



MR. DANFORTH HAS A CALLER.



JIMMY BOYLE, OF NEW YORK

LAST FIGHTING AT PORTO RICO.

Shell Bursts Over Our Pickets, Killing One Man and Wounding Three.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Adjutant-General Corbin tonight received the following cablegram: "Ponce, Aug. 13, 1898. 'Secretary of War, Washington: 'General Wilson reports Major Lancaster, with Potts's battery, at 1:30 p. m., 12th inst., quickly alienated enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Alibonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits. No infantry fire of our party. Lieutenant John P. Haines, Fourth Artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet; not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corporal Swenson, wounding Corporal Jencks, Company L, Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously in abdomen; Private Bunce, same company, in chest, not seriously. 'MILES. 'Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 12.—Delayed in transmission.—General Schwan has occupied the town of Mayaguez, taking formal possession without resistance. The Spanish force which had held the place withdrew to Lares, about sixteen miles northwest of Mayaguez, and half-way between the towns named are Arechibo, on the north coast of the island. General Brooke is still at Guayama. The military and supplies for his division are being unloaded from the transports at Arroyo. General Wilson is still at Coamo, awaiting reinforcements of cavalry and dynamite before executing the plans formulated for the advance in the direction of Alibonito, in cooperation with General Brooke. There was desultory firing on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock between pickets on General Wilson's line and those of the Spanish force in the direction of San Juan. The Superintendent of Volunteers were sent out to support the pickets. This dispatch is sent (8 o'clock p. m.), there is sharp firing going on. An occasional volley has been heard. A battery of artillery has been moved out to the support of the infantry. Prisoners captured during the day report that there are 2,500 Spaniards at Alibonito. 'THREE WATER AND BRICKS AT A CROWD. Wealthy Physician's Strange Conduct Cost Him a Fine. Dr. William J. Dodd, a wealthy retired physician, of No. 101 Grand street, Jersey City, went on a tour of inspection of his property on Friday night. At No. 52 Montgomery street the doctor went upstairs and threw a pail of water upon the pedestrians below. This drew a crowd, which he bombarded with bricks. Policeman Pangborn lay in wait till the doctor appeared at the door. The policeman got his shoulder and arm in and prevented the doctor from closing the door. The doctor spent the night howling in his cell in the Gregory Street Court yesterday. He said some boys had thrown the missiles, but Justice McCormack fined him.

FOUND A MINE OF ICE AND SNOW.

Remarkable Discovery Made by Canal Diggers at Lockport. Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Workmen on the canal, who are building the Buffalo breakwater extension, have made a remarkable find. While working at some of the stone heaps thrown out when the canal was enlarged nearly fifty years ago, the men came upon quantities of ice and snow, far down below the present surface. The ice is clear as crystal and the snow, after the outer coating is brushed away, is white as though freshly fallen. The ice has, it is believed, lain undisturbed for half a century.

WOMAN DIES AT THE AGE OF 117.

Four Sons and Five Daughters Survive Her, One of the Latter Being an Octogenarian. Kings Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Margaret Fallon, who has just died at this place at the age of 117 years, is believed to have been the oldest person in America. She was born in Luskuth Parish, Kings County, Ireland, 1781. She is survived by four sons and five daughters. The oldest daughter is eighty and the eldest son seventy-five. Two of her sons served in the war of the rebellion, one with the Union and the other with the Confederate army. The Confederate soldier survived the war and the other died in Libby prison.

Blow Open a Safe in Yain.

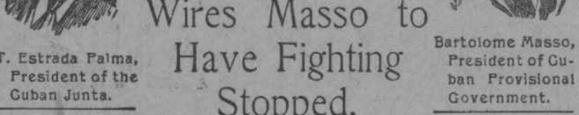
Thieves caught yesterday morning broke into the office of Butler Charles A. Schiffmacher, in Woodburg, L. I. They blew open the safe with dynamite, but it contained nothing of value. The thief had a large sum of money a year ago when he was seen in his safe, and it is thought that he had rendered valuable in it ever night.

Dr. Angell Starts for Home.

