CERVERA CAUGHT.

Dewey's Great Feat at Manila Duplicated at Santiago.

SPANISH FLEET WIPED OUT.

The Number of Spanish Prisoners Exceed Sixteen Hundred.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEAD

The Spanish Naval Commander Made an Attempt to Escape From Santiago Harbor, but Was Met by the Fire of Our Fleet, and After a Desperate Flying Fight Was Forced to Yield to the Superiority of Our Gunners-Complimented by His Captor on His Gallant Fight-The Captives Guarded by Our Troops to Save Them From the Vengeance of the Cubans-Only One Man Killed in the American Squadron

Kingston, Jamaica, July 5 .- A newspaper dispatch boat just arrived from the fleet ten miles west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, brings the following story of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet:

Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furer and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea off the coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair), and 1,600 to 1,700 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are held as prisoners of war by the United States navy. The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their cigarettes and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and, according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships Sunday morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor.

The Americans saw him the moment their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender. even when their ships began to sink, and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American menof-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush in the hillside eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous

One after another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore ten to 15 miles west of Morro Castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be

seen for miles. Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side. The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched, forward or sideways, with every wave that washed upon them from the

open sea. Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American eral of his officers, including the cap-

was taken to the Gloucester, and was received at the gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray bearded admiral and said to him:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal

of the Spanish officers. The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. She was finally overtaken, and surrendered to the Brooklyn, but was so badly damaged that she was beached to prevent her sinking.

The most dramatic feature of the battle was the contest between the torpedo boat destroyers and the Gloucester. The latter was struck several times, and is the only American vessel reported damaged. At first the Gloucester fired upon them with her six pounders, but they ran past her and engaged the battleships. Finding the fire too hot, they turned and attacked the Gloucester again until both destroyers were afire and had to be beached. Their crews threw themselves into the surf to save their lives. Just before this the New York came up and assisted in giving the finish blow to the destroyers. There was explosion after explosion from the beached ves-

In addition to Admiral Cervera all commanding officers excepting those of the Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men, are prisoners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 160 wounded, the latter being cared for on the Solace and Olivette. Only one American sailor was killed. He was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him, in the interests of humanity, to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their home governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property. What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last, and capitulate only when they are forced to do so. For that reason any delay of offensive action against the city is not regarded in army circles with favor.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S LOSSES

In the Santiago Fights Have Reached 1,700 Killed and Wounded.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 6 .- A newspaper dispatch boat brings the following advices from the attacking force before Santiago de Cuba:

The Spanish made a desperate night he left the harbor, and commenced attack upon our left shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night. The as-



GENERAL KENT.

sault was directed at the position that had been carried by General Kent's men. The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon General Wykoff's brigade. They were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire the Americans in turn poured in staggered the Spanish line and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss,

Under General Shafter's orders the battle was reopened at 5 o'clock Monday morning along the whole line, the recruits being ordered to the front. Our loss has now reached 1,700 killed and wounded. Of these only 150 were killed, and the others are on a fair way to recovery.

HONORING COMMODORE SCHLEY.

Congressional Resolution Declares Him the Hero of Santiago. Washington, July 6.-Representative Berry, of Kentucky, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, yesterday introduced the following

joint resolution: "Resolved, That the thanks of congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters

on the 3d of July last." The resolution was referred to the

naval affairs committee. Mr. Berry, in speaking of his resolu-tion, said: "I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero vessel near him at the time, with sev- of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immeditain of the flagship. The Spanish ad- ate direction are the ones who achieved of the Spanish General Pando, with miral, who was wounded in the arm, the victory, and all honor should be \$,000 men.

given them. Sampson commands the fleet in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley in command when Cervera and his fleet made the plucky attempt at escape, and it was under Schley that every one of that Spanish fleet met its destruction. Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand in hand with that daring forcing of Manila harbor by Dewey."

OFF TO SHAFTER'S AID.

