

Republican Progress.

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HE TOOK THEM ALL.

The Entire Philippine Archipelago Surrendered to Dewey.

The Protocol Calls for Control of Manila Only.

Spanish Officials in Havana Attempt to Restrict Commerce.

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

Dewey Took Them All. The War Department publishes a dispatch from Gen. Merritt, giving the official story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the instructions sent to Gen. Merritt, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States over the territories occupied by them. There is nothing on the extent of our present authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol the United States is given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until the peace is signed. The finality of the question is reached. But Merritt and Dewey received the capitulation of the entire Philippine archipelago. There is some doubt, however, whether our present authority and jurisdiction covers Manila only as provided by the peace protocol or all the Philippines, as provided by reported terms of capitulation.

Expressions of Esteem for France. Paris special. At a Cabinet Council the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, read dispatches from the agent of Spain, the Spanish Ambassador, and the French Ambassador, and from their respective governments.

M. Delcassé added that the Governments at Washington and Madrid, desiring to give France a proof of their high esteem and confidence, had selected Paris as the place for the negotiations for the final treaty of peace.

Spaniards Despondent. Madrid special: El Liberal, in an article discussing the possibility of a conflict between Russia and Great Britain, says that such an occurrence would cause fresh peril for Spain, which should at once prepare a special defense of the Biscayan coast. The paper says: "For the last three years," the paper says, "we have sought to defend our honor and severe glory over the colonies. Today we are threatened with another danger, and will have to defend our honor and our life."

Crazier New York To Go to Havana. A special from Washington says: Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, will be the first American warship to enter the harbor of Havana since the Spanish-American War. She will enter with her members of the military commission appointed by the President to proceed to Havana to arrange with a similar commission to be appointed by Spain the details of the evacuation of the Spanish troops.

Spanish Officials in Havana Attempt to Restrict Commerce.

Havana special: The Spanish officials are persisting in their actions in restraint of trade. The latest decision arrived at by the local government is to prohibit all coasting trade with the ports occupied by the Americans, which will take steps to have this prohibition removed, as it will work hardship to the coastwise trade.

Witztung Lee Jr. The President has appointed Witztung Lee, Jr., Second Lieutenant in the regular army. The father was surprised. Lee is now Lieutenant of volunteer engineers.

Fight Postponed. McCoy and Corbett's representatives agree to postpone the fight until between the 25th of September and the 1st of October. Haworth will not claim the forfeit.

Killed by Falling Walls. Four men were killed and five others badly injured by the collapse of a corner in a new building at 475 and 477 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Fierce Flames. St. Petersburg special: Forty people were injured and property valued at \$1,500,000 was destroyed by a fire at Nijni Novgorod, capital of the province of Nijni Novgorod. Eight houses and many factories were burned. Nijni Novgorod is situated near the junction of the Volga and Oka Rivers, 250 miles north of Moscow.

Prophet Lee Dying. A cable dispatch from Rome says the death of the Pope is momentarily expected.

Pugnito's Fight Was Fatal. At Idaho Springs, Colo., James Reardon, a local pugilist, died from injuries received in a twenty-round contest with Robert Watkins, a colored fighter. Reardon claimed to have been the champion of New Mexico at one time. Watkins is under arrest.

No 2 Boy Meets. Summerville, S. C.: A boy, less than 17 years old, was hanged at Snow Hill, Md. He met his fate steadily and with no signs of fear. Dennis killed his stepfather with a shotgun because the latter whipped him for laziness.

Death of the Pope is momentarily expected.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FIGHT SPAIN. Actual Expenses Thus Far Have Been \$800,000 a Day.

Up to the present time, it is estimated at the Treasury Department the actual amount paid out in the war since the beginning of the conflict is \$800,000. The average daily expense has been about \$800,000. During July it was about \$1,000,000 a day. It is believed, however, that when a final accounting is made the cost will foot up \$1,500,000 a day for the army and navy.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FIGHT SPAIN. Actual Expenses Thus Far Have Been \$800,000 a Day.

Spain is considering favorably the proposition to sell the Philippines, as it is believed the United States will only take Manila and the adjacent territory.

The actual cost to Spain of her colonial and foreign wars from March, 1895, to August, 1898, exceeds \$400,000,000, with a loss of over 100,000 lives.

SPANISH WAR ENDS.