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—Dr. James B. Angell, who resigned the post of United States Minister to Turkey in May last, and was succeeded by Cass M. Selden, has just departed for his home. The American consul presented Dr. Angell with a large sum of money a year ago when he was seen in his safe, and it is thought that he had rendered valuable in it ever night.

CUBA ACTS PROMPTLY TO RESTORE PEACE.

Palma Accepts Armistice for Republic. Wires Masso to Have Fighting Stopped.



President of Junta Promises Intelligent Cuban Co-operation to Form a Government.

PALMA ACCEPTS ARMISTICE FOR CUBA'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Senator Palma, the President of the Cuban Junta, has sent the following cable by way of Santiago: "Bartolome Masso, President Cuban Republic, Santiago, Cuba: 'I have, this thirteenth day of August, 1898, accepted, in the name of the Cuban provisional government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending all hostilities. 'Preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain and the United States, provide that Spain shall relinquish all claim over and title to Cuba. T. ESTRADA PALMA.'"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The desire of the Cubans to co-operate with the United States in an intelligent way to restore order in Cuba was evidenced yesterday by the action of T. Estrada Palma, president of the local Junta. At a conference with Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn President Palma declared he accepted, in the name of the Cuban provisional government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States and that he had so cabled President Masso, of the Cuban Republic. President Palma said he had also advised President Masso to give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba suspending all hostilities, starting to him that "preliminary terms of peace signed by representatives of Spain and the United States provide that Spain shall relinquish all claim over, and title to, Cuba."

Further reply to inquiries as to matters discussed by Mr. Palma and himself, Assistant Secretary McKeljohn said: "Mr. Palma desires our Government to afford him means by fast sailing vessels to otherwise to communicate with Cuban forces in different portions of the island notifying them of the peace proposals and requesting suspension of hostilities. 'To Aid Us All They Can. He greatly desires the active assistance of our Government in sending food supplies to the Cuban forces in the field and their families, as he is without a ship for this purpose. He desires to co-operate in every respect and assist in any and every way in promoting the peace plans of our Government. The President's memorandum on the intentions of the Government of the United States and in the satisfactory outcome of the struggle for the independence of Cuba. President McKeljohn is bending his whole energies to the selection of the Commission to settle affairs in Cuba, and the President's memorandum on the intentions of the Government of the United States and in the satisfactory outcome of the struggle for the independence of Cuba. The President will announce his Commission next week—Tuesday, perhaps. It is not authoritative that he has definitely decided on no one, although he has a general idea of the personnel of the permanent Cuban Government is established. Those closest to the Cabinet room still name the Generals given in yesterday's Journal as the ones uppermost in the President's mind. They are Lee, Lawton and Coppinger for Cuba, and Miles, Wade and Brooke for Porto Rico. It is objected to Miles that, as the General, his presence may be required in America. If he remains in the Spanish islands it is urged that he will scarcely have the time to give to State duty and his military. General Wheeler, who has had much experience in legislative and other work, is strongly 'tipped' to be the chief of the military. Miles' availability prevail he will probably get it. No Chance for Shafter. It is said that Shafter will not be permitted to take part in producing order in Cuba. The President does not regard his diplomacy as sufficiently pacific, drawing his conclusions from the ready manner in which Shafter disaffected the Gorman. The making up of the principal Peace Commission who are to meet with the Spanish at Paris and arrange details of peace has been temporarily set aside. They will have until October to get together, and there is no special need for haste. The Administration is having trouble in finding commissioners; but one man is definitely known. He is Secretary of State Day. The trouble lies in the necessity, from a White House standpoint, of getting men who will take their orders at Washington and execute them in Paris. If we take the islands there is sure to be loud objection from the Ballers and the Blands, and it they are not acquired the day after tomorrow. Senator Foraker has been sounded and Senator Lodge also. Both are 'expansionists' and neither will accept a place under instructions. Gorman and Allison have both intimated their preference for a place outside the Commission. There is another cause of diffidence on the part of American statesmen. The negotiations will be conducted in French, and all our home-grown publicists do not speak it readily. Frederic Coe, of New York, whose ancestral tongue is, however, as mentioned as being under consideration, Joseph Choate and Elihu Root are also on the possibility list. It is probable that one of the American members will be General Horace Porter. By order of the President, Adjutant-General Corbin received General Fitzhugh Lee today from the camp. His presence is desired for consultation concerning the arrangement of Cuban affairs. It was said that the General Lee would be chairman of the Cuban Military Commission.

