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Nipe Attacked by Warships.

Demolition of Vessels There as Preliminary to Occupying the Place.

WASHINGTON. July 23.—The following message has been received at the navy department from Admiral Sampson :-PLAYA, July 22.—Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the

mines have not been removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our part. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on arrival at Porto Rico "SAMPSON."

This brief report is really more impor-tant than appears on the surface. The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is purposed to establish a base there, which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operation against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should selves, Nipe, in connection with Santiago, would be an effective means of doing this.

Longest Tow on Record. Gunboat Iroquois is to haul a Big Supply Ship to

The gunboat Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to make the longest tow ever undertaken. She is to haul the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila, 6, 600 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 100 horses and 120 mules and a coal supply. After the troops going to Manila on the Rio de Janeiro embarked on that vessel Friday there remained at Camp Merritt 223 officers and 7,819 enlisted men, who will be transferred to the new eamping grounds at the Presidio. These inculde 3 officers and 381 men of the Tenth Pennsylvania recruits. The steamer Centennial has been inspected for the third time, and may yet be engaged as a transport. The Lakme and Alliance, of the Alaskan fleet, will probably be employed to take the New York regiment to



Bellefonte, Pa., July 29. 1898.

General Garcia Considers Himself Insulted.

Cuban Leader Declares He Was Insulted by Shafter and Will Go Off and Fight by Himself.—Resigned the Command of Eastern Forces.—His Reasons are that He Was Not Notified of Santiago's Surrender Nor Invited to be Present and that the Spanish Authorities Were Retained.

General Garcia, the Cuban leader, is in-censed at the action of Gen'l. Shafter in not having invited him or any member of his staff to the ceremonies incident to the discloses the fact that the Cuban people expect and will insist upon the United States turning Cuba over to them immediately and the Spanish. diately upon the down fall of the Spanish. The cabinet was in session for three

hours on Friday, the longest session it has held in two months and those in a position to know, stated after it was over that the members have come to the conclusion that Shafter did act indiscreetly and that every effort will be made to placate the Cubans. For while the government has learned not to rely on or expect any material aid from them it cannot afford to be in the anomalous position of fighting for the free-dom of a people with whom it is at swords

Gen'l. Garcias letter is as follows SANTIAGO, July 21.—General Garcia wrote this morning the letter to General Shafter: "Major General Shafter, Commander-in-Chief of Fifth Army Corps of the United

Chief of Fifth Army Corps of the United States Army:

"Sir—On May 12th the government of the Republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the east to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commanders. I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out, your orders honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago finally surrendered to the American army, and the news of that important victory was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored, sir, with a single word from yourself informing me of the negotiations for peace or terms of capitulation by the Spaniards.

"The important ceremonies of surrender of the Spanish army and the possession of the Spanish army and the possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by the public reports. I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any other officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power in Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to state that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by residents of the City. but appointed by royal decree by the Queen of Spain. I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city of Santiago and garrisoned the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed hest under Adams of the inscription, "North Atlantic Squadron.' As he approached the office of the Secretary of the Navy there was another demonstration. A large crowd had gathered about the doorway, and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks.

SECRETARY LONG'S WELCOME.

Secretary Long came out of his private office, and, grasping Hobson with both hands, said with sincerity, "Lieutenant, I am glad, very glad, to see you." Then he drew him into his office, where the Lieutenant was introduced to assistant Secretary Allen, and was greeted by Captain Crowninshield, Captain Bradford and Pension Commissioner Evans, who happened to The important ceremonies of surrender co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and preserve public order until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, and under the peculiar circumstances created by the 30 years of our struggle against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elevated by the Cuban people and the inhabitants of the city, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain and her ministers to defend, against the Cubans, the Spanish sovereignty.

Cubans, the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor too absurd to be believed, general, ascribes the reason of your measure and eral, ascribes the reason of your measure and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenges against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army. As ragged and poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and

cowardice.
"In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the commander-inchief of the Cuban army, Major General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army. Awaiting his resolution I withdraw with my forces to Jaguari.

Very respectfully yours, Very respectfully yours,

"CALIXTO GARCIA." CUBANS REGRET GARCIA'S ACT. In speaking of the matter Domingo Mendez Capote, vice President of the Cuban Provisional Republic, gave out a state-ment in New York on Friday regarding the strained relations existing between the American and Cuban armies in Santiago.

