THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

A Large Number of Michigan Soldiers Brought to Northern Hospitals—35th Michigan Regiment Mustered—Republican State Convention.

Many Sick and Wounded Michigan Boys

More Michigan wounded and sick soldiers are arriving home from Santiago. The transport Concho reached Hampton Roads with the following, who were afterward taken to New York: Capt. J. Q. Anderson, Saginaw, E. S., Co. E, 33d Michigan regiment; Lieut. W. M. Case, Co. G, 33d Michigan; Lieut. Jas. H. Pound, Benton Harbor, Co. I, 33d Michigan; Q. M.-Sergt. Chas. S. Morris, Muskegon, Co. I, 33d Michigan; also, the following privates of the 33d Michigan: W. B. Foster, Flint, Co. A; Fred Wright, Flint, Co. A; John Currie, Marine City, Co. F; Julius W. Philbin, Duffield, Co. C; Chas. E. Petrie, Twin Lake, Co. I; John Karpus, Bay City, Co. C; Wm. E. Lozanger, Williamston, Co. A; Ed Turner, Davis, Co. E; M. A. Smith, Holland, Co. I; Stephen Smith, Port Huron, Co. F; Ed G. Evans, Flint, Co. A; Fred Hand, Benton Harbor, Co. I; A. G. Murphy, Benton Harbor, Co. I; James Hudson, Cheboygan, Co. H; G. R. Hill, Port Huron, Co. F; Daniel Dewey, Saginaw, E. S., Co. E, T. Finley, Saginaw, Co. E; D. McGowan, hospital corps. Of the 34th Michigan regiment the following were on board: Lieut. J. A. Leisen, Marquette, Co. L; Sergt. Glen N. Angevine, Owosso, Co. G; Wm. A. Anderson, Houghton, Co. F; F. M. Emmett, Allegan, Co. K; Herman Yahnke, Ionia, Co. I.

During the trip from Santiago five deaths occurred on the Concho, among them was Fred Denner. Alpena, Co. B, 33d Michigan, who died of blood poisoning resulting from vaccination after recovering from malarial fever. His body was buried at sea. The Concho was crowded with sick soldiers, but was sadly deficient of physicians, nurses, medical supplies, suitable food and decent water. As a consequence the sufferings of the poor fellows were very severe. Only two of those on board were badly wounded, the others suffering chiefly from malarial fever.

The following Michigan soldiers reached New York on the Concho: Carl Muller, Co. C, 33d Michigan; Sidney F. Lake, Co. C, 33d Michigan; Fred Fowler, Co. I, 33d Michigan; Frank Jeffrey, Co. K, 34th Michigan; J. McMillen, Co. F, 33d Michigan.

League of American Municipalities.

Many important conventions have been held in Detroit, but it is doubtful if there was ever one of greater import than that which assembled under the title of the League of American Municipalities. The delegates were full of enthusiastic interest in anything brought forward for the betterment of life and government of cities. Mayor Maybury gave these busy men a warm welcome to the City of the Straits and Gov. Pingree, who was strongly identified with the organization of the League, welcomed them in behalf of both city and state. At the sessions of the convention proper a large number of papers on municipal reforms of various kinds were read and discussed with much force. On the side there were entertainments of various kinds provided by the city authorities of Detroit and by business men. This included an exhibition by Detroit's splendid fire department and fire boat; visits to the city's water works and lighting plants; a grand band concert on Belle Isle, the island being illuminated with many thousand lights; boat rides on the river, and trolley rides about the city.

$250,000 Conflagration at Escanaba.

One of the worst conflagrations ever known at Escanaba broke out in Patrick Fogarty's hay barn, located in the center of the city. It soon spread to the store and residence and Mr. Fogarty barely escaped with his life. The whole block, consisting of Western Express Co.'s office, Bert Ellsworth's drug store, I. Kratz's double clothing store, Melvin Young's tea store, Wm. Eifler's cigar store and factory, Hamm's and D. A. Oliver's furniture storeroom building. It then leaped across the street and completely ruined Mrs. L. D. McKenna's double store. Every glass in the Masonic block was broken with the intense heat; St. Joseph's Catholic church, worth $50,000, caught fire two or three times and it looked for a while as if the whole western part of the city would be ruined. The loss is estimated at about $250,000.

Republican State Convention.

