IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Michigan Sailor Lads on the Yosemite Coming Home—Prominent Michigan Lawyer and Legislator Dead—Michigan Loses Many of Soldier Boys.

Michigan Naval Reserves Soon to be Home

Gov. Pingree received the telegram from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, notifying him that the Yosemite had been ordered to Philadelphia, where the officers and crew will be discharged, and inviting himself and staff to inspect the cruiser before the Michigan Naval Reserves are sent home. In reply the governor telegraphed that he would endeavor to be present if word could be sent to him on what day his visit would be agreeable.

Norfolk, Va.: The U. S. auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves, raised her anchor in Hampton Roads and sailed for the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, where the crew will be mustered out of the service of the United States and return to their homes.

More Michigan Boys Die at Santiago.

The list of deaths among the Michigan troops at Santiago continues to grow. The following are the latest:

Herbert Darr, Co. F, 33d, yellow fever and pneumonia; John Hogan, Co. D, 34th, typhoid fever; F. G. Covety, Co. M, 34th, yellow fever; George Cullman, Co. L, 34th, typhoid.

Private Frank Euler, Co. M, 33d, typhoid fever; Sergt. Arthur H. Henry, 33d, yellow fever.

Corp. Chas. Chamberlain, Ionia, Co. I, 34th, yellow fever; Olof Husby, Co. L, 34th, malarial fever; Daniel J. Malaney, Co. G, 33d, yellow fever; Edward Myott, Co. L, 34th, typhoid fever; Lewis F. Wick, Co. G, 33d, yellow fever; Frank Burton, Co. L, 33d, yellow fever.

Counterfeiters Caught.

A big haul of counterfeiters has been made at Detroit. Four brothers, Charles, Edmund, John and David Johnson, are in safe keeping and about $5,000 in counterfeit money, besides the plates, etc., have been recovered at their headquarters, 795 Twenty-sixth street, Detroit. The Hancock and Windom $2 bills were the ones counterfeited, the artistic work required being done by the youngest brother, David. There are few banks in this section of the country, including particularly Ohio, Michigan and adjoining states, that have not often accepted these counterfeits, and there have been few bogus bills that have caused the government detectives more trouble.

Col. Atkinson Died Suddenly.

Col. John Atkinson, one of the most prominent members of the Michigan bar and state legislature and a strong supporter and aide of Gov. Pingree, died of neuralgia of the heart at Detroit. His taking of was most sudden, as he was at his office and about the city two days before apparently in perfect health. Fortunately the entire family was within easy call, Mrs. Atkinson and the younger children being, at their summer home on Bois Blanc island, Detroit river; his sons Lieut. Reilly Atkinson, Co. L, 33d Michigan, having just returned from Santiago, and Maj. O'Brien Atkinson, 35th Michigan, was at Island Lake.

Sick Michigan Officers Come Home.

Brig.-Gen. Duffield, of Detroit, having been released from quarantine at Egmont Key, Fla., proceeded north to Maine to recuperate from the effects of yellow fever which he contracted at Santiago. Leaves of absence have also been granted to the following convalescent Michigan officers: Col. Boynton, Maj. M. E. Webb, Maj. V. C. Vaughan, Capt. Wilcox, Lieut. Haas, 34th Michigan; Lieut. Atkinson 33d Michigan.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

John Crane has been appointed postmaster at Carbondale, Menominee county.

Saginaw valley lumberman says there are good prospects of a fall boom in prices.

Mrs. Andrew Burgos fell between two cars at Kalamazoo and was fatally mangled.

Fred Von Waltenhausen, of Bay City, Co. A, 31st Michigan, died of fever at Chickamauga.

The Niles Milling Co., of Niles, has received an order from a Havana firm for 1,000 barrels of flour to be shipped by Sept. 1.

A Washington dispatch says there is little chance of the 35th Michigan being ordered away from Camp Eaton before being mustered out.

Secretary of War Alger has notified Gov. Pingree to send two good surgeons to each of the Michigan regiments immediately.

While on horseback driving cows Michael Rider, aged 12, near Gagetown, was struck by lightning and both boy and horse were killed.

New Michigan postmasters: Hartford, Wm. Bennett; Plainwell, Frank P. Heath; South Haven, Chas. Delameter; Boyne, R. E. Newville.

The Sault Ste. Marie council has granted a franchise in connection with the Soo water power canal which assures the building of a $2,000,000 plant.

