

# NO SURRENDER.

**Commander of Santiago Determined Upon Resistance to Renew Bombardment.**  
**Siege Guns Landed and Will Soon Be in Position.**

**THE SANTIAGO CABLE SEVERED**  
 Connecting Havana With Santiago—Heavy Rains Drown the Soldiers Out of the Trenches and Make the Roads Impassable—Americans in a Position to Strike the Enemy on the Left Flank and Make the Entrenchments Untenable.

Playa-Del Este, July 13.—General Toral has sent out a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter Monday afternoon. In his reply General Toral referred to his refusal to accede to the American demand made on Sunday, and again reiterated his determination to resist.

Notwithstanding this, the American batteries did not open fire yesterday, and the renewal of the bombardment will probably be postponed until today, when it is hoped that General Randolph's batteries will be in position. The siege guns landed Monday will also be brought up as soon as possible.

Torrents of rain fell Monday night, drowning out the boys in the trenches

who was unfamiliar with the water thereabouts, was expecting a pilot to take him in. The St. Louis sent four or five shots from her six pounders, but as the sloop showed no indication of surrendering, the gig was lowered and half a dozen men pulled towards her, peppering her sails with shot from their small arms. Captain Moss said he thought all this was done in sport, but when he found himself a prisoner of war he became badly frightened and spent the whole time between capture and arrival here in praying and weeping.

Another schooner, the Wickerson, was captured by one of the converted yachts at about the same place two days before the Wary was taken. She was owned by two German merchants, who were aboard and who protested so vigorously that the letters were taken over to Santiago for a formal report to Admiral Sampson. She was bound from Jamaica to Manzanillo.

The prize crew of the Wary say that many ships are loading on the coast of Jamaica and getting cargoes of provisions safely into Cuba, by southern ports.

**ARMY CANTEENS.**  
 General Brooke's Statement Regarding Sale of Intoxicants.  
 Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 12.—General Brooke has received countless letters from ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in all parts of the country urging the closing of canteens, the letters showing that most exaggerated statements are afloat in regard to the condition of regimental stores. The general, finding it impossible to reply to these letters and deeming it of general importance and due to the friends of the soldiers here, has made the following statement:  
 "No intoxicants are sold in the canteen. Beer is only on sale in limited quantities, no one being able to obtain an excess. No soldier is required to serve as salesman or in any other capacity in these stores. The articles sold mainly are cigars, tobacco and light forms of food. The store is a regimental affair, managed by the regiment, and all profits go to the use of the company. These canteens are by army regulations a part of the army, and General Brooke has no authority to close them. He has, however, ordered close supervision of all of them. Careful observation of the camp since its establishment has shown that there has been no drunkenness originating with the canteens, and very little from any quarter except as the moonshiners have made secret sales of whisky."

**SPAIN'S PREMIER RESIGNS.**  
 He Advises the Formation of a Military Cabinet.  
 London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says: "Senor Sagasta went to the palace today and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse."  
 "It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council, and Senor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the queen regent."

**Exodus of Troops For Manila.**  
 San Francisco, July 12.—This week will see another exodus of the Manila forces. Thursday morning the Peruvian Major General E. S. Otis and staff, six troops of the Fourth United States cavalry, under command of Colonel Kellogg, and two light batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, under command of Major Grugan, and the City of Pueblo, with the Fourteenth infantry detachment, will steam out of the harbor. Major General Otis has decided not to wait for the New York volunteers, but will proceed at once to Honolulu to assist, according to his orders, in the ceremonies of occupying the city.

**Spain Desires Peace**  
 But Desires the Best Terms That Can Be Obtained.  
**WILLING TO LET CUBA GO.**

Madrid, July 12.—The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and public. The conservative papers declare Spain is prepared to accept peace provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. But they assert Spain would prefer a war to the end if the United States should claim Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or an immense indemnity, which would be impossible for Spain to pay.

It is rumored that the ministers have handed their resignations to Senor Sagasta, who has accepted them, and who, with the queen regent's sanction, will form a new cabinet, with Senor Gamazo, Navarre, Rodrigo, Almodovar de Rio, Menendo, Rivas and General Chinchilla, Marshal Martinez de Campos being made captain general of Madrid.

The Correspondencia asserts that General Correa, the minister for war, does not disagree with the other cabinet ministers so seriously as is generally supposed, and in view of the gravity of the Cuban situation, it is possible he will no longer oppose peace, provided the conditions are not too onerous.