The meeting of the Michigan Republican state central committee at Detroit was brief and uneventful, the principal discussion being on the question of an early or late convention to nominate candidates for governor and other state offices. The "late" men won out and Sept. 21 was chosen as the date. Detroit had no opponent and was selected as the convention city without a struggle. Grant Fellows, of Hudson, was honored by being named for temporary chairman.

Mrs. Julia Jenour was fatally burned by a gasoline stove explosion at New Baltimore.

Co. F, 33d Michigan, has started the first American paper published on Cuban soil. It is called the "Co. F. Enterprise."

Yellow fever has added the following Michigan boys to its list of victims at Siboney: Private J. A. Martin, of Cheboygan, Co. H, 33d Michigan; Private Wm. H. Dallard, of Bay City, Co. C, 33d Michigan; and Private Charles Clemens, of Ironwood, Co. H, 34th Michigan.

Pontiac paid high honor to Private Bert Allen, Co. G, 34th Michigan, who was honorably discharged by Uncle Sam because he was disabled by being shot through the jaw at Santiago. The citizens turned out and gave him a hearty reception and a glad welcome home again.

Dr. H. S. Thomason, of Albion, has been appointed by Gov. Pingree as regimental surgeon, with rank of major, in the 33d Michigan, and Dr. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, promoted to be brigade surgeon. After being mustered in at Island Lake he proceeds to Santiago to join his regiment.

POUNCED ON PORTO RICO.

Dixie Boys from Maryland Take It—Miles' Forces Advancing.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, via the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies: The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Maj.-Gen. Miles arrived with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division on board transports. (This is the expedition which sailed from Charleston, S. C.) Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland from the port, and which capitulated. The Dixie was largely manned by the Maryland naval reserves. The American troops are pushing towards the mountains and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops. [A fight before the latter place was won by the American volunteers.] The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and was routed by our infantry. Gen. Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco leaving four dead on the field, and several wounded. None of our men were killed and only four slightly wounded.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Shafter's Men to Be Brought North.

Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Gen. Shafter's command now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health reports show a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons say that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The inference is that many of these cases in Gen. Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but go to swell the grand total of sick and wounded. Notwithstanding this mitigating fact, Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the very earliest opportunity to a more healthful clime.

The surgeon-general, and director of Secretary Alger, has secured a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, L. I., three miles square, containing an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 150 feet high, and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing. The necessary orders to equip this as a camp ground have been made and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred men of Shafter's army, who will leave Santiago as soon as conditions there and at the new camp will permit. Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immunes.

Uncle Sam is Honest.

Washington: All of the talk about the bad faith shown by our government in pressing the Porto Rican campaign during the last few days is absolutely without foundation. In addition to the representatives of the United States, the person qualified to speak for the government of Spain in this country make an exactly similar statement, and the alleged charges of bad faith against the United States, attributed to Premier Sagasta, are credited as inventions designed to prejudice the successful progress of the present peace movement. Military authorities regard Premier Sagasta's alleged statement that peace overtures operate to stay the course of military operations, as little short of amazing, and as directly contrary not only to the military law of the United States, but to the whole recognized principles of international law.

In general, the international law writers agree that military operations stop only when a truce or an armistice is actually concluded, and that this truce or armistice must be in writing. Until then the mere preliminary overture toward a suspension of hostilities is not regarded as any warrant for stopping the war. Military authorities, as well as the specific regulations of the United States, hold that there is no suspension of hostilities prior to the agreement to suspend military operations. Even then, the agreement is binding on military commanders only from the time they receive actual notice of it. In the meantime military commanders have the right to push forward and hold such territory as they occupy.

The large barn of G. S. White, near Holly, was destroyed by lightning. Loss $4,000; insured.

Mr. Bartley, aged 82, living with his nephew six miles south of Albion, was accidentally shot by his grand-nephew, aged 10. His head was blown almost off.

Over 3,000 people of Saline and surrounding country were present at the cornerstone laying of the First Presbyterian church at Saline. The ceremony was conducted by the grand lodge, F. & A. M., of the state of Michigan.

The Yosemite has been ordered to join Commodore Watson's squadron at the earliest possible date. The Michigan Naval Reserves have been scraping the barnacles and sea-growth from the bottom of the Yosemite and giving it a coat of foul proof paint. The engines, machinery and guns were also overhauled.