Nine More Regiments En Route For

the Seat of War. Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 6 .-There was another change of orders yesterday from Washington renewing the order made on Monday and rescinded later in the day. General James H. Wilson and staff are ordered to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second brigades of the First corps as reorganized by General Brooke. These brigades consist of the Third Wisconsin, Second Wisconsin, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio and Fourth Pennsylvania. General Wilson left yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, accompanied by his staff. The First brigade broke camp yesterday afternoon and marched to Ringgold, where they embarked early this morning for Charleston. The Second brigade also left this morning by the Southern from Rossville. These brigades will proceed at once on transports to Cuba. Nothing was given out as to the movement of any additional

Washington, July 6,-The Second brigade, First division of the Second army corps, broke camp at Camp Alger yesterday afternoon and started on their journey to Santiago to reinforce General Shafter's army. The brigade is composed of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts. The Ohlo regiment goes to New York, where it will embark on the St. Paul. while the Illinois troops go to Charleston, and with the Massachusetts men be transported upon the Harvard and Yale. All superfluous baggage was left behind and everything that could be spared was discarded, it being the desire to move the regiments with all possible haste.

Soldlers' Letters.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 6 .- The American soldiers in Cuba are having great difficulty in getting their letters through to the United States. Almost daily thousands of letters are brought in here by the government dispatch boats, but only for the generosity and patriotism of United States Consul Snyder, at this port, very few of them would get through. The British postal laws require that all letters going out from here must not only pass through the Port Antonio postoffice, but must the Jamaica-English stamp. which costs five cents. The additional postage has cost Consul Snyder more than his salary.

Fugitives From Santiago. Kingston, Jamaica, July 6 .- The British warships Alert and Pallas, the former with 14 refugees and the latter with 28, and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresia, with 38 refugees, arrived at Port Royal vesterday. They left the entrance of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba at 4 o'clock on

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Shafter Is in Direct Commu-nication With Washington.

Washington, July 6. - The flying squadron commanded by Commodore Schley, we were informed by the dispatches on Wednesday of last week, has lost its identity, having been merged into the fleet under Admiral Sampson. Commodore Schley will command the second squadron under Sampson, and will be sent with Watson to bombard Spanish ports. General Pando is moving toward Santiago from Manzanillo with 7,000 to \$,000 Spanish troops to reinforce Linares. Spaniards in Kingston are jubilating over a fake report that a Spanish shell had struck the cruiser Brooklyn, killing Commodore Schley and 24 men. The father of Lieutenant Hobson, living in Greensboro, Ala., received a cheering message from his brave son, now in prison at Santiago. The national senate passed votes of thanks to Lieutenant Hobson, Lieutenant Newcomb and all the sailors engaged in Hobson's daring enterprise, specifically naming each man. It is believed that the first Philippines expedition has arrived at Manila. The most important bit of war news

on Thursday was the announcement that General Shafter is in direct telegraphic communication with Washington. The general left his ship on Wednesday and took up his headquarters with General Wheeler in the front. He was then within three miles of Santiago, and the felegraph office was directly in front of his headquarters. General Shafter, in response to inquiries, telegraphs that Edward Marshall, the wounded newspaper correspondent, is much better, and will be sent to Key West, with other wounded men, at the earliest possible moment. Tons of mail matter are at Tampa, awaiting transportation to our soldiers in Cuba. It will be forwarded as soon as possible. Several cases of typhoid fever have developed recently at Camp Alger, owing to the inferior water sup-

Last Friday's dispatches brought reports from General Shafter telling of a full day's fighting at Caney, which was resumed again on Saturday, with final victory for our forces. According to first reports our casualties were estimated at 400, but later reports have swelled the list to 1,000. Of these 400 to 500 were killed. On Sunday came the first reports of the destruction of

Cervera's fleet. The reports of Monday, the Fourth of July, gave great cause for special rejoicing among Americans. They told of the annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral Cervera, with 1,600 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone Islands had been captured, that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered, that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our Philippine expedition had landed. Further reports from Manila via Hong Kong told of Dewey's intention to occupy Manila on the Fourth. There was one disappointing dispatch, however. It told of the arrival at Santiago

JENKS FOR GOVERNOR.

Named by Pennsylvania's Democratic State Convention.

SOWDEN HIS RUNNING MATE.

An Effort to Insert a Plank in the Platform Reaffirming the Chicago Platform and Extolling Bryan Defeated by the Silver Leader's Friends.

Altoona, Pa., June 30 .- The Democratic state convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: For governor George A. Jenks of Jefferson county; lieutenant governor, William H. Sowden of Lehigh; secretary of internal affairs, P. C. Delacey of Scranton; congressmen-at-large, Jere N. Weller of Carbon and F. B. lams of Allegheny; superior court judges, William Trickett of Cumberland and C. M. Bower of Centre. The vote on the nomination for governor was: Jenks, 305; Gordon, 116; A. H. Coffroth, 2; J. Henry Cochran, 1. Five Chester county delegates, under instructions, voted for Robert E. Pattison, but changed to Jenks just before the vote was announced.

