

Last Battles of War With Spain

While the peace negotiations with Spain were in progress to being waged since April 21, and even after the protocol was signed and a temporary cessation of hostilities declared, some of the most important battles of the war were fought and won. On the day the protocol was signed, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, with the land and naval forces under their commands, made a combined attack on Manila, forcing its surrender in twelve hours of arms. The day before, at which time Spain's answer was in the hands of the president, Manila, on the north coast of Santiago province, was bombarded for twelve hours and at dawn on the day peace was declared, Spanish batteries on the coast of Porto Rico were pushing its advance lines on San Juan and even after the cessation of the declaration of an armistice, had overthrown thirty batteries on the Spanish islands.

While Secretary of State Day and Ambassador Cambaceres were negotiating the peace protocol, Manila, after a stubborn resistance, was surrounded by the Spanish fleet. The stars and stripes were flung out to the breeze at every evening on a staff which had floated so proudly the banner that had been the symbol of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Just as the fresh breeze snuffed out the national flag on the galliards of the sun, which had been blowing from all the week, burst out in a flood of brilliant light, saluting the first free flag to fly over the Philippine islands since that has now been supplanted. In Cuba a similar scene, although not so important, was being enacted. At Aguacay, on the north coast of Santiago de Cuba, was bombarded for twelve hours, beginning at about 10 in the afternoon, when the second-rate protected cruiser Newark, 1,000 yards of shore and three 6-inch shells, and the gunboat Suwanee, the torpedo boat Albatross, at ranges of from 600 to 800 yards, with shore batteries with their 4-inch guns, 3-pounders and smaller guns. The active bombardment lasted until five o'clock, when there was a lull for an hour. After that the Newark used her search guns every half hour through the night.

At dawn the next day white flags could be seen all over the town and also on the hills. Soon a small boat was discovered coming out to the Newark under a white flag. Two Spanish officers boarded the Newark and said that they had been instructed to inform Captain Goodrich that a peace protocol had been signed yesterday by the representatives of Spain and the United States and that hostilities had ceased.

Meanwhile General Miles, unaware of the dawn of peace, was pushing his forces on toward San Juan. On August 10, three days before peace was declared, the town of Coamo was captured after a fight, and about the same time another force was engaging the enemy near Guayama. In the capture of Coamo, General Grant's brigade was ordered to move at daylight. The main body went along the military road, while Colonel Biddle of General Wilson's staff, with the 1st Pennsylvania, made a detour to enter the town from the north.

They met the Spanish forces outside the town and a fight took place which lasted half an hour. The fire was hot. The Spanish in the trenches were driven out. The Spanish losses are unknown. Our loss was slight, wounded one seriously.

While this battle was being waged at Coamo, the 1st Pennsylvania, a force of four thousand men, was marching toward five miles beyond Guayama.

Lord Rosse. After seeing it he determined to make one like it. The reputation of the Yankee boy that he can make not only the thing he undertakes but also the machine that makes it. It was proved to be described by Henry Draper, for he made and he mounted the first American reflecting telescope. With it he took over fifteen hundred photographs of the heavens; and the instrument is still in use in Harvard observatory. The telescope not only reveals more than can be seen by the eye alone, but the sensitive film surpasses the power of the eye when aided by the telescope, for the camera records on the film objects which the eye can not see through the greatest magnifying lenses. No matter how far away or how dimly it shines, the light of the faintest star in time impresses the film, and thus that which is invisible to the human eye becomes visible on the plate. In celestial photography the camera is kept moving during the taking of a picture. The exposure sometimes lasts several hours and if the camera is stationary the motion of the earth would soon carry the subject out of the field with the telescope. The camera, therefore, is attached to the telescope and the object to be photographed is brought into the lens at the intersection of two cross-axes. Then, in a system of clockwork, the telescope moves so that the subject occupies the same position on the plate during the exposure. In the picture of the Swift comet may be seen a number of stars which are not seen by the unaided eye.

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ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Frank G. Carpenter Gives a Description of Juan Fernandez as it is To-Day.

Valparaiso, Chili.—Robinson Crusoe's island is to be colonized. The government of Chili has just adopted a resolution to that effect, and by the time this letter shall have been published an inspector will have been appointed and in all probability a number of new inhabitants will have been carried to the island of Juan Fernandez. With in the past few weeks the president of Chili has visited this island on a tour of inspection, and both himself and other officials report that it can be made of great value to the country. It has been decided to give each settler a house and a certain amount of land, and the idea is to make a large fishing colony there. The codfish caught off the shores of Juan Fernandez are especially fine. They start about the shores, and in connection with lobsters and other shell fish, might form the basis of a great industry. There are also many seals, walrus and other marine animals in the waters near by, and the mainland is in its woods made up of wild sheep and wild mules. There are parts of the island that are very fertile, and it is thought that they can readily be made a valuable property.