The government issued today a loan of 500,000,000 pesetas in treasury bonds at 5 per cent, of which amount the Bank of Spain takes 300,000,000.  
 London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Senor Sagasta, on being asked if a decision had been taken regarding peace, replied: 'No; but what remedy can there be but to make peace?' The ministerialists assert that the regular army in Cuba does not object to a conclusion of peace, but that the 200,000 volunteers are determined to continue the war."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says: "Orders have been received by the Seville garrison to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the defense of the coast. It is believed the garrison's destination is a camp near Gibraltar. The order is much commented upon. The American consuls at Gibraltar and Tangier, it is said, have bought enormous quantities of coal, and American colliers are reported to be between Cape Spartel, on the northwest coast of Morocco, and Cape St. Vincent."

**Less Hardships at Camp Alger.**  
 Washington, July 12.—The hardships of the soldier's life at Camp Alger have been ameliorated somewhat by the cool weather which now prevails, making the daily drills less arduous. The men still chafe under the inactivity of camp life and are anxious one and all to go to the front. The Sixth Pennsylvania is especially desirous of going to the front, and the men are willing that they should be ordered to the Philippines, Hawaii or Cuba. Orders were issued for the Third brigade, General Gobin commanding, to change the location of their camp to a spot about two miles distant from their present location in order to give them more room and better water facilities. Inspector General Perry Belmont has arrived, and was assigned to the staff of Major General Butler.

**Supplies For Shafter's Army.**  
 Tampa, Fla., July 12.—The steamship Lampsaras sailed from here yesterday for Santiago. She carried General Miles' outfit, Captain Scott and his bureau of military information and a large cargo of Red Cross and engineering supplies. Besides these there were 125 horses for artillery use and the engineering corps from the First regiment of the District of Columbia, which has been here since that regiment left. A large number of pontoons were carried, as well as shovels, picks, axes and many other implements for the use of the engineers in road building. The military attaches from Italy, Japan and Germany also came on board.

**Altgeld on the War.**  
 Springfield, Ill., July 12.—Ex-Governor Altgeld in a speech at the state convention yesterday said: "We are engaged in a war almost as holy as that which we fought for our own independence. This is a war for humanity. The Democratic party forced the present administration. It is our war, a Democratic war, and it will add not only to the glory of our country, but to the mighty achievement of the Democratic party. Our army and navy have shown a heroism that makes every loyal heart swell with pride, and we send them our congratulations."

**Government Floating Docks.**  
 Washington, July 12.—The navy department yesterday asked bids for two floating docks, the two to cost not exceeding \$250,000 as recently provided by congress. Chief Endicott, of the bureau of yards and docks, has been very anxious to get some of these floating structures in order to send them down to the gulf and possibly Cuba, where our cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary cruisers could be docked in them without the necessity of sending the ships to northern docks.

**WAR BREVITIES.**  
 Thursday, July 7.  
 The Spanish ship Alfonso XIII was sunk by our warship while trying to run the Havana blockade.

The last ship of Cervera's fleet, the Reina Mercedes, was sunk by our warships on Monday night in Santiago harbor.

Fifty Spanish prisoners of war on the cruiser Harvard secured guns and made a break for liberty. Six were killed and 15 wounded in suppressing them.

Last night President McKinley issued a proclamation urging the people, upon next assembling at their places of worship, to offer praise to God for victories gained and fervent prayers for honorable peace.

Friday, July 8.  
 General Young has left the camp near Santiago for the United States, seriously ill with fever.

Off Santiago the auxiliary cruiser Osceola captured a Spanish lighter and \$50,000 worth of provisions.

Fifteen thousand starving refugees from Santiago are being fed by the Red Cross society at El Caney.

Cases of malarial fever, induced by heat and exposure, are on the increase among the American troops at Santiago.

The Spanish schooner Gallito, loaded with provisions, was captured by the gunboat Eagle east of Cape Pava, Isle of Pines.

Most of the Spanish cabinet favor peace, but apparently fear the rage of the people, who have been deceived by false stories of victory.

The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow with each hour of delay. The archbishop has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

Saturday, July 9.  
 Admiral Sampson cables that three of Cervera's fleet may be saved.

Food and water are scarce in Santiago. One biscuit recently sold for \$5 in gold.

The only Spanish fleet above water has re-entered the Suez canal on its way home.

The transports Iroquois and Cherokee brought to Tampa, Fla., 450 wounded men from Santiago.