NEW MEN WANTED FOR PEACE ARMY.

Volunteers Are to Be Disbanded Soon, but We Shall Need 100,000 Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department will ask Congress to increase the standing army even beyond its present war basis. Such action has been outlined in the Journal since the beginning of the war. The department has decided that the 65,000 men that have gone to the front and have seen service will not be sufficient for the needs of the Government. The whole volunteer army will disappear as soon as the President issues his final peace proclamation. It is the understanding that 100,000 men will be needed at home in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. The proclamation of peace will disband all the volunteers and necessitate new enlistments. General Alger said to-day that it was the intention of the department to garnish the places named, both with regulars and volunteers until the final proclamation. The first regular Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee, is to be distributed in Cuba, and the corps will be strengthened as occasion permits for this purpose. The eighteenth regiment under General Wade, which were intended for Porto Rico, and which are still under orders for that duty, will be distributed for garrison duty in Porto Rico and Havana. The mustering out of soldiers still at muster grounds under the second call will be in about five days. The next order to be issued by the Navy Department will be one placing out of commission many of the vessels ordered North yesterday by Acting Secretary Allen's cable. Most of the auxiliary ships will be busy and will be for several days, during which ships shall be retained on the active register. The Naval Reserve soon will have a chance to return to their homes. The order placing out of commission vessels in active service will also detach the Naval Reserves.

MANY KILLED AT MANZANILLO.

Word That an Armistice Prevails Sent Through Blanco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A private telegram received by a high official of the War Department to-day stated that from twenty to thirty non-combatants had been killed in the bombardment of Manzanillo. This bombardment began yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the vessels engaged in the attack were the Hist, the Wampatuck, Hornet and Wilmington. The attack has been a source of great anxiety to the Navy Department all day. In his anxiety to save life Acting Secretary Allen telegraphed General Blanco last night to send news of the armistice as quickly as possible to Manzanillo. Similar instructions were also sent to Admiral Sampson. Advice received this morning state that Captain General Blanco had succeeded in getting word to Manzanillo of the present peaceful status of affairs.

PEACE PREVAILS IN GUATEMALA.

President Cabrera Telegraphed Yesterday That Revolution Headed by Morales Had Been Completely Crushed.

Paris, Aug. 13.—President Cabrera, of Guatemala, telegraphed to-day to the Guatemalan Minister to France that the revolution headed by General Prospero Morales had been utterly crushed and that complete peace prevails in Guatemala.

TO HURRY FOOD TO THE CUBANS.

No Time Will Be Lost in Sending Rations to Starving Reconcentrados.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—With the coming of peace the Commissary Department of the army will not have its labor lessened in Cuba. For a while they are likely to be increased. It is understood to be the purpose of the Administration to supply rations to the Cuban troops which have been under Gomez and Garcia. This will open the way for a wider distribution to the starving population of the island, which was impossible after the declaration of war. How many of the reconcentrados survive is not known. Many of those who were retained aid when hostilities broke out undoubtedly have perished, yet after the Spanish troops were withdrawn from the interior to the seacoast towns it is believed that a portion of the reconcentrados were able to return to the country, and that they have found subsistence there. At Cienfuegos, on the south coast, they received some supplies when the blockading vessels were there. Since then word has been received by the naval commander of the great distress which prevailed and of the need of early assistance. Cienfuegos probably will be among the first places to be relieved. Matanzas, Sagua and other points on the north coast will follow quickly.



Ambassador Hay, Who Is Likely to Be Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It seems to be settled that Ambassador Hay is to succeed Secretary Day when the latter becomes chairman of the Peace Commission. The authority for this statement is unofficial, but from a source which shows that such is the determination of the President at present. The indications are that Secretary Day's resignation from the State Department will be in and accepted within a week. It is understood that the President contemplates the appointment of Secretary Day to a Circuit Judgeship after the work of the Peace Commission has been finished.