He said in part :-"I have not received any official information concerning the reported misunderstanding between Gen. Garcia and Gen. Shafter. If there has been any such misunderstanding I regret it very much. As to the letter to General Shafter accredited to Gen. Garcia, if authentic, is states that Gen. Garcia has referred the matter to our civil government and to his commander-in-

GARCIA'S ARMY MAY DISPERSE. According to dispatches received from Santiago on last Thursday Gen. Garcia may go on and fight the Cubans independently of our forces or perhaps he intends

disbanding them.
On Saturday he issued a decree authorizing all Cubans who have been driven from their plantations and country homes by the Spaniards and have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns, to return to the country and go to work on their farms Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans them-salves. Nine in connection with Santiago. cruited from the farm lands or were employed in the fields at the outbreak of the

Altogether, it must be coufessed that Gen. Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back on the farms is construed to mean an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be altogether justified. It is certain a great many of them will continue to fight.

Later advices discredit the letter as having been written by Garcia and those in a position to know state that it was written by Arms, an American newspaper correspondent who is with the Cuban army.

On Saturday Gen. Shafter in abeyance to directions from Washington wrote Gen. Garcia a letter explaining his position. He said that he had invited Garcia to witness the surrender, but the latter declined to be the surrender, but the latter declined to be leave within the next ten days. tween the United States and Spain the matter of dealing with the Cubans must be left until it is ended.

-- Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Hobson Visits Washington.

Enthusiastic Welcome at the Navy Department for

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson the hero of the Merrimac, arrived in Washington late Friday afternoon direct from Santiago and received an enthusiastic welcome, not only from ahe officials at the navy department, but from the populace as

Before he had been in the city two hours he had held consultations with Secretary Long and President McKinley. His business is with regard to recovering the Cristobal Colon and probably one or two other of the Spanish vessels wrecked in the fight of July 3rd.

Hobson is the hero of the here and his reception by the President, Secretary Long and other government officials was formal surrender of Santiago. He has written a significant letter to Shafter which most flattering. He bears his honors very is just now giving the authorities at Washington no end of worriment, because it aboat his business without attracting atten-

RECOGNIZED AT THE STATION.

His coming was unheralded except by newspaper despatches which announced his arrival in New York on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul early Friday morning and his departure for Washington. Officials were not informed as to the time he was due. Consequently when the train pulled into the railway station at 2:38 o'clock that afternoon, there was no official there to meet him and his reception was truly democratic.

He succeeded in escaping observation as he passed through the train shed, coat and umbrella in hand, followed by a porter proudly carrying his bag, but before he emerged from the station some one spied him, a hurrah went up from one throat close by and in a moment the station resounded with voices shouting. He was dressed in a light suit and wore a straw hat. The cry of "Hobson! Hobson!" rang out and the crowd closed about him shaking his hand and pushing him about until he was rescued by the police and es-corted to his carriage. He stopped long enough to announce that all of the men who formed the crew of the Merrimac were safe and in the best of health and that after he had made his report to the Navy Department he expected to return immediate-

ly to New York. The Lieutenant drove at once to the Army and Navy Club, and, after brushing himself up, he went to the Navy department. He carried with him under his arm a large official envelope, which bore in the corner the inscription, "North Atlantic Squadron."

sion Commissoner Evans, who happened to drop in. He spent half an hour in conference with the Secretary and later visited the White House.

Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long-expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother officers on the destruction of the Cervera fleet. The purpose of his visit was explained by the following order, under which Lieutenant

"Sir:—You will proceed North in the St. Paul to New York. Thence you will proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of the Navy and acquaint him with the object of your visit, as set forth in my letter to him of this date, regarding the work upon the Cristobal Colon. Explain to him fully the position and condition of that ship and receive his instructions regarding it. on will proceed North in the St. Paul "2. Be as expeditions as possible in bringing the matter to a termination, in order that, if it is practicable to do so, this fine ship may be saved to the United States Navy.

"3. When this duty is completed you will ask for orders from the Secretary of the Navy. Otherwise you will return to duty on board this ship.

"Very respectfully,
"W. T. SAMPSON,

When the Lieutenant after his two calls returned to the club house to rest an informal reception was given him there, and hundreds of men of note eagerly sought the honor of grasping his hand. At the White House and Navy Department he was besieged by employees for his auto-graph, and was kept busy writing his name when he was not engaged with his superior

Fifth Corps Needs a Long Vacation. Doctors Advise That Shafter's Men be Sent to American Mountains to Recuperate.