The convention was dominated by the friends of William J. Brvan, led by Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg. Notwithstanding this fact, an effort to insert a plank reaffirming the Chicago platform was defeated, the controlling influence in the convention preferring that the platform should relate entirely to state issues. Although his defeat was certain, Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, remained in the fight to the finish.

About the only brilliant forensic effort of the day was made in his behalf by Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, an orator of great ability. While he was speaking the convention showed some signs of being stampeded by his eloquence, and the hopes of Gordon leaders were raised high by the opportunity that came to them immediately after Mr. Ryan's speech. vote on the adoption of the silver plank was taken at this time, and the Gordon leaders passed the word around to support the motion. Nearly all of that element voted "aye," and the Guffeyites, who are also regarded as the Bryanites of the party, were put in the strange position of voting against

Stuck to Their Position. They stuck boldly to their position, however, and prevented the reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago convention. This they were bound to do to carry out their determination to fight the campaign solely on state issues. Aside from the brief paragraph supporting the government in its position in the war with Spain, the platform relates entirely to alleged Republican misrule in the state and the steps that should be taken to produce a change.

The convention lasted from noon until 12:45 this morning, and was a decidedly lively gathering. At several stages of the proceedings it required the combine. Fort of a squad of police and the sant-at-arms to maintain order. 'nnere was lots of noise and confusion, but no blows were struck and nobody was hurt. The afternoon was exciting. Chairman Garman called the convention to order, after which the call was read and the roll of delegates called. P. A. O'Boyle, of Luzerne, was chosen temporary chairman and Matt Savage, of Clearfield, secretary. After a short speech from the chairman and the appointment of committees a recess was taken for an hour.

At the afternoon session Levi Mc-Quiston, of Butler, was elected temporary chairman, the organization committee being equally divided between McQuiston and Joseph Hawley, of Allegheny. While awaiting the report of the resolutions committee nominating speeches were begun. Before the speeches were finished Chairman Sowden brought in the report, which was adopted after an unsuccessful attempt to pass the silver resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 184 yeas to 238 nays. The defeated minority resolution was as follows:

"The Democratic party of the state of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declares its fidelity to the time honored traditions of the Democracy and reaffirms its loyalty to the principles of the party as enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896, and now defended by that tribune of the people, William J. Bryan."

After the defeat of this resolution nominating speeches were resumed. J J. Miller of Allegheny, D. F. Fortney of Centre and J. A. Wakefield of Allegheny spoke for Jenks and ex-Judge Krebs of Clearfield and Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia urged the claims of Judge Gordon. The ballot resulted: Jenks, 305; Gordon, 116; A. Coffroth, 2; J. Henry Cochran, 1. Five Chester county delegates, under instructions, for Robert E. Pattison, but changed to Jenks just before the vote was announced. The Platform.

The platform declares that the Democratic party "renews former pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people and state, and true to the convictions and declarations of the party upon national questions, realize that the issues in the coming state campaign relate peculiarly and transcendentally to the redemption of the state from Republican misrule and corruption; and, appealing to the honest and patriotic citizens to unite in vindicating the honor of the commonwealth and redeeming all its departments from official abuses and corrupt practices, does declare that the paramount issues in the campaign on which we have entered are honest government, home rule and clean politics, and hereby pledges itself to wage unceasing warfare against the vicious system of political profligacy and corruption that pervades our entire system of state and municipal affairs."

It charges the Republican party, which has had unbridled control of all branches of the state government during the past four years, with faithlessness to every pledge made the peo-

That party, the platform declares, "has not only heedlessly multiplied offices to make places for party hacks

and the subservient tools of party leaders, thereby greatly enlarging the public expenditures, and made increased taxation necessary to pay new salaries, but has, without just cause, recklessly increased the salaries of public officials in all departments of the state government, and so depleted the public funds that the public charities of GOVERNMENT'S LYING REPORTS the state have been robbed of their

necessary appropriations. "It has not only tolerated the unjust withholding of public moneys appropriated to the common schools and public charities, that favorites of the treasury might be enriched and the funds for corrupting the elections might be enlarged, but its recognized leaders have endeavored to thwart and defeat all legislation and every movement looking to a correction of these abuses.

"For the purpose of maintaining large balances in the state treasury, and to use them for corrupt political purposes, it has withheld millions of dollars of personal property tax from the counties which were entitled to the prompt return of it.

