream of non-residents is presently coming into the United States Government for losses sustained at the hands of Cuban troops, robbery and plunder, during the insurgent war. The Government is promptly returning to the sufferers with an expression of regret.

### Panic Among Hong Kong Leaders.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that the prospect of the United States abandoning the Philippines has caused a panic among the leaders of the Chinese revolutionaries. The Chinese are panicking, but there was no damage done.

## UNCLE SAM'S NEW TERRITORY, AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.



### COAMO IS CAPTURED.

Seven of Our Soldiers Wounded in the Capture of Coamo.

Gen. Wilson took possession of the town of Coamo, in Porto Rico, after a spirited fight, in which twenty Spaniards were killed and two hundred made prisoners. Seven Americans were wounded, one seriously. The attack was made by the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second and Third Wisconsin. Artillery was brought into play and trained upon the insurgent blockhouses. The general's aim proved so true that nearly every shot struck the antiquated fortifications and sent splinters flying in every direction. The Spaniards made a stubborn resistance, but were gradually driven back. Kratz-Jorgensen, in the hands of the Americans did fearful execution. The Spanish commander, Col. Ilerca, and Captain Lopez are among the killed. Coamo is on the direct route from Ponce to San Juan, and is considered a strong military point. A large garrison will be left to guard the prisoners and hold the town. Native resistance to Coamo greeted the Americans affably, after their terror had subsided. They joined with spirit in the raising of "Old Glory" over the town.

### COAL BUNKERS WERE ON FIRE.

Troops on the Morgan City Were in Great Danger.

The third Philippine expedition arrived at Manila twenty-two days from Honolulu. On the voyage six men and one officer died, and fifty more were sick. Two men went insane and leaped overboard. Fire was the worst peril of all. The transports were three days out from Honolulu when fire was discovered in the coal bunkers aboard the transport Morgan City. Captain Dillon assembled the troops and told them the news. Every man was pledged to secrecy. To let the soldiers know that they were on a raging fire might precipitate a panic. Silently the men combed on the hose and began dousing the flames in the hold. Night and day the heroic crew fought the fire. The Morgan City fell off in speed and the whole fleet was delayed. The bunkers were still burning when the Morgan City arrived at Manila. Then for the first time, the troops learned of their danger. The flames were extinguished after the ship had been in port a few hours.

### GRAVES TO HAVE STONE SLABS.

Ordered for Heroes Who Died at Fanning Island.

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## SPAIN MAKES REPLY

### Reluctantly Accepts Terms Dictated by McKinley.

### GIVES WAY TO FORCE

### Sagasta Presents Elaborate Views on Points that Will Arise.

### The Spanish Government, Through the French Ambassador, Formally Accepts Peace Conditions Offered by the United States. Donce Declares They Did Nothing to Provoke War. Officially-Tormented Spanish Court Diplomatically-Haggled—Long-Delayed Answer Finally Reaches McKinley.

### Washington special:

Spain, through the French ambassador, has formally accepted the conditions of peace proposed by the United States as the basis for the negotiations for a peace treaty. She made certain representations, however, in regard to Cuba which were not entirely acceptable to the President, and Ambassador Cambon was so informed. The Spanish reply contains about 1,200 words, and is divided into five points, or heads: Cuba, Porto Rico, Laredo, Islands, occupation of Manila and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. The Spanish government declares that it did nothing to provoke the war, and that it was only forced to accept the conditions of peace by the overwhelming force of the United States.

### HOBSON CALLS ON CERVERA.

Merritt Here Visits His Captor at the Spanish Academy.

Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson visited Admiral Cervera at the Spanish Academy. The admiral, who is now in the custody of the United States, was seen by Hobson. Hobson, who is now in the custody of the United States, was seen by Hobson. Hobson, who is now in the custody of the United States, was seen by Hobson.

### INSURGENTS TALK PROTEST.

Cubans Want to Administer Affairs of Conquered Territory.

The New York World prints a dispatch from Santiago which says: "Gen. Calisto Garcia and his 1,200 insurgents have stopped drawing rations, and Garcia has left the province in high dudgeon because the United States authorities refused to permit him to take on the route of the government. The last heard of him he was west of Holguin proceeding toward Nuevitas, in the province of Porto Principe. His purpose is probably to form a junction with Gomez, who is supposed to be in Santa Clara province."

### LONG DEFENDS SAMPSON.

Secretary Says the Admiral's Moves Have Been Ordered.

Secretary John D. Long, in answer to a letter severely criticizing Admiral Sampson's conduct during the war, has written a long and elaborate defense of the admiral's moves. He says that the admiral's moves were all ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, and that he was only following orders.

### STOPS NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Secretary Long says No More Men Are Needed.

Secretary Long has ordered enlistments for the navy to be stopped. He says that the navy has no more men needed, and that the enlistments should be stopped.

### BLANCO GIVES UP.

Proclaims that Powers Have Forced Spain to Surrender.

Gen. Blanco at Havana has recently issued a proclamation of amnesty, in which he declares that the Spanish people have been forced to surrender by the overwhelming force of the United States. He says that the Spanish people have been forced to surrender by the overwhelming force of the United States.

### SIGSBEE TO COMMAND TEXAS.

Succeeds Captain Philip, Who Will Reach Flag Next Month.

Captain John W. Sigsbee will be detached from the command of the USS Texas and will be placed in command of the USS Albatross. He will reach the flag next month.

### Dead Bodies in the Wrecks.

Search for dead bodies is still in progress. The Spanish warships at Santiago were wrecked, and the bodies of the crew are being searched for.

### Starving at Cardenas.

Reliable information has been received by the officers of the blockading squadron that the people of Cardenas are starving. They are being starved by the Spanish government.

### Miles Is Well Satisfied.

Gen. Miles will not require any additional forces for his campaign in Porto Rico. He is well satisfied with the progress of his campaign.

### Notes of Minor Notes.

Congress may be called on to investigate the recent situation at Santiago. The Spanish government has been accused of various crimes.

### Threatened with Court-Martial.

American officers who made public the contents of the Spanish telegrams at Santiago are threatened with court-martial. They are accused of泄露机密.

### Dodge Examination.

Gen. Miles accepted the resignation of officers of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment who were threatened with court-martial. He is now examining the case.

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## STAMP TAX RULINGS.

### They Solve Many Important and Perplexing Questions.

### The following rulings, relative to the stamp taxes levied under the various paragraphs of the war revenue bill, have been received by Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Frost, New York, from the department of the Treasury, and are published for the information of taxpayers.

### THE RULINGS.

1. Checks drawn by United States officers against public funds standing to the credit of the Treasury, and payable to order of the Treasury, are not subject to the stamp tax. 2. Checks drawn by United States officers against public funds standing to the credit of the Treasury, and payable to order of the Treasury, are not subject to the stamp tax.

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