Chas. Bartrem, Co. B, 31st Michigan, died at Camp Thomas from spinal meningitis. He was 19 years of age and was the first volunteer from St. Louis.

At the closing meeting of the annual conference of the Free Methodists at Paris, Mecosta county, scores of people became uncontrollable from excitement, and Dr. Ashe, of Walkerville, Wm. Meade, a farmer, died from heart trouble, aggravated by the excitement of the occasion.

For the second time within three weeks a whole company of the 35th Michigan at Camp Eaton has been made sick by the use of milk furnished them in unclean cans. First it was Co. B, and later 64 members of Co. M were seriously ill from tyro-toxicon poisoning. All will recover.

Northville people will construct an electric railway from Northville to Novi, Walled Lake, Wixom, New Hudson, South Lyons, Salem and back to Northville. It will be a circle 30 miles in length. Farmers along the route are said to have agreed to do the grading aim ost gratuitously.

Chas. Carlson, aged 58, suicided by drowning at Traverse City.

Work has begun toward the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. Blair on the state house grounds, Lansing. It will be unveiled in October.

Homer O. Palmer, of Manchester, Co. C, 31st Michigan, died of typhoid fever at Chickamauga. His father arrived and took the remains home.

Daniel Greenman, a Michigan Central employe, and Don Finnegan, aged 14, were killed by an express train on the Michigan Central at Ann Arbor.

The semi-annual convention of the Central Michigan Band association, at Greenville attracted over 10,000 people to hear the 35 bands which were present.

It is expected that the 33d and 34th Michigan regiments will sail from Santiago and be encamped at Camp Wykoff, Montauk Point, L. I., by August 25.

Postmaster H. L. Bourroughs, of Fairgrove, Tuscola county, was arrested charged with failing to deposit government moneys amounting to about $100.

The Bessemer Steamship Co. has secured a year's lease of Wheeler's shipyard at West Bay City and will build several boats this winter, giving employment to 3,500 men.

Capt. Fred Alger, son of the secretary of war, is not recovering from fever contracted in Cuba as rapidly as was hoped for, and is confined at the family home at Washington.

Warren turned out with all kinds of noise-making apparatus to welcome home J. R. Flynn, a gunner of the battleship Texas, who arrived home on a seven days' furlough. He is only 17 years of age.

Mrs. John Mead, of Rice Creek, Calhoun county, was strung back of the hand by a black hornet while fishing. The hand began to swell and she was unconscious in 20 minutes and dead in less than an hour.

Harry Adams, aged 18, of Grand Rapids, Co. E, 35th Michigan, died of typhoid fever at Fernandina. Funeral services were held and the entire regiment escorting the remains to the depot for shipment home.

The fever patients of the 33d Michigan have been transferred from Fernandina, Fla., to Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. Over 50 patients were taken on the first train and there were as many more to follow.

Drs. J. O. Cobb, Lee, Palmer, Stimpson and Stevenson, immune physicians, appointed by Gov. Pingree to help care for the sick in the 33d and 34th Michigan at Santiago, arrived at New York to take the Yale for Cuba.

Fred A. Percival, Co. F, 33d Michigan, who was reported dead at Santiago, and whose picture and obituary appeared in several papers, has reported to his mourning Port Huron friends that he is alive and well.

Fishermen of Beaver island, Lake Michigan, declare they will not observe the closed fishing season as it is their most profitable time of the year. Trouble is expected as Game Warden Osborn says he will enforce the law.

Joseph Gregory, of Jackson, has been placed under arrest and taken to Kalamazoo, where he must answer to the charge of robbing the Richland bank. It is believed by officials that he was the leader of the gang, which secured $7,000 from that bank's safe. A search of his mother-in-law's house brought to light a quantity of silks and burglars' tools.

Mary Maehl, aged 16, a domestic, was found in an orchard at Dearborn with her throat cut from ear to ear and a bloody razor near by. The grass about her was beaten down as though a struggle had taken place, but an examination of the body showed that no assault had taken place. Wm. Parish, aged 22, a foster brother of the girl, was arrested on suspicion.

A syndicate of Boston capitalists has secured options of the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw and the Lowell & Hastings railroads, and it is the intention of the company to extend the Lowell & Hastings south from Freeport to Hastings to connect with the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw, and north from Lowell to Belding. This will give Belding an opening direct to Chicago by way of Kalamazoo.