Building Commission Denounced.

time its unfortunate existence, to ben-

efit the favorite contractors of some po-

litical boss, and the fruit of whose ac-

It has created a building commission for the erection of a state capitol, whose manifest purpose is to disregard the plain mandate creating it, to perpetuate for an unnecessary length of

tions will be a large increase of the state indebtedness. 'Controlling by a two-thirds vote both the senate and house of representatives in the legislative session, it exhibited a reckless disregard of the rights of the taxpayers of the state, a shameless subserviency to the dictates of the party boss and a most profligate appropriation of the public mon-

tually unlawful, purposes To the correction of these evils and the overthrow of the pernicious system of which these things are the outgrowth, the Democratic party solemnly pledges itself to the people of the commonwealth.

eys to wholly unnecessary, if not ac-

"It further declares that, if entrusted with the administration of the state's affairs and the execution of her laws, equal and exact justice shall be meted out to her citizens, with favoritism for no person or interests.

"New laws prejudicial to the interest of the state, her cities and municipalities shall not be passed. 'Needless offices shall be abolished

and salaries cut off and reduced. 'The statutes regulating the administration of the state treasury shall be fearlessly and faithfully enforced, the moneys appropriated to public schools and public charities shall not be withheld, and those due the counties shall be properly paid to them.

'Appropriations for junketing excursions by the members of the legislature shall if passed by the Benate and house be promptly vetoed.

"The ballot law shall be simplified, preserving the secrecy intended to be given thereby, and protecting the vote from the coercion and the electors from corruption, to the end that our elections may be honorably conducted, and the will of the people honestly recorded.
"Statutes sall be passed prohibiting

within the state trusts and combinations formed to prevent the free competion of trade and to destroy individual enterprise.

"We pledge our hearty support to the government in an active and aggressive conduct of the war with Spain." that Admiral Cervera and his squadron are safe in Havana harbor. Hopes are

Candidate Jenks was born in Punxsutawney. Pa., in 1835, being the son of Dr. John Jenks, of that place. He learned the carpenter's trade, earned money by school teaching to graduate from Jefferson college, and subsequently engaged in law practice. In 1874 he was elected to congress. In 1885 he was appointed third assistant secretary of state and a few months later was made solicitor general.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Minnesota Republicans nominated William H. Eustis for governor. Hon. Benton McMillan was nominated for governor of Tennessee by the Dem-

A short revolution in Montevideo, Uruguay, has been suppressed. The casualties number 400. At Philadelphia James K. Armstrong.

50 years old, and his 15-year-old son were drowned while bathing. An effort made to re-elect Senator

Wellington chairman of Maryland's Republican state committee fafled. The excursion steamer Surf City was capsized by a squall off Beverly, Mass., Monday. Of the 60 passengers on

board eight were drowned. George Bruce Cortelyou, of New York, has been appointed assistant secretary to the president, an office recently created by congress.

A tornado struck Hampton, N. H., on Monday. It destroyed an old skating rink, killing five and wounding 125. A yacht in the harbor was wrecked and eight drowned.

Former Secretary Sherman has returned from Alaska. He believes the country should have a territorial law, and prohibition should he either enforced or abandoned.

It is estimated that the losses of Joseph Leiter, the young wheat gambler, will cost his father, Levi Z. Leiter, \$7,000,000. Young Leiter's private fortune of \$1,000,000 is wiped out. Frank I. Mitchell, a member of Phila-

MOON'S PHASES. Moon 3 p.m. Moon 18 p.m. Moon 18 p.m. Moon 10 11:59 First 26 a.m.

AS VIEWED IN SPAIN.

The People Jubilant Over Admiral Cervera's Reported Escape.

Will Doubtless Arouse the Fury of the Populace When the Real Facts of Cervera's Overwhelming Defeat and Capture Become Known.

Madrid, July 6 .- Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here and elsewhere througout Spain over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The admiral's name is on every tongue, and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba by "adding to General Linare's handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under General Shaf-

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to the official announcements from Santiago. For instance, one statement from Santiago is as follows:

'When Admiral Cervera found that it was certain Colonel Escario's reinforcements were in proximity to Santiago the admiral held a council with the commanders of his squadron, disclosing to them a plan to force the blockade in broad daylight. The commanders responded unanimously 'Ad lante' (forward).