\$150,000,000—UNCLE SAM'S WAR BILL UP TO DATE; \$98,000,000 IS PAID.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Although the war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the Government so far \$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 has been actually paid out of the treasury. Beginning with March 1, when the first increase in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily output of the Treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approximately as follows: March, army, \$600,000; navy, \$2,400,000; total, \$3,000,000. April, army, \$1,200,000; navy, \$9,800,000; total, \$11,000,000. May, army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000; total, \$19,000,000. June, army, \$15,500,000; navy, \$9,500,000; total, \$25,000,000. July, army, \$29,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000; total, \$35,000,000. To August 13, army, \$5,500,000; navy, \$1,500,000; total, \$7,000,000. Total charged to War Department, \$65,800,000; total charged to Navy Department, \$32,700,000; grand total, \$98,500,000. The appropriations made by Congress on account of the war aggregated about \$360,000,000, and cover the time to January 1, 1899.

OUR FLAG ON A HIGH PEAK.

Old Glory on Kaala, Most Elevated Point in Hawaii.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 13.—Hawaiian news up to August 3 is brought by the steamer Aorangi. On that day Minister Sewall was seen in regard to the flag raising. He said: "I have just received my instructions and will confer with Admiral Miller. Nothing will be done until Friday, and possibly later. Old Glory floats from the top of Kaala, the highest point of the island of Oahu, Hawaii. It was placed there by Judge W. P. Frazar, Garrett Wilder and Walter Dillingham, who, with a native guide, made the ascent of the peak. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is reported to have said: 'I have done the best I could for my people. Now that the islands are annexed there is nothing to do but to submit and make the best out of the situation. My feelings in the premises are well known.' There are twenty-four United States soldiers in the hospitals at Honolulu. Seven of them are seriously ill. The number at the Red Cross hospital on August 1 was fifteen. Of these thirteen were in bed, five of whom required careful looking after. The Honolulu Bulletin says: 'Now that the islands are a part and parcel of the United States, a change is being made to be felt in the business community. Within a month there has been quite an influx of Eastern and California business men here, looking over the situation. At Honolulu, on July 25, Major-General E. S. Otis, commanding the fourth Manila expedition, was received with State and military ceremonies at the Executive building. A guard of honor was drawn up along the front driveway, consisting of forty men from Companies E and F, regulars of the National Guard of Hawaii, under command of Lieutenant Ludwig. The party was received at the steps by Major Potter Allen, telegraphed General Blanco last night to send news of the armistice as quickly as possible to Manzanillo. Similar instructions were also sent to Admiral Sampson. Advice received this morning state that Captain General Blanco had succeeded in getting word to Manzanillo of the present peaceful status of affairs. His appetite will be sharpened, his liver invigorated; his digestion strengthened; an edge put on his whole nutritive organism. Those subtle poisons which debilitate the entire organism and invite consumption and a host of other diseases, will be driven out of the system, and he will gain plenty of pure nourishing red blood, muscle power and nerve-force. In short he will be a man among men. There are hundreds of delusive temporary stimulants, 'mild extracts,' sarsaparillas and compounds, which are more or less 'boomed' by merely professional druggists; but an honest druggist will give you the 'Golden Medical Discovery' when you ask for it. It well informed, he knows that its sales have steadily increased for thirty years and that it is the invention of an educated, authorized physician who has devoted a life-time of active practical and profound study to chronic diseases.

EVEN HIS MOTHER SAID HE WAS BAD.

She Had Never Heard of Such a Naughty Boy as Charlie Waters.

Thirteen-year-old Charlie Waters, of No. 657 Throton avenue, Brooklyn, has been in the habit of running away from home. When asked by Magistrate Steers in the

Telling the Story

And It Is the Same Story Told Over and Over Again.

People who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any disease of which impure or impoverished blood is the cause say that they find in this great medicine a cure. The testimonials in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla are simple, straightforward statements of facts, and they are worthy of perfect confidence. "My little boy was severely afflicted with eczema, and we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured him. We always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand, and I have found it very beneficial for palpitation of the heart." Mrs. Vianna Franklin, E. Otto, N. Y.

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