

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN WILL TERMINATE TO-DAY

CAMBON TO SIGN THE PROTOCOL

It Has Been Formally Approved by the Spanish Cabinet.

Proclamation to Be Immediately Issued for the Suspension of Hostilities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: It's all over. Hostilities in the Spanish-American war will end to-morrow, when Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon will attach their signatures to the protocol already approved by the two countries, and when an armistice will be proclaimed by the people of the United States and the Queen Regent of Spain, to endure until the final treaty of peace is signed.

Embassador Cambon received a cablegram late this evening announcing Spain's approval of the protocol and directing him as the diplomatic representative of Spain to attach his signature to the instrument. The ceremony of signing it will take place in the diplomatic reception-room at the State Department to-morrow morning.

In addition to making public the terms of the protocol the President will immediately issue a formal proclamation setting forth that, whereas Spain has accepted the terms of the peace negotiations proposed by the United States, all military and naval commanders are directed to suspend further operations against Spain pending the work of the peace commissioners.

This armistice has already been prepared, thus furnishing another evidence of the accuracy of the Herald's exclusive announcement of two days ago that Spain's reply was satisfactory, and that the war was at an end.

Although it has not been doubted for a moment since Embassador Cambon's call at the White House on Tuesday that peace was certain, there was a feeling of relief among the officials of the administration to-night when word was received that Spain had authorized Embassador Cambon to sign the protocol. The authorities are all congratulating each other on the successful outcome of the peace negotiations, and particularly upon the wonderful success of the American army and navy which has brought about this result.

The next step after signing the protocol and the issuance of the proclamation of the President announcing an armistice will be the appointment of five commissioners by each of the two countries. It is definitely known that Secretary Day will head the American commissioners, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain will head the Spanish commissioners. The selection of the other American commissioners will be from among those whose names have already appeared in these dispatches. It is probable that the commissioners will not be announced before Monday.

While Paris will be the first meeting place of the commission, it is not improbable that it may go to the Philippines. The expectation is that it will conclude its work about November 1, and that an extra session of the Senate and the Spanish Cortes will be called to ratify the work of the commissioners.

After the protocol is signed to-morrow morning the full text will be given out for publication. It is comparatively brief, considering the importance of the document, comprising less than eight hundred words. I was told by a State Department official to-night who assisted in drafting it that it does not contain a single new feature that has not been fully covered by the Herald. It is not the intention at present to make public the notes that have been exchanged between the two countries.

APPROVAL IS QUICKLY GIVEN BY THE CABINET

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Government has received the protocol, and the Cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it. The Government will wire M. Cambon to-night empowering him to sign the preliminary of peace.

The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than two Cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the Government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only required a meeting of the Cabinet for a formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modifica-

tion of the original terms, but only new suggestions. They expect it will be signed at Washington to-morrow (Friday), and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced.