Services were held in the Episcopal church at Hillsdale in memory of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia at Manila, and who died soon after the great victory. Capt. Gridley's mother and brother are members of the Hillsdale parish and the dead hero was a communicant of that church when he made his home at Hillsdale. For the occasion the church was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers and the Gridley pew was also appropriately draped.

The jury disagreed in the famous trial of the Whitehall bank officials.

PEACE IS AT HAND.

TERMS SENT TO SPAIN BY THE UNITED STATES.

Porto Rico to Cede to the U. S.—Cuba to be Free—Uncle Sam to Take Manila and Surrounding Territory—Future of Philippines to be Settled Later.

The conferences of President McKinley and his cabinet to prepare a response to the Spanish overture for peace made through M. Cambon, the French ambassador, showed considerable difference of opinion as to the position the United States should take regarding the Philippine islands. On the other issues unanimity developed.

There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guam, in the Ladrone islands, and one in the Caroline islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet finally agreed upon the following: That Manila bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States as an American port and coaling station. If Spain is to be allowed to retain the Philippines, which the United States has not occupied, it must be under an agreement that neither the islands, as a whole, nor any part of them, shall be ceded by Spain to any other power but the United States, except with the consent of this country. The trade of the Philippines must be freed from restrictions of the Spanish colonial system. The policy of "open door" must be established for American products. The port and coaling station which the United States takes must be protected from any trade restrictions. It must continue to be, as it has been, the central port of this island system. Spain's colonial administration must be improved and the United States must be able to make its reform effective and permanent. No part of the region which has risen against Spain on our approach and no man concerned in the rising shall suffer after the close of the war. The United States must be left in a position to prevent the terrible cruelty which has disgraced the Spanish administration in the past. Once established at Manila, the United States cannot permit unchecked atrocities of the past in the islands about.

Incident to the cession of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain was the decision that every vestige of Spanish government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines. Furthermore, this sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States in our nearby waters is to be effective also as a quit claim of all indebtedness assumed by the Spanish government and charged by her to those islands, so far as the United States is concerned and all commercial treaties now existing between the Spanish government and her possessions here and outside powers are extinguished.

When the cabinet had reached its conclusions the French ambassador was summoned to the White House to receive the reply of the U. S. government to Spain's overture. It was expected that this ceremony would occupy only a few moments. The ambassador came on time, accompanied by his secretary, M. Thiebaut, and was met by the President and Secretary of State Day, but as the minutes ran along into hours without the reappearance of M. Cambon, it was immediately surmised that something had happened to disarrange the original plans for this meeting. It was after a stay of over two hours that the French ambassador terminated his visit. While it continued Secretary Long and Admiral Sicard, of the naval board, and Assistant Adee, of the state department, were called into consultation.

Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine the issue of peace or war as now presented to her.

The U. S. geological survey report on the coal production of the United States for the calendar year of 1897 shows the total product for the year to have been 200,221,665 short tons, with an aggregate valuation at the mines of $198,869,178, exceeding in value the output of 1896 by $2,200,000. The output of Michigan mines was 223,592 short tons, valued at $328,416, an average of $1.46 per ton. The output in Michigan in 1896 was 92,882 tons, of an aggregate value of $150,631, or $1.62 per ton.

Col. John Jacob Astor arrived at Washington with reports from Gen. Shafter giving details of the surrender of Santiago. Col. Astor has been transferred to Gen. Miles' staff and after spending a few days in New York proceeds to Porto Rico. Col. Wm Morton has returned to their homes at Benton Harbor while recovering from wounds received in Cuba. They say the Cubans are only half civilized and are natural-born thieves.

Wm. J. Dolan, Co. D, 34th Michigan volunteers, formerly a Cabinet mail carrier, is dead at Santiago.

Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the fighting before Santiago has been received at the war department: The total number of casualties was 1,595; killed 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

Atty.-Gen. Maynard holds that the laws of 1897 prevents persons under 21 years of age from becoming insured in companies operating under those laws, and that all such contracts entered into are voidable.

TAKING ALL BEFORE THEM.

Gen. Miles' Forces Meet Little Resistance—News From Porto Rico.