The island of Juan Fernandez lies just about 600 miles west of Valparaiso, in the South Pacific ocean. It can be reached only by special steamships, and make excursions there once or twice a year, and it will not be possible for me to visit it at this time. I have, however, met members of the expedition party who have just returned, and have also had the assistance of Mr. Spencer of Santiago, an American photographer who accompanied the expedition, and from whose photographs this article is illustrated. The island is broken and rugged, with steep and precipitous sides. It is only twelve miles long by about seven miles wide, but parts of it are the picture of desolation. It is a great mountain, with steep and precipitous sides, and the water from more than 100,000 feet. It is made up of hills and mountains, with steep and precipitous sides, and the water from more than 100,000 feet. It is made up of hills and mountains, with steep and precipitous sides, and the water from more than 100,000 feet.

There is no doubt but that Juan Fernandez is a rich island as far as the soil of the northern part of it is concerned, and with its new colonizing scheme it may support quite a large number of people. The hills are covered now with wild cats and there is good grass in every open spot. The fruit trees planted more than 100 years ago by Selkirk and others have reproduced themselves, and there are many wild fruits, while the grapes found in the woods are as delicious as those which Robinson Crusoe tried for so long. There are peaches, pears and quinces growing wild, and also wild vegetables. A peculiar plant is the panga, which has leaves forming a cup as big as an umbrella. This fills with water when it rains and stays full as long as it is cloudy. When the sun

comes out it begins to wilt and the water flows out.

There are a number of caves on Juan Fernandez, and several are pointed out in which it is said that Alexander Selkirk lived. One of these, which lies in a ridge of volcanic rock, is as large as the average parlor, with a floor from ten to fifteen feet above the ground. The door to this cave is about fifteen feet high and its extent to the rear at least thirty feet. It shows signs of having been lived in. There are three little holes of pebbles scooped out of the walls, such as are mentioned in Robinson Crusoe's description of his cave-hole, and here and there on the walls are marks made by those who have lived here in the past. It is said that the cave was the resort of the hunters who once ravaged the coasts and shores of this part of the world. Other caves are covered with ferns and the vegetation is so luxuriant that it is easy to imagine that the walls are made up of those who have lived here in the past.

There is a monument to Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez. It is a small, simple structure, but it is a fitting memorial to the man who first discovered the island. The monument is made of stone and is about six feet high. It stands on a small hill in the center of the island. The monument is a simple structure, but it is a fitting memorial to the man who first discovered the island.

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of the coast of Peru. It first saw them north of Lima, near the shores of Callao, and at Pacasmayo a guano ship from the Lobos Islands came in for mail and provisions. Off the Bay of Pisco, Peru, I saw the famous Chincha Islands, which have produced more than twelve million tons of guano, and have brought in the Peruvian treasury millions upon millions of dollars. The shipping of guano is going on from these islands to-day, although the deposits are to a large extent exhausted. I am told that the shipments of the current year will not probably exceed 30,000 tons.

The guano islands are merely masses of volcanic rocks which have risen up out of the ocean. They have not a blade of grass nor any green thing on them, and are merely rocky islands covered with a ragged white deposit. It never rains upon them, and for thousands of years the manure upon them lay and grew in quantity from day to day. For some reason or other the pelicans, sea gulls and other birds which feed on the guano have chosen these islands as their nightly roosting places. They pick out certain of them and are after a year or two, they fly to them by the thousands and there rest. There are often other islands in the vicinity which are as desirable, but which are untouched. Even the distance caused by the remoteness of the guano does not seem to prevent the birds returning to their roost. On the Chincha Islands, which were supposed to be entirely exhausted, fresh deposits have been recently discovered, and in the 20,000 tons of new guano was actually shipped.

Where the Guano Comes from. Nearly every one knows that guano is the manure of sea birds. One of the guano islands, which is one of the greatest of the guano-producing birds, will drop from the sky in a shower of guano.

Summer Logging Camp. The summer logging camp ordinarily is a picturesque place. It is built on a hillside, and the buildings are made of logs. The buildings are made of logs and are built on a hillside. The buildings are made of logs and are built on a hillside.

SAILED BOAT CARRYING GUANO TO STEAMER. The island of Juan Fernandez. It is a small, simple structure, but it is a fitting memorial to the man who first discovered the island. The monument is made of stone and is about six feet high. It stands on a small hill in the center of the island.

He died Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, A. D. 1722, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's Lookout by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1852.

Other interesting islands are found in the great archipelago which lies between here and Cape Horn. These I shall travel among in my way around the southern end of South America. The most interesting of all the Pacific islands, however, are the guano islands. They are in proportion to their size, the richest islands of the world, for they have already added more than one million dollars to the world's wealth. That is what Peru has dug out of her guano islands. Her creditors are getting rich out of them to-day, although nothing has been done since guano was realized in the past. These guano islands are scattered all along

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