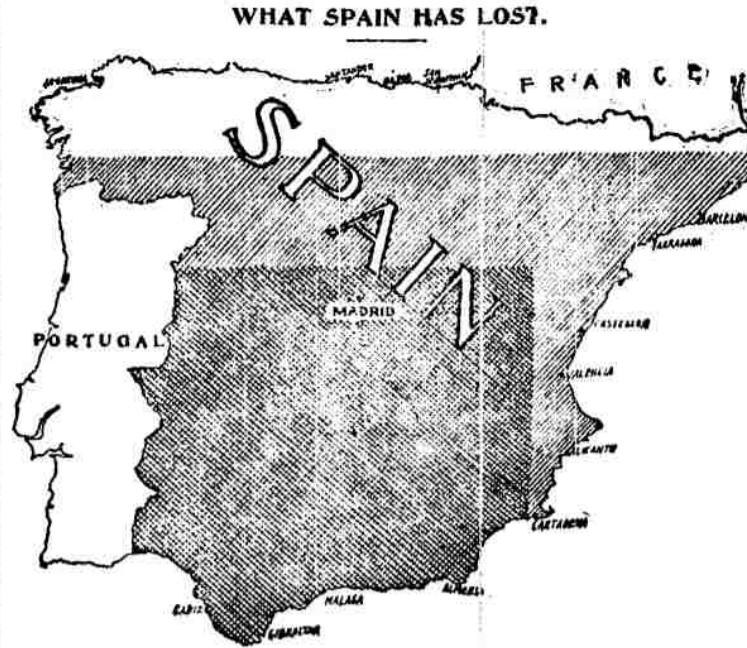
Cuba Free and Porto Rico Is an American Colony.

PEACE PACT SIGNED.

Madrid Government to Immediately Evacuate Both Islands.

Formal Ceremony at Washington Marks the War's Ending—Important Agreement Closing Hostilities Completed in the White House—Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Day Approve It—Commission Will Meet in Paris to Settle the Philippines' Fate.

The war is over. The Spanish cabinet, after due consideration of the terms of the protocol presented by President McKinley, decided to accept it, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, was instructed to sign it. With this signature the war comes to a close, after nearly four months' duration. The war was shorter than even the most sanguine anticipated. Since April 21, the date fixed by Congress as the beginning of the struggle, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Ladrones, and the Philippines have passed into our possession, two Spanish fleets have been destroyed, one Spanish army has been captured, and in every engagement the enemy has been defeated in the face of overwhelming obstacles. The valor, endurance, skill and discipline of American soldiers have been fairly tested, and they have compelled the admiration of the foreign military observers. The navy has covered itself with



The total shaded portion represents the amount of colonial territory we have taken from Spain, as compared with the area of the mother country. The doubly shaded portion represents the population of the captured possessions as compared with the population of the mother country.

ATHOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.

That Is About What the War Will Cost the United States.

The evidence on every hand that the war is about at an end has aroused the mathematicians. They are now engaged in demonstrating what the cost of the war will be. The Spanish cabinet, when the last volunteer soldier is at home, the last pension paid, the last pension awarded. Fairly accurate estimates of the extraordinary expense of the army, according to the Spanish, are \$1,200,000,000, and to us they are \$1,500,000,000, of which about \$105,000,000 was expended between April 25 and Aug. 6, and \$123,000,000 between April 21 and Aug. 6. The latest calculation, based upon treasury reports and comparisons with similar expenses during the Civil War, gives the cost of the war from April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, at which time it is assumed all extraordinary expenses will have ended, and adds thereto interest and pension charges growing out of the war and an arbitrary estimate of the value of the labor lost by volunteers entering the army. According to this calculation the war will eventually have cost the United States \$1,000,000,000. Here is a table of estimated war expenses:

Current war expenses April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899.....\$400,000,000

War expenditures of the separate states.....15,000,000

Citizen contribution to soldiers' aid.....15,000,000

War damage claims against the United States.....20,000,000

Loss of labor of 250,000,000 soldier soldiers on rent.....100,000,000

Interest on new pensions to be paid.....300,000,000

Value of the Maine.....3,000,000

Total.....\$430,000,000

This estimate is so close to \$1,000,000,000 that the round total may be said to represent the amount of Spain's mistakes in this war.

SPAIN'S PENALTY FOR WAR.

Her Fatal Pains. Blisters and Politics Have Cost Her Deribly.

Spain's fate is sealed.

Spain and the United States have agreed upon the terms of peace, and the Spanish Government has signed the peace protocol.

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