The state military board has decided that the reorganization of the state militia for the present shall consist of one battalion of 436 men, so that in case of an emergency in Michigan there will be troops enough to protect property and quell riots. The board feels that the reorganization should not take place while absent members are away to war. They still belong to the state militia, their enlistment in the United States service simply acting as a leave of absence.

At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee and the Democratic candidates, held at Detroit, a plan of campaign was outlined, which principally consists of an attack upon Gov. Pingree's administration. At this meeting Chas. S. Hampton, of Pontiac, was elected secretary of the committee; Geo. Wm. Moore, of Detroit, treasurer, and H. G. Coburn, of Howard City, assistant secretary. It was decided to start the campaign in full swing about Sept. 1.

The war department, in reply to an appeal from Gov. Pingree on the subject, reports that the graves of soldiers of this war have been marked, and it is the intention of the department, as soon as the conditions will permit, to send an expedition to Cuba for the purpose of bringing the bodies to this country. As many will be taken to their homes for burial as requested by their friends at the expense of the government. All the others will be buried in the national cemeteries on American soil.

Lyman and Ira Van Kersen, aged 8 and 12, drowned in Muskegon lake.

The supreme trustees of the Knights of the Maccabees have purchased choice property at Port Huron for the purpose of building a Maccabee temple.

Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh army corps at Jacksonville, was called to Washington for consultation with President McKinley and Secretary Alger in regard to Cuban affairs. It is reported that Gen. Lee will head the military commission which will adjust affairs in Cuba, and also, he has been strongly urged for the governorship of that island after the functions of that commission cease.

BRITISH AROUSED.

OTHER POWERS ARE CROWDING JOHN BULL IN CHINA.

Russia, France and Belgium Unite and Prevent Great Britain Securing Concessions of the Greatest Importance to British Chinese Interests.

Great Britain has received a severe set-back in China as a result of the combined diplomacy of Russia, France and Belgium, particularly the former. The contest centered on the granting of the concessions for constructing a railway from Pekin to Han-Kow, and it was universally conceded that the power which secured this was in the ascendancy in Chinese empire. For this reason Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister to China, attended a meeting of the Chinese foreign officials, and pledged Great Britain's representatives to support China if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject. However, M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, continued to exert his influence against the Pekin-Hankow railroad. The concession represented the essence of Great Britain's future in China, and it was realized that if China yielded to Russian menaces, the prospects of the Shan Si (British) syndicate were imperiled. It was a foregone conclusion that M. Pavloff would demand a revocation by the Chinese government of the Shan Si contract. Private enterprise would avail nothing against the representations of Russia, and Great Britain would be barred from the commercial advantages which that agreement carries.

Late dispatches from Pekin say that an imperial edict has finally issued sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Pekin to Han Kow, despite the protests of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister. Baron DeVinck, the Belgian minister, sent a dispatch to the Tsung-Li-Yamen, (Chinese foreign office) asserting that M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, and M. Gerard, the French minister, had joined him in urging the Tsung-Li-Yamen to disregard the attempt of the British minister, to prevent the ratification of Pekin-Han Kow contract, and it is asserted confidently that despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen has also given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian charge d'affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Nin-Chwang (British) railway extension loan. These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and are designed to block the completion of the final contract.

London: All the morning papers including the supporters of the government, attack Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question. The Standard says: "These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

Daily Mail: "The door is closed. The proudly boasted British lion does not exist in the Yangtse valley. It is a mistake; and, looking to what Lord Salisbury has done in Egypt, his failure in China is inexplicable."

Daily Chronicle: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Such, without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

In the house of commons A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, admitted that the representations of Russia were substantially correct, and said that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the government."

Paris: The papers are full of the significance of the Chinese question. The Matin says: "In China Russia first came in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive." The Soir has a sensational article headed, "War between England and Russia imminent." The Journal des Debats says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible unless Russia remains mistress of of the north and England is insured her influence on the Yangtse river. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever China falls to pieces. Clearly, neither France, Germany nor Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement." The article hints that France would support Russia in the event of war, and says, in conclusion: "France will be content with the southern provinces, bordering on Tonquin."

A dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico says: Capt. Biddle, of the U. S. Fourth Ohio volunteers, must stand trial by court martial and then answer for the conduct of his men during the attack on Guayama. It is alleged that during the slight skirmish Co. C fled panic stricken at the first fire, and their flight spread the alarm, which almost caused a panic in the ranks.