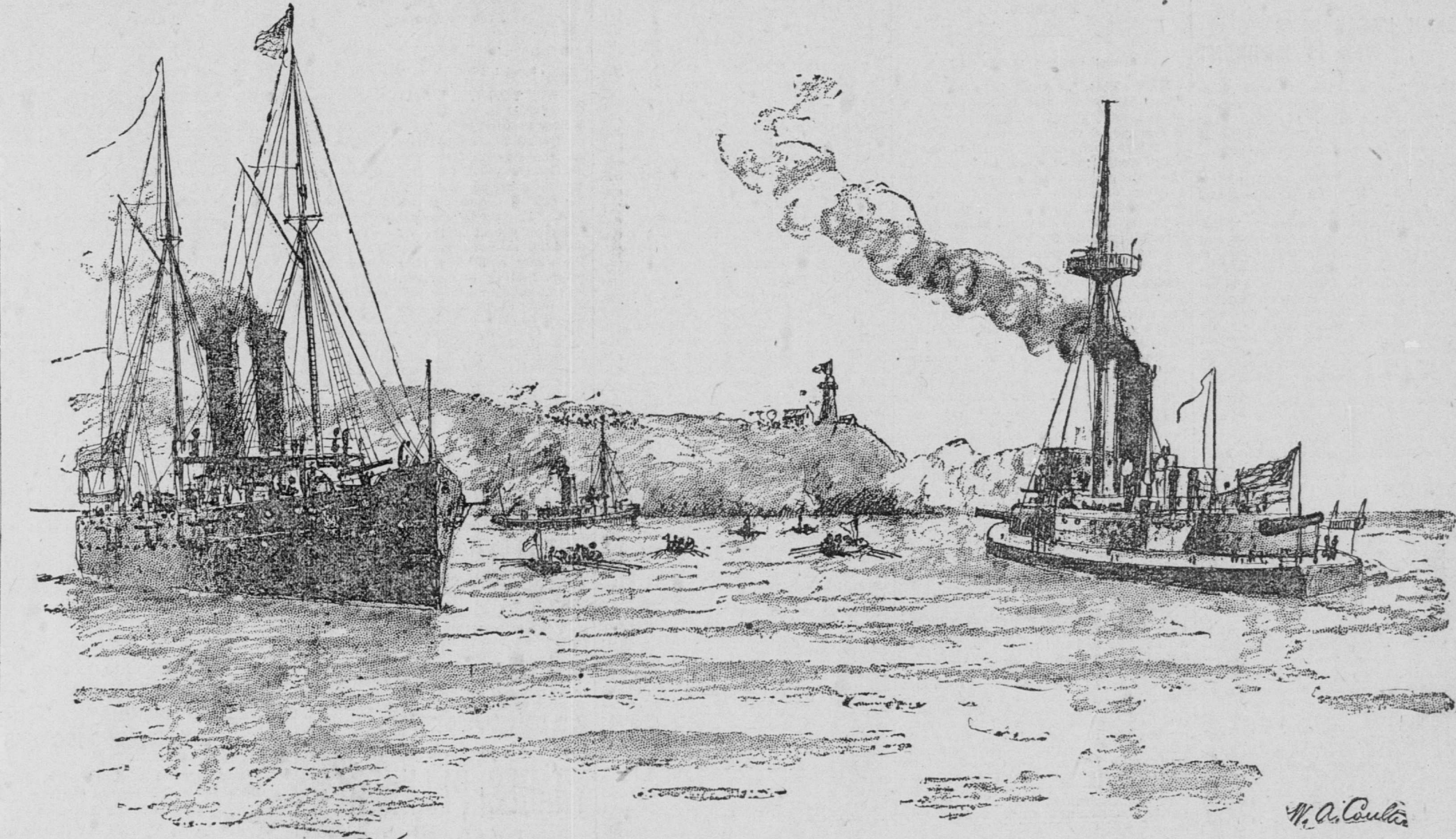
Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

UNCLE SAM CHARGED WITH BEING SEVERE

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—This afternoon I had a conversation with a politician and one of the best friends of peace in



THE AFFAIR AT CAPE SAN JUAN.

On the Right Center of the Picture is Shown the Lighthouse, Near the Extremity of the Headland, Held by Forty American Sailors. To the Left, 300 Yards Distant, Is the Force of 800 Spaniards Firing With Machine Guns and Mausers. In Right and Left Foreground Are the Monitor Amphitrite and Cruiser Cincinnati, Which Have Just Begun to Use Their Large Quick-Firing Guns. Further in Within 100 Yards of the Beach Is the Tug Leyden Pouring Her One Pound Shells Into the Enemy. Boats From the Larger Ships Are Speeding to the Shore Laden With Reinforcements.

Spain. He said: "I fear the United States are about to impose terribly severe and harsh terms upon Spain. Every one in Spain wants peace, and I don't believe any minister exists strong enough to prolong the war, but if the United States makes things so harsh as to utterly break Spain there is every possibility of a war of despair, and it would be well that the United States take this into consideration."

My informant, who is mentioned as a possible member of the peace commission, said on this subject:

"Under the present conditions I would not join it if the appointment were offered me. What does the commission mean? Nothing at all."

In another high official quarter I found a sentiment prevailing that the United States is pushing a very hard bargain, and that if the Philippines matter is made so, too, international complications may follow.

According to the best authority of the positions on the peace commission will be made to Senors Moret, Leon y Castillo, Merry del Val Almodovar and Bernabe.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MILES TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: As stated exclusively in the Herald this morning, an order had been prepared instructing General Miles to cease hostilities in Porto Rico.

The order, as I am informed, but for some reason did not do so. The text of the order is of course withheld, but I can confidently state that the administration felt fully assured peace would result from the present negotiations and the intention of the President was to inform General Miles.

