TWO CENTS.

SET TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1898.

TEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

BELEAGURED CITY IS BOMBARDED

Toral's Refusal to Surrender Followed by Immediate Attack.

The Firing Began Yesterday Afternoon at Four o'Clock and Will Become Serious Today-Shafter Has Three Score Siege Guns and Many Mortars in Place and Has Cut Off Every Chance for the Spaniards to Escape.

Washington, July 10 .- "The bombard- | tugs will arrive there in the course of ment of Santiago has begun." That was the verbal information obtained this evening shortly before 9 o'clock at the war department. Almost immediately after three bulletins were posted, the most important of which was from General Shafter. This dispatch succeeded General Linares in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago, when to surrender unconditionally and that the bombardment of the town would be begun by the army and havy about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fact that the bombardment was scheduled by Shafter to begin so late in the day created some comment, but no explanation of it was offered. In answer to a question bearing upon that point. General Corbin said: "I have not the slightest information as to the reasons General Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he named, but it was probably because he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I can."

SHAFTER RE-INFORCED. Information received by the war de-

partment during the few days of truce indicates that he has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both infantry and artillery, Randolph's battery of 14 guns which left Key West last Tuesday at midnight, is now in position before Santiago and, as one of the war department officials expressed it: "When ng Toms of Randolph's begin to talk, something will happen in Santiago." General Shafter has nearly fitty siege guns and a large number of seven-inch mortars, besides lighter artillery at his disposal. Those guns, taken in conrection with the work that can be done by the fleet, will, it is believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

Anxiety has been expressed by the war department officials as to whether General Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago the enemy. This anxiety was allayed about half past 12 tonight by the receipt of the dispatch from General Shafter quoted elsewhere, which contained confirmation also of the earlier reports of the beginning of the

SURRENDER EXPECTED.

The belief is held by the best in formed officials that General Toral, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what ground this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information to that effect is in the hands of the war officials there is no doubt.

General Shafter's dispatch tonight shows that he is engaged now in strengthening his position and tomorrow will follow up his operations with

a final assault upon the city. The news of the bombardment came at the close of business Sunday in the war department. Previous to the receipt of this dispatch the secretary of war had heard twice from General Shafter. In the early morning came a telegram saying that he had ridde over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch reported that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fear of troops should a manoeuvre of this kind attempted. Both telegrams, which also emphasized the fact that General Shafter's physical condition had greatimproved, were promptly shown to the president and occasioned him con-

siderable gratification. When questioned as to whether he believed that there had been a bornbardment of the city, General Corbin replied: "You know as much about it as I do. I have kept nothing back. I should say, however, that the firing today was but the preliminary to the more serious business of tomorrow." This being the case, the attempt to take the city probably will be made

The American flag floated over the White House and the war and navy departments today, an unusual thing for a Sabbath, but a sign of the times. It was a reminder of the president's call upon the people of the land to celebrate the glorious achievements of the army and navy. The president himand the members of the cabinet led the way in the observance of the terms of his proclamation by repairing to their respective places of worship and offering up thanks for the success that has attended a rightcous cause and prayers for a continuance of the manifestation of divine favor.

Word came today over the wires that two of the lighters to land the artillery and supplies of the army have just reached Siboney and it is expected that two more lighters with the necessary

a day or two. Another grim reminder of the dark side of the war came to the war department today in the shape of a list telegraphed from Tampa,of the wounded and sick officers brought into that port yesterday on the transport Cherofrom Siboney. The surgeon general will consult the medical officers announced that General Toral, who now at Tampa as to the disposition of the invalids and it is probable that such of them as are able to bear further transportation will be brought the latter was wounded, had declined north, where they will be surrounded by better conditions than exist at the temporary and crowded southern hos-

The St. Louis arrived today at Portsmouth, N. H., with \$90 Spanish enlisted sailors and forty officers aboard captured from Cervera's squadron. Her coming was heralded by the United States coast signal service. The fidelity with which the course of the big ship was traced and reported to the navy department at short intervals from the moment that she was first sighted off the coast afforded a striking illustration of the perfection which this branch of the naval service has attained under the energetic direction of Car-tain Bartlett. Every life saving station and every lighthouse on the coast which sighted the ship flashed its re-port by telephone and telegraph straight into the headquarters of the service in the navy department where skilled operators are on duty every minute of the day and night. The incident is gratifying as showing the remote danger of any hostile chip approaching United States ports without the knowledge of the navy depart-

CERVERA ARRIVES.

Admiral Cervera himself was among the unwilling passengers on the St. Louis. He will not remain at Portsmouth, however, but as soen as the enlisted men are landed at Seavey and, in the quarters prepared for them at short notice by Captain Crowinshield, he, with the officers of his squadron save the surgeons, who will be left with the men, will be sent to Annapolis to be confined within