The United States cover men is not going to take much nonsense from Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader. The instructions to Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey will be very explicit and then answer for the conduct of his men during the attack on Guayama. It is alleged that during the slight skirmish Co. C fled panic stricken at the first fire, and their flight spread the alarm, which almost caused a panic in the ranks.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

President McKinley will take a vacation in October.

It is reported that Mulai-Ab-El-Aziz, sultan of Morocco, is dead.

The customs receipts at Santiago July 30 to Aug. 13, were $64,215.

Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee announces his candidacy for the U. S. senate.

Germany is opposing the United States' proposed naval station in Pago-Pago harbor, Samoa, and as a counter-move it is predicted that Germany will try to annex the islands.

Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, at Valejo, Cal., died there. He would have been placed on the retired list July 2 were it not for the war. He was appointed from North Carolina, June 20, 1859. He served at sea for eight months as rear admiral; total sea service, 23 years and nine months; shore or other duty, 16 years and eight months.

A terrific wind and hailstorm struck Morts Siding, about five miles west of Gary, S. D., and everything in the path of the storm was swept away. Thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and many cattle and sheep were killed. One farmer had 200 acres of wheat in shock and not a trace of the crop can be found. Eight dead persons — five of one family — were found on the prairie with their bodies badly mangled and clothing nearly stripped from them. Several others are missing.

The First Illinois cavalry will encamp on Lookout mountain.

DEWEY BOMBARDED MANILLA.

City Unconditionally Surrendered and Capt.-Gen. Augusti Fled.

Washington: The state department gives out the following dispatch received from U. S. Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong: "Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manilla city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in a launch to the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. Cedit report."

Press dispatches from Hong Kong say: Gen. Augusti, captain-general of the Philippines, arrived by the Kaiserin Augusta. He refuses to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. The German consul was called upon and he informed the correspondent that the outskirts of Manila were bombarded by the Americans and that the city surrendered. No damage was done to the city proper, only the outskirts being bombarded. Gen. Augusti told a lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surrender, and Dewey began the bombardment, and the Spaniards hoisted the white flag. Gen. Augusti immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kaiserin Augusta which sailed before the bombardment was concluded.

Madrid: The government is informed that Gen. Augusti, governor-general of the Philippines, has left Manila for Spain, giving his command to the second in rank.

Further particulars of the surrender have been received from Spanish and German sources at Hong Kong: The bombardment was continued for two hours, and then the American troops stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. The First Colorado volunteers led the storming of the outer trenches and the Spaniards were soon driven into the second line of defense. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where Gen. Jaudenes, the Spanish officer to whom Gen. Augusti gave the command of the city when he fled, seeing that further resistance was useless, surrendered.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Boston, Charleston, Baltimore, Monterey, Petrel, Raleigh and McCulloch. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and consequently the Spanish insurgents have been but little damaged. Some street fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed within the walled section. Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside the town.

British Ultimatum to China.

London: The foreign office, it is reported, intends to demand that the Chinese government dismiss Li Hung Chang from power on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-Li-Yamen. The foreign office, it is asserted, has had under special consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts, on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, at the mouth of the Pekin river, and the city of Tien Tsin, the port of Pekin, in the event of China refusing to comply with this demand, holding all until compliance is assured.

Secret Treaty Between Russia and China

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, publishes a dispatch the terms of a secret treaty between China and Russia, and says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderating influence in all questions of commerce and internal politics, while Russia will support China against all 'open door' demands. Russia finances China, in internal developments, and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas, and railways built in that region. Details of the two countries will be under Russia's practical control. Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval power, and China will co-operate with Russia as an ally."

Russians have obtained control of large tracts of land along the route of the proposed New Chwang railway.

Shanghai: The China Gazette claims that the Russian government holds Li Hung Chang's promise, made during his visit to St. Petersburg, that China would place the imperial customs under Russian control whatever the interests of the two countries demanded the change. Li Hung Chang is said to have M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affairs, superseding Sir Robert Hart (British), as inspector-general of the Chinese customs.

SHAKE HANDS NOW.

YANKEES AND DONS ARE AT PEACE AGAIN.

President McKinley Issued a Proclamation Immediately After the Signing of the Peace Papers — Provisions of the Protocol in Outline.

With a simplicity in keeping with republican institutions the war, which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and 22 days, was quietly terminated when Secretary of State Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, ambassador of France, acting for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. As this ceremony was concluded the President requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the part he has played in the negotiations, and the latter replied in appropriate terms. 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.

The protocol provides as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

5. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

6. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days, shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

7. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.

8. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The proclamation issued by President McKinley was as follows:

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken, and, Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command their leaders to immediately give through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

100,000 Volunteers to be Mustered Out.

The mustering out of the volunteer army raised in defense of the Union against the armies of Spain has been begun at the war department and will be continued until the army has been placed on a basis consistent with our present relations to the nations of the earth. Orders were prepared for the mustering out, first, of about 35,000 volunteers, including nearly 25 regiments of infantry and about eight troops of cavalry and five or six batteries of artillery. Unless there is a decided change in the present plans of the war department, about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next 30 days. The formal announcement of the plans of the department in this subject is being deferred pending the receipt of certain desired information from Maj.-Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces in the Philippines. The present relation of the army, up to the extent of 100,000 men will still leave a military force of about 100,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the administration to maintain the army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending complications with Spain are finally disposed of.

The Peace News Sent Out.

Ponce, Porto Rico: The peace news has stopped all forward movements of the American army in Porto Rico. Gen. Wilson, at Coamo, and Gen. Schwan, at Mayaguez, will remain at those places, which they took possession of after hot battles in which the losses were small. Gen. Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and Gen. Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town. Gen. Miles expects to do nothing pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

With the announcement of the proposed resignation of Secretary of State Day comes news of other important political changes. Judge Day's successor is to be Col. John Hay, at present ambassador to Great Britain, who has made a careful study of the eastern question during his service in London and in case of a war between European powers over the division of China it is important to have such a man near the President. The choice of Mr. Hay's successor is a problem. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, has been mentioned but the plum will probably fall to Whitelaw Reid or Gen. Tracy.

CALM AFTER STORM.

Washington Quickly Settles Down to Pursuits of Peace.

Washington: The White House, the war department and the navy department have resumed their usual quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The President believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission now has to called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made, as to what shall be done. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Adjutant General Corbin, Merritt will make on the subject. No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 10,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United states for the present will occupy.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite quiet and prosperous, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the form of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated as an American possession. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the island, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish troops occupation by the United States is not expected.

All of the troops that were with Gen. Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by August 25 at the latest. Gen. Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. Gen. Miles has about 15,000 men in Porto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island and perhaps more than are needed after the Spanish evacuation. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, but something may be done looking towards diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed.

The government will dispose of the transports that have been in use as fast as they can be released and are no longer required for service. All vessels of the navy that can be spared from service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the states, where the men will be given brief holidays. The battleship Oregon of the fleet will be put in dry dock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the navy that does not need docking. The auxiliary vessels of the navy which will not be used for the permanent navy will be disposed of as soon as they go out of commission.

The First Vermont volunteers have been ordered to camp at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.				
New York—	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Hogs.
Best grades	$5 40@5 65	$4 75	$7 50	$4 35
Lower grades	3.50@4 85	3 25	6.00	4 20
Chicago—				
Best grades	5.25@5 65	4 85	6 75	4 15
Lower grades	3.00@5 00	3.50	4 75	3 90
Detroit—				
Best grades	4.50@5 10	4 75	5 75	3 95
Lower grades	3.00@4 25	3 25	4 25	3 75
Buffalo—				
Best grades	4.00@4 40	5 00	7 00	4 25
Lower grades	3.00@3 85	3 25	5 50	4 00
Cleveland—				
Best grades	4.00@4 35	4 25	6 00	4 19
Lower grades	3.00@3 85	3.00	4 75	3 90
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4.25@4 60	4 50	6 50	4 19
Lower grades	3.00@4 25	3 25	4 75	3 90
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	5.00@5 50	5.10	6 50	4 25
Lower grades	3.50@4 75	3 90	5 00	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	80@81	38 3/4@39	31 3/4@
Chicago	72 7/8@	33@33	28 1/2@
Detroit	73@73 1/8	39@34	28 1/2@
Toledo	73@73 1/8	34 1/2@34	27 1/2@28
Cincinnati	75@75	34@34	30 @30
Cleveland	72@72 1/8	33 @33	28@28
Pittsburg	76@76	35@36	28 1/2@28
Buffalo	73 7/8@	36@36	29@29 1/2

Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $8.50 per ton. Potatoes, new Michigan, 55c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 12 1/2c per lb; fowls, 8c; ducks, 7c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 12c per doz. Butter, best dairy, 16c per lb; creamery, 18c.

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are frequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. When the nerves are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

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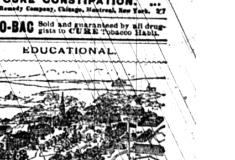

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