'It was then arranged that the torpedo boat destroyers should take the lead, feigning an attack, and discharge the torpedoes against the enemy's ships, the Cristobal Colon protecting their advance, sheltered by the batteries of Morro Castle and distracting the enemy's attention, while the remainder of

the squadron sallied out of the harbor. "The Americans at first were taken by surprise. Then, recovering, they opened a tremendous fire, especially against the torpedo boat destroyers. which vessels Admiral Cervera had instructed to steer an opposite course to the squadron. The Americans were deceived and maneuvered toward the supposed course of the Spaniards while Admiral Cervera went full steam ahead, maintaining a continuous fire until clear of the American lines, and then steamed away westward, pursued and breasted for some distance by the swiftest American vessels, until they were lost sight of from Morro Castle.

"In the meantime the torpedo boat destroyers sank under a rain of shells from the numerous American warships. It is presumed part of their crew were saved by the enemy or swam ashore. A number of life buoys were provided on board the torpedo boat destroyers, whose crews anticipated that their vessels would be destroyed.'

The foregoing is the popular Spanish version of the sortie of Admiral Cervera from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the sacrifice of the crews of the torpedo boat destroyers is said to be highly appreciated by the queen regent, while the general public is over-

joyed at their conduct. It is supposed here that Admiral Cervera is running for Havana, since he has not been reported as arriving at Cienfuegos, and there will be tremendous anxiety here until it is reported expressed in this city that the Spanish admiral may capture or destroy some American vessels while on his way

Foreign news giving contradictory versions of the sortie have cast a tinge of perplexity and dampness upon the general rejoicing.

In military circles it is considered that Ceneral Shafter has been checked, that Rear Admiral Sampson has been baffled, and that the aspect of the war has been changed, but the universal expression of opinion is that peace in impossible until something occurs which is satisfactory to the national feeling.

Late last night Premier Sagasta announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated, that the Almirante Oquendo was burned and the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk. and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet, been given to the public.

Disorder is spreading among the military. The crowds in the city are getting riotous, and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war. Marshal Martinez Campos and the captain general of Madrid have held long consultations as to the ways and means of preserving order.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS. As Reflected by Dealings in Philadel-

phia and Baltimore.
Philadelphia, July 5.-Flour steady;
winter superfine, 1545-25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, 1464.25; city mills, extra, \$3.4063.65. Ryd flour moved slowly at \$3.10 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, July, 80%@81c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, July, 34%@ 84%c.; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 37% 6284c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 294620c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 306304c. Hay weak; choice timothy, \$12 for large bales. steady; beef hams, \$22.50@23. Pork steady; family. \$13@12.50. Lard weak; western steamed, \$5.55. Butter quiet; western creamery, 13\\016\\017c.; do. factory, 11\020f3
12\\017c.; Elgins, 16\\017c.; imitation creamery, 12\016c.; New York dairy, 12\015\\017c.; do. creamery, 13\%016\%c.; fancy Pennsylva-nia prints jobbing at 19@22c.; do. wholesale, 18c. Cheese weak; large, white, small do., 74,07%c.; part skims, 44,05%c.; full skims, 202%c. Eggs quiet; New York and Pennsylvania, 12@12%c.; wostern fresh, 121/613c.

Baltimore, July 5.—Flour dull; western superfine, \$2.9963.15; do. extra, \$3.2563.75; family, \$464.40; winter wheat, patent, 064.75; spring do., \$4.7565; spring eat, straight, \$4.5064.75. Wheat dull \$4,50624,75; and lower; No. 2 red, spot and July, 80%@ Elc.; August, 75@75%c.; September, 73c.; steamer No. 2 red, 75%c.; southern, by sample, 75@82c.; do. on grade, 76%@81%c. Corn firmer; spot and month, 34% 234%c.; August, 35c.; September, 26%c.; steamer August, 35c.; September, 254c.; steamer mixed, 33%G33%c.; southern, white, 35c.; do. yellow, 35%c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 30631c.; No. 2 mixed, 27%c. Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 46%c.; No. 2 western, 49c. Hay quiet; No. 1 timothy, £11.59 G12. Grain freights quiet; very little demand; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 2d. July; Cork, for orders, per quarter. id., July; Cork, for orders, per quarter, is., July. Sugar strong; granulated, 5.42% Butter steady; fancy creamery, 17618c.
do. imitation, 18c.; do. ladle, 12614c.
good ladle, 12c.; store packed, 10611c.
Eggs firm; fresh, 12c. Cheese steady
fancy New York, large, \$4684c.; do.
medium, \$4684c.; do. small, \$469c.