It is reported that General Pando has withdrawn from Santiago with his troops and left General Toral in the lurch.

There have been no cases of yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba, so far as Surgeon General Wyman knows.

**CONFIDENT OF VICTORY**  
 Commencement of Bombardment May Effect Santiago's Fall.

**THE REMOVAL OF THE MINES.**  
 Disposition by the Danish Authorities to Prevent Our Government From Using Coal Stored at St. Thomas as a Breach of Neutrality.

Washington, July 13.—The impression prevailed in official circles at the close of public business yesterday that the flag of truce was still flying and that negotiations continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally could not be very broad in view of the injunction the president laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Captain General Blanco in the effort to obtain his assent to the surrender. General Toral undoubtedly has before his eyes the vindictive abuse heaped upon the unfortunate Naval Commander Cervera for surrendering at all, so that he probably will be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case.

It is not generally known that in response to the manly and pathetic reply by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissolve other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral, it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the nest will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town. Still, should this be the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, namely, the destruction of the Spanish squadron having been achieved the campaign as a whole has been successful.

General Miles' report indicated that he had found unexpected physical difficulties to contend with and he is apparently greatly pleased with the progress made by the army under the conditions prevailing. He has not assumed command, as is evidenced by his message.

Miles' report was as follows: "Arrived at noon. Had consultation with Admiral Sampson and with General Shafter by telephone. Troops brought from Tampa, Charleston and New York arrived and leaving for the front. Line of investment being extended. Miles."

The most important result of the cabinet deliberations was the order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities which have been so earnest in their demand for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

Before the war began our government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since war broke out the United States has availed of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry them there it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that there is now a disposition exhibited by the Danish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question of their right to lay down such a rule the coal itself probably will be let alone. Fortunately there is no particular need for it, as there are other means of coaling a fleet now in use. The incident is one which will be used as a strong argument for the establishment of coaling stations in various parts of the globe for the benefit of the United States navy.

Although the statement has been repeated day after day that no overtures have been made to our government for peace it may bear repetition once more in view of the express denial given at the state department to so much of the stories emanating from European sources as seek to create the impression that the United States government or any of its representatives so far has made any move in this direction. The fact is today as it has been: The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain, directly or indirectly.

**BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.**  
 Both houses of congress adjourned sine die on Friday.  
 Thomas Catchings was renominated for congress from Mississippi.  
 Another plot at Seoul, the capital of Corea, against the government has been disclosed.

Fire in Midway, Pa., consumed the Crescent flouring mills and other property. Loss, \$75,000.

Congressman Peter J. Otey was renominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Virginia district.

Major William G. Moore, for 12 years superintendent of the Washington police, is dead, aged 69.

Former United States Senator Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, died at Ocean City, Md., Monday.

Rear Admiral Ammen, one of the heroes of the civil war, died at the Naval hospital, Washington, Monday, aged 78 years.

Eleven men were killed Monday night as a result of an explosion of gas in the big water works tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, O.

The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were passed in the senate by vote of 42 to 21, on Wednesday, signed by the president and are now a part of the United States.

J. B. Gullemin, who was found guilty of the murder of his uncle at St. Libere, Quebec, and who was arrested in Bliddeford, Me., was sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 20.

**SENATOR KENNEY ON TRIAL.**  
 Junior United States Senator From Delaware Faces a Jury.

Wilmington, Del., July 12.—A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country, that of a member of the United States senate on a criminal charge, began in the United States circuit court in this city yesterday afternoon before Judge Bradford. The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney, of Dover, junior United States senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing

**THE PRODUCE MARKETS.**  
 As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Flour firm; winter supreme, \$3.62 1/2; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.56 1/4; city mills, extra, \$3.50 1/2. Eye flour quiet at \$3.10 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, July, \$1.03 1/4; corn lower; No. 2 mixed, July, \$0.25 1/4; No. 3 yellow, for local trade, 4c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 3 1/4c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 3 1/2c. Hay weak; choice timothy, \$1. for large bales; Beef firm; beef hams, \$2.50 1/2. Lard higher; western steamed, 5.80. Butter firm; western creamery, 15 1/2c. Do. factory, 14 1/2c. Eggs, 17c. Imitation creamery, 12 1/4c.; New York dairy, 12 1/2c.; do. creamery, 14c. Cheese quiet; large, white, fancy, 7 1/4c.; small, white, fancy, 7 1/4c.; large, colored, fancy, 7 1/2c.; small, colored, fancy, 7 1/2c.; part skims, 4 1/2c.; full skims, 2 1/2c. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 12 1/2c.; western, fresh, 14c. Potatoes steady; new, \$1.75 1/2. Tallow firm; city, 2 1/2c. 1/4c.; country, 2 1/2c. 1/4c.