Following the landing of the first American troops at Guanica and the surrender of the port of Ponce to the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, Gen. Miles moved from Guanica to Ponce, taking en route the cities of Yauco, Tallaboa, Sabana Grande and Penuelas. Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops fired up the locomotives and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying men, supplies and messages. At Yauco the Americans were received by the alcalde who issued a proclamation welcoming them and dated it "Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America," Maj. Webb Hayes, Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed almost overjoyed that the Americans had arrived, but feared an uprising of natives in the interior, who would murder and pillage in revenge for the many years of Spanish misrule. To prevent this a guard will be left to protect the captured cities.

Gen. Miles reports from Ponce: "Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with us. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded $14,000. As to the government and military occupation I have given instructions based upon those issued by the President in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago."

Gen. Wilson was appointed military governor of the city and province of Ponce pending Gen. Brooke's arrival.

Col. Hulings with 10 companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, has occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. The American flag was raised and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace. The American troops have also reached Coamo, about 16 miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. Thus far they have met with no resistance. The first real resistance is expected when our troops reach Aibonito, 35 miles northeast of Ponce. Aibonito has a thousand feet elevation. The military road to San Juan is broad and well beaten and will offer no such difficulties to the passage of artillery and supply trains as did the soggy and almost unbroken trails of Cuba to the advance of Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Miles is in constant communication with all his forces and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. The entire army is encamped along the military road to San Juan, but as he does not say where he will put them in motion. He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops arrive. Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports and no date has been fixed for the attack. Admiral Dewey says the health of his men has never been better since they have been on the Asiatic station.

The London Times correspondent at Cavite says: It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing the insurgents to Cavite and arming them. Aguinaldo has become jealous of the Americans. Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false idea of the strength of the revolutionists, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. He declined to give the name of his informant, but it is known that he has excellent sources of information. He has all along insisted that the native Porto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule and that the only danger in the island was from the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the captain-general.

Hanna is busy seeking to adjust local conditions at Ponce to the new state of affairs. He is endeavoring to open U. S. postoffices in all the important centers of the occupied territory, and he has frequent interviews with merchants and bankers on the question of the money premium—an awkward question that is giving the American and local financiers much trouble. The merchants proposed to Mr. Hanna to agree to pay a premium of 100 on U. S. gold provided import duties on goods from the United States are removed. They also offered to buy everything from the United States.

AGUINALDO IS UGLY.

JEALOUS OF THE AMERICANS AT MANILA.

Gen. Merritt Arrives and Takes Command of the Troops and With Admiral Dewey Prepares to Move Upon Manila—Trouble Expected With Insurgents.

Manila, via Hong Kong: Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt and the transports and troops under his command have arrived at Manila and Gen. Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He has established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal. The cruiser Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome. Until he shall have received the report of the officers who preceded him, and familiarized himself with the situation, Gen. Merritt cannot determine as to his future course. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus, and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam island. The troops encamped at Paranji have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of Manila being such, on account of the heavy rains that have fallen, as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but are accomplishing nothing.

Washington: Gen. Merritt relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the insurgents. Their attitude there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans, although in this case the insurgents are not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following their numerous victories over their Spanish foes. Gen. Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though while fighting the Spaniards he must be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gives notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture. Up to the date of the report Gen. Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers. So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco carrying soldiers to the Philippine islands, and it is the intention to furnish Gen. Merritt 8,000 men more than his present force. If he delays his attack until all these have reached him, Manila will not be taken before September.

A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents. Gen. Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila, and that, otherwise, there is nothing doing. The blockade is strictly maintained, and no date has been fixed for the attack. Admiral Dewey says the health of his men has never been better since they have been on the Asiatic station.

P. C. Hanna, U. S. consul at San Juan, who is with Gen. Miles, has received a dispatch from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island saying: "Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march, and we have no ammunition." It was after all insisted that the native Porto Ricans were eager for a change from Spanish to American rule and that the only danger in the island was from the Spanish regulars under the direct command of the captain-general. The remainder of Cavite. Aguinaldo has objected to the value of the Americans to be captured by the insurgents, declaring that his landing was effected in spite of the presence of the Americans. It is apparent that the sole interest of the insurgents is in the concurrence and plunder. Aguinaldo is respected toward Admiral Dewey, Gen. Merritt and U. S. consul Wildman, but he holds back from giving energetic help to the U. S. forces, since he knows exactly what form the American policy will take. He is disturbed by reports that the United States will abandon the islands to Spain. Gen. Merritt is feeding Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents without consulting Aguinaldo and is otherwise acting independent of the insurgent leader, and a clash between them is not improbable.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, is being boomed for governor of New York.