General Shafter has opened a cable office at Santiago de Cuba, and is in communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the Fifth army corps. Except the Thirty-third and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan none of the reinforcements were in action. So far as health consideration go, General McKibbin seems to have held the opinion that the Fifth corps could join the Porto Rico expedition under General Miles as soon as Santiago should fall. This was the evident intention when the invasion army left the United States, but the condition of the men now, according to the physicians and commanding officers, such that the entire corps should return North at once. General Miles has cabled that he does not want and will not need a single man among them, and he believes that after their hard campaign they should be given a rest of at least two or three

weeks. General Shafter's messages to the same effect have been most urgent, and the doctors say the men should be sent into camp in the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month. Washington agrees to this, and will do everything possible, the cable dispatches to-day say, to carry the army away from here. But there is a lack of transports. The Porto Rico troops will require 40 steamers. The men are anxious to get away. The cavalry division has been sent into the mountains at its own request, to see if it cannot get into shape to join General Miles, and if no fever develops the men may go to San Juan de Porto Rico.

The Twenty-fourth infantry is acting as guards and nurses at the hospital at Juragua, and more of them are needed. The spite of the fact that 3,000 troops belonging negro troops are all likely to remain here to attend the sick and hold Santiago. General Shafter has cabled to Washington that it is imperatively necessary that he should

All our men are now encamped on the fighting line, where they have been for two weeks, except General Wheeler's men, who have been sent into the hills. General Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the pleas of his friends to return to the United States.

Her Thought is of the Boy King and for His Sake She Grieves.-Keeps Up Her Daily Routine.

How does Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, spend her time? While her soldiers are waiting for the end, knowing that it can only end one way, what does Maria Christina, mother of the boy king and toy king of Spain, think of it all? Those who are near to the Queen Regent says that she has very much changed since the war began. Not that she has changed the steadfast habit of her life, monotonous in its regularity. monotonous in its regularity.

The Queen is always called, summer and winter, at 6 o'clock, and, before sitting down to the enormous amount of private and official correspondence which has to be dealt with every day she always attends Mass in the private chapel of whatever palace the court is inhabiting; and lest some of her son's advisers should find fault with her for doing so, the Queen made it a rule to rise an hour earlier than she would otherwise do, in order that no one should be able to say that her religious exercises interferred with her duties as Queen Regent. After Mass the Queen pays a visit to her children and arranges how they are to spend the day, and by 8 o'clock she is ready to receive her Secretaries and devour the Spanish and foreign newspapers for news of the war's progress.

The Queen has formed no intimacies among her ladies during this trying time; she is in daily communication with her mother, but the only human being of whom she ever asks advice is the Pope, who has often brought his wide knowledge of modern diplomacy on difficult cases submitted to him by Her Most Catholic Majesty. In peace or war Leo XIII is the Queen's sole confidant.

At noon the Queen and her children have lunch. The King was first present at this meal when he was only sixteen months old; he sits to the right of his mother, but he is not encouraged to talk, or behave differently to any ordinary well

bred child. All these habits the Queen Regent adheres to with the greatest care. What difference then, has the war made to this woman who sees her country about to re-ceive the blow that settles forever its claim to being a nation entitled to respect? It has simply intensified the ruling passion of her life—her love for her son, Alphonso XIII, King of Spain. What matters it to the Queen Regent whether she be Queen or citizenness, except that her son be glorified by the royal position? The little King is her one thought by day, her last thought at night, and her waking thought at dawn. Frequently he is her thought at hours when the palace is hushed in slumber, for so careful is she of the health of the boy King that she has had fixed into her own bed a speaking tube which communicates with his cot, so that she can hear whether or not he is breathing properly during the

The Queen mother has made it the object of her life to preserve for her son the throne of Spain. She has never had any idea of going back to Austria. While a plank remains of the crumbling structure on which is reared the Spanish dynasty she will remain in Spain for her son's sake. Every blow from the Americans is a blow at her mother's heart, not at her queenly

She has proved herself to be a woman of strong common sense, tact and courage. Although great sympathy was expressed for the widow Queen and her children at the time of the late King's death, it was Hobson had come to the United States:—
"U. S. Flagship New York. First rate, off San"U. S. Flagship New York. First rate, off San-"U. S. Flagship New York. First rate, off San-iago de Cuba, July 17th, 1898:—
among whom she had come as an entire stranger and alien so short a time before she was called upon to assume the reins of and organs of the body. government. She applied herself to the difficult task before her, and when the news went forth that Spain had once more a king, it had become generally recognized found a wise and strong ruler.