Baltimore, July 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy; spot, 84 1/2c.; southern, by sample, 75 1/2c. Corn steady; spot and month, 24 1/2c.; southern, white, 3c.; do. yellow, 4c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c.; No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2c. Rye firm; No. 2 nearby, 49 1/2c. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 1/2. Grain freights show no material change. Lettuce, \$1.00 1/2.

**Live Stock Markets.**  
 New York, July 12.—Beef steady; cables quote live cattle at 10 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef at 9 1/2c. per lb. Calves firm; veals, \$1.00 1/2. Sheep, \$1.50 1/2. Lams, \$1.50 1/2. Culls, \$1.25 1/2. Hogs weak at \$1.00 1/4.

**Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.**  
 New York, July 12.—Captain McCusky, of the detective bureau, has under arrest at police headquarters, William Mason, alias "Big Bill," whom he describes as one of the most desperate criminals in the country and who is wanted by the Philadelphia police for the murder of Major William C. Wilson, an aged librarian, who was found murdered in his book store on Walnut street, Philadelphia, in August of last year.

**Count Esterhazy Under Arrest.**  
 Paris, July 12.—Comte Ferdinand Walzin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested. Madame Pays, his mistress, is also under arrest. The arrests are apparently in connection with the reopening of the Dreyfus case. The government is determined to suppress the agitation on behalf of Dreyfus. The papers today publish a number of documents bearing on the whole case.

**Gen. Miller Commands Camp Merritt.**  
 San Francisco, July 12.—General Otis issued an order yesterday placing Brigadier General M. P. Miller in command of all troops left at Camp Merritt and the Presidio, including the expeditionary forces. After today the troops at Camp Merritt will be re-brigaded, and it is probable that Brigadier General King will remain to go with the last expedition.

**Remarkable Fatality.**  
 Van Buren, Ark., July 12.—News of a remarkable fatality at Sallaway, Indian Territory, reached here last night. Ex-City Marshal Joe Morris yesterday afternoon shot William Allison, killing him instantly. John Sellers, a bystander, seeing Allison fall threw up his hands, fell forward on his face and was dead from heart disease before medical aid could be summoned. Mrs. Allison, the mother of the murdered man, was told of the tragedy and rising from her chair she fell forward on the floor and died before the family could carry her to her bed.

**Disastrous Powder Mill Explosion.**  
 Dover, N. J., July 12.—Two explosions which killed 11 men, wounded about 20 others and wrecked two buildings, occurred at the plant of the Laffin-Rand Powder works, at Pompton, N. J., yesterday. The first explosion was in the house where gun cotton was being made, and the second, presumably superinduced by concussion, was in the drying house close by. Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and they were blown to atoms.

**Japanese Cruiser's Speedy Trial Trip.**  
 Portsmouth, N. H., July 13.—With a new broom tied to her foremast and a Japanese flag flying from her stern, the Japanese cruiser Kasagi sailed into Portsmouth harbor yesterday afternoon, after having made a speed average of 23 1/2 knots an hour, a record of a knot above the contract requirement, for a distance of 49 miles.

**Yellow Fever Precautions.**  
 Its Presence Near Our Marines Makes Stringent Rules Necessary.  
 Playa Del Este, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Calmanera, Guantanamo and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine. Hereafter no one will be allowed within the north side of the bay, and no one will be allowed to land from vessels entering the harbor here without a special permit from the commanding officer. This may result in considerable inconvenience to the newspaper dispatch boats. It also cuts off communication with the insurgent forces around Guantanamo under the command of General Perez and the regiment of Colonel Tomas. The rules will also be rigidly enforced at Camp McCalla, although the general health of the marines is remarkably good.



**SENATOR KENNEY.**  
 the First National bank, of Dover, of which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of \$107,000. The counts in the indictment with which Senator Kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with aiding and abetting Boggs to the extent of about \$3,500.

Two men, Ezekiel T. Cooper, of Milford, and Thomas S. Clark, of Dover, have already been convicted of similar charges and are now serving terms of 18 months and five years respectively, in the New Jersey penitentiary at Trenton.

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