Furthermore, Secretary Alger had definitely determined to direct General Miles to suspend hostilities and inform the Spanish commander of his decision. Had negotiations been ripe enough this cable would have gone to General Miles last night, but it is quite certain from the activity to-day of the troops in Porto Rico that the dispatch did not go. In fact, it can be almost certainly stated it did not go. But the moment the protocol will have been signed a dispatch of this tenor will be sent to General Miles.

Should the peace negotiations progress as rapidly as they have promised to during the past few days, it is not likely General Miles will be able to forcibly occupy San Juan before the signing of the protocol. In fact, it looks as if the order to cease will be sent to him before to-morrow night.

I can confidently state that no such order was even prepared for General Merritt, but it is not improbable that it will be duplicated to him should the protocol be signed to-morrow.

The city of Coamo, captured by General Ernst's brigade, is about twenty miles northeast of Ponce. This leaves General Miles about sixty miles distant from San Juan by the macadamized road.

Sugar Imports for July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The advance statement of sugar imports, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the total imports of dutiable sugar during July were \$5,249,570, as compared with \$2,281,287 for July, 1897. The amount of sugar withdrawn for consumption amounted to \$3,266,545.

GENERAL GARCIA NOW REPENTANT

Would Be Nearer to the Commissary.

TARDY REPLY TO A LETTER

NOW WILLING TO SEND FIFTY SCOUTS TO MILES.

Request Made by the General Over Three Weeks Ago Accorded To When It Is No Longer Needed.

AT AIBONITO THE Foe Awaits MILES' ADVANCE

Spaniards, Assemble in Force.

THEIR OUTPOSTS ATTACKED

BROOKLYN MEN IN A SHARP SKIRMISH.

Fired Upon by the Enemy's Artillery, but Emerge From the Conflict Without a Single Casualty.

AMERICANS WOUNDED IN COAMO FIGHTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The War Department has received two dispatches from General Miles under date of Ponce, August 10, as follows:

"Secretary of War, Washington: The following is a list of the wounded of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, hurt in the skirmish beyond Coamo, August 8:

"Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side; Private L. S. Bold, Company E, right elbow; Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

"Secretary of War, Washington: Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th with the enemy, about three miles north of Guayama, General Gaines compelled the enemy to retreat. The following men of the Sixth Ohio were wounded, none being killed:

"Captain Edward Thompson, Company K, in right breast; Private Samuel J. Jones, in right knee; Private Noble W. Hanaker, Company C, in ankle; Lieutenant Harry A. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jed-dington, Company A, in right hip.

TRANSPORTS EN ROUTE BACK FROM MANILA

Consul Wildman Gives Adjutant General Corbin the Dates of Their Departure.

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"To Moore, Washington: Inform General Corbin that steamship City of Sydney left Nagasaki on July 27, the Australia left on the 23rd and the Peking on August 6, all direct for San Francisco without stop.

Yesterday Secretary Alger cabled to Merritt asking when the transports sent to Manila would return, and this reply of Consul General Wildman gives the information desired. It is expected they will reach San Francisco about the 17th.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA ON BRINK OF WAR

Czar Again Scores in China.

TSUNG LI YAMEN WON OVER

PEKING-HANKAU CONTRACT TO BE RATIFIED.

Despite Great Britain's Protest All Conditions Demanded by the Russian Charge d'Affaires Will Be Met.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Peking dated to-day says that an imperial edict has finally issued, sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Peking to Hankau, despite the protests of Sir Claude Macdonald, and the British Minister.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and Government leader, admitted that the statements in the Peking dispatch to the London Times to-day were substantially correct, and said that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the Government." This statement was received with cheers. The correspondent of the Times cabled that the Tsung Li Yamen had given formal assent to all the conditions demanded by the Russian Charge d'Affaires regarding the contract for the Niu Chang Railroad extension loan, these conditions being in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and designed as a blow at British concessions.

The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "Baron de Vinck, the Belgian Minister, yesterday sent a dispatch to the Tsung Li Yamen, 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, Sir Claude Macdonald, to prevent the ratification of the Peking-Hankau contract."

"It is confidently asserted that, despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification. The unfriendly role of the Belgian Minister throughout merits the strongest condemnation."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Fol-