In this time of trouble for Spain the boy. The history of Spain was ransacked with the view to finding some name which should recall ancient glory and ensure future fame. The Queen, however, declared that the only proper name for her son was that of his father, and this in spite of the fact that he would, in that case be Alphonso XIII. She was upheld in her decision by the Pope, who himself offered to be godfather to the fatherless king; and the fact that the greatest Pope of modern days was the thirteenth of his name was pointed out

as being a good augury.

Alphonso XIII was proclaimed King on the day of his birth, and as was to be expected, the baby sovereign soon became the most popular figure in Spanish life.

Queen Christina is one of those women who never shirk unpleasant possibilities, and in this has possibly lain her strength she is only too well aware that her son may yet live a portion of his life, as have so many other kings, in exile, and, accordingly, she early arranged that Alphonso XIII should thoroughly learn his mother tongue—that is, German. English the boy King has spoken from infancy, owing to the fact that, as seems to be so often the case in foreign courts, his nurse was a Scotch woman, while his first teacher was an Irish lady. But Alphonso was, if anything, too precocious, so that his brain has not been over-fatigued, and his mother herself taught him to read and write.

More Troops for Merritt. Brigadier General Otis' Command Embarks on the Rio Janeiro.

The troops going to Manilla on the transport Rio Janeiro left Camp Merritt Friday and marched to that vessel. The soldiers received an ovation as they passed through San Francisco streets on the way to the dock.

The Rio sailed on Saturday with two battalions of the First South Dakota Infantry, recruits of the Utah Light Artillery, fifty-three recruits of Fifth Corps and others attached to Brigadier General Otis' headquarters; in all fifty officers, 846 en-listed men and ten civilians. Brigadier General Otis will command the expedition. One thousand more troops for Manila

sailed on Wednesday on the St. Paul. The Arizona and Scandia can each take 1500 men. If they are sent to Manila with troops the number of men sent will amount to 19,000. General Merritt's friends say he will be satisfied with that number in to the Philippine expeditionary force will be left behind. Quartermaster Long has received instruc-

ions to charter no more vessels, but Gen-Merrian has not received orders to discontinue sending troops to the Philippines.

The removal of the division hospital from Camp Merritt to the Presidio means more than its location on a better site, for the invalids will now be quartered in comfort-

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able brick buildings.

Santiago's Hero Roll.

Nearly 1600 of our Soldiers Killed or Wounded Revised List of Losses in the Several Brigades Tell How Bravely Our Boys Faced the Enemy.

SANTIAGO, July 24.—Revised reports of the American losses during the hostilities attending the taking of Santiago are as follows

Killed, wounded and missing, 1593; officers killed, 22; enlisted men killed, 208; officers wounded, 81; men wounded, 1202; officers missing none; men missing, 79.

In the first division one staff officer was killed. In the First Brigade of the First Division five officers and 40 men were killed; 262 men wounded and 50 men missing. Third Brigade, 6 officers and 30 men

killed, 11 officers and 186 men wounded First Brigade of the Second Division, 1 officer and 15 men killed, 8 officers and 113 men wounded.

Second Brigade, 2 officers and 14 men killed, 5 officers and 56 men wounded. Third Brigade, 1 officer and 45 men killed, 4 officers and 147 men wounded,

1 man missing. Independent brigade, 4 men killed, 2 officers and 26 men wounded, 5 men

Light artillery battery-Six men killed, officer and 8 men wounded. Signal Corps-One man killed, 1 man

injured. Cavalry division of first brigade-One officer and 9 men killed, 12 officers and 113 men wounded, 4 men missing.

Cavalry Division, Second Brigade--Five

officers and 30 men killed, 13 officers and 177 men wounded and 7 men missing. It is probable that a number of the men reported missing made their way home, as was the case with Samuel McMillan, Jr., son of ex-Park Commissioner McMillan, of New York city; a Rough Rider, who was wounded and reported missing, but had

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