The U. S. government has purchased an immense floating drydock capable of lifting vessels of 2,200 tons displacement. It will be towed to Key West.

The navy department has appointed John P. Gridley, son of the late Capt. Gridley, of the Olympia, an acting naval cadet, and assigned him to Capt. Sigsbee's vessel, the St. Paul. Young Gridley is only 18 years old. He was educated at Hillsdale, Mich.

Santiago merchants objected to receiving the U. S. silver dollar for more than 50 cents, consequently the corps of army paymasters who have gone to Santiago have been supplied with gold and paper. Coercive measures will probably be adopted to cause American silver money to be accepted at its full value.

The civic federation of Chicago has issued a call for a national conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 19 and 20, to discuss the future policy of the United States. The call is signed by over 1,000 representative men from every state in the Union. The war with Spain gives promise of the overthrow of Spanish rule in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and others of that country's colonial possessions. The question of what disposition the United States should make of these possessions when peace is reached is the one to be discussed.

GREAT BISMARCK IS DEAD.

Foremost German Statesman of the Century Passes Away.

Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully, but rather unexpectedly, at his home at Friedrichsruhe. While the great warrior-statesman had been in ill health for some time, it was less than two days before the end that Dr. Schweninger, the ex-chancellor's physician, expressed the belief that the prince might live a number of years. However, complications suddenly appeared and the entire family was assembled and Dr. Schweninger, who had gone to Berlin, was hastily summoned. The family, gathering in an adjoining room, was plunged into the very anguish of grief by the news from the death chamber. The despair was intensified by Dr. Schweninger's absence, although medical art was unavailing. The only consolation was that the prince was unconscious during the last two hours. Dr. Schweninger was in time only to afford some relief in the final moments.

The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child." The whole family was assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present.

Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William, in Norway, and Count Herbert Bismarck refused to allow anybody to visit the death chamber until Emperor William had seen the dead statesman.

A dispatch from Bergen, Norway, says that when the emperor was informed of the prince's death he was deeply affected, and ordered his yacht to return immediately.

SPAIN ACCEPTS OUR TERMS.

The End of the War is Now in Sight—Hostilities to Cease Soon.

Washington: Unofficially the President was informed that the Spanish ministry had acceded to the terms of the United States for a cessation of the war. While this government has strong reasons for believing that its terms of peace have been agreed to by the Madrid government, the President is taking nothing for granted. Arrangements for pressing the war to a successful conclusion are going forward precisely as if no negotiations were in progress. In event of Spain's acceptance of the terms proposed by this country, the first step will probably be toward an agreement to close active hostilities, pending the drafting of a treaty of peace along the lines of the accepted terms.

By falling against a saw in a mill at Waters Frank Kellogg cut an artery in his leg. He was taken to his home at Otsego Lake, three miles, but before a physician could arrive he bled to death.

I. S. Harrington, of Monroe, of Co. M, 31st Michigan regiment, Camp Thomas, has received the appointment of captain. He was lieutenant under the late Capt. John M. Gutnan for several years.

The American Society of Civil Engineers held their annual convention at Detroit with the largest attendance ever known in any inland city. Numerous papers were read and discussed, the principal interest being attached to that prepared by Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, U. S. A. corps of engineers, on the regulation of the levels of the Great Lakes. Excursions to points of interest in and about Detroit added to the pleasure of the delegates and their ladies.

The President has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Great Britain and Canada to adjust the relations between the United States and Canada: Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator George Gray, of Delaware; Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

New York—	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
Best grades......	4 00			
Lower grades.....	3 00	3 40	4 50	4 40
Chicago—				
Best grades......	5 20	4 75		4 00
Lower grades.....	3 00	3 00	3 25	4 00
Detroit—				
Best grades......	4 25	4 50	5 50	3 90
Lower grades.....	3 00	4 00	4 25	3 70
Buffalo—				
Best grades......	3 75	4 25	4 75	6 05
Lower grades.....	3 04	3 50	5 50	4 90
Cleveland—				
Best grades......	3 75	4 01	5 50	4 00
Lower grades.....	3 05	3 75	2 75	4 00
Cincinnati—				
Best grades......	4 75	5 00		
Lower grades.....	3 60		5 03	4 03
Pittsburg—				
Best grades......	4 75		4 50	
Lower grades.....	3 20	4 50	4 25	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat. No 2 Red	Corn. No 2 mix	Oats. No 2 white
New York	77⅜	38⅝	31⅛
Chicago	65	66¼	33⅜
Detroit	69⅜	33	35
Toledo	69⅝	35	27¼
Cincinnati	68⅝	33¼	27⅝
Cleveland	68⅜	34½	27¼
Pittsburg	73⅜	35	29
Buffalo	71⅜	35	28

MAKING NEWSPAPERS.

IS JOURNALISM FALLING INTO DISREPUTE?

The Metropolitan Papers of Our Great Cities: Caustic Reflections on the Noblest of All Professions—Julian Ralph and O. W. Smalley on It.

AMONG the many cheerful and humorous remarks made about journalism by Matthew Arnold were some pleasant observations our newspapers, as printed, in a letter to his daughter when he was sailing for home. He said: "the greatest relief will be to cease seeing American newspapers." Their baldness and ignorance are beyond belief. They are the worst feature of life in the United States. It is somewhat comforting to believe that Mr. Arnold's sweeping and startling opinions were warped occasionally by violent attacks of insular prejudice, but his views deserve consideration, at least, and any comments of such an eminent critic of life and letters can hardly fail to be of some suggestive value. The sentences above quoted were written ten years ago. What should we say if asked whether, since then, American newspapers have grown better or worse. Has the influence of the American press increased or decreased during a period when so many papers have joined the class which we may justly call sensational? We refer to the daily papers of the larger cities only. Does their influence make for the public good, and is it effective in strength.

JULIAN RALPH.

ening and unifying our complex meaning of national life? Such questions must suggest themselves to every thoughtful citizen with especial force at times like these, when the nerves of the country are keyed to concert pitch by the existence of a national conflict.

Any discussion of the matter is futile without a correct understanding of the conditions and problems of modern journalism; the practical as well as its theoretical side, and no one can be better equipped in the subject than an old and trained journalist, who has experienced all the phases of his profession, and finally attained prominence as a critic and man of letters. For this reason it is worth while calling attention to an article by George W. Smalley in the July number of Harper's Magazine, modestly entitled, "Notes on Journalism." The fairness of Mr. Smalley's discussion of the many sides of his subject is no less attractive than the readable, intimate style of the paper, which is pointed by a number of interesting and unhackneyed anecdotes. The conclusion, and it is just, that the daily press of our metropolitan cities are vile and not good for society.

Mr. Smalley has much of value to say concerning the utility of newspaper work as a preparatory school to the higher literary professions, and it may seem to many a curious coincidence that the same number of the magazine which contains "Notes on Journalism" affords several striking examples of the development and work of the best modern journalists. Julian Ralph, for instance, has risen from the reporter's ranks to a high position as an author of fascinating books of travel, and a story from his pen, with charming tact and force delightfully called "A Prince of Georgia," is the opening article of the July Harper's. It is, of course, idle to conjecture how effective Mr. Ralph's early newspaper training has been as a factor in his literary success, but Mr. Smalley, it seems, is inclined to draw some truth in the historic remark of Mr. Thiers, who once observed that journalism was a very good profession if you got out of it soon enough. It would be interesting to have Mr. Ralph's own views; in the meantime, however, his work must speak for itself, and it is sufficient here to note how forcibly some of Mr. Smalley's thoughts on modern journalism are illustrated by the peculiarly human and realistic qualities of Mr. Ralph's story. The sharp and quick insight of character, the keenness of wide-awake observation, and the tendency to write naturally and concisely—merits which Mr. Ralph undoubtedly possesses—are reasonably be set down as products of habits necessarily cultivated by thoughtful workers in the newspaper profession.

A Curious Bird.

The kiwi hails from New Zealand and is a rare bird. It is perfectly wingless, and not a sign of hair or feathers protects the eyes. This gives the kiwi a comical look. It is almost wholly nocturnal in its habits. Like the owl of the north the setting of the sun means the beginning of life for them. Then they hop about like rabbits. They are really the clowns of the fowl world.

Concerning Buckles.

Not long ago a Radcliffe college girl thus telegraphed to a Boston book store: "Send me one Buckle on Buckle." It seems hours later the store clerk's "Can find nothing but the hymn beginning 'Buckle on Your Armor.' Pardon me, miss, but isn't that more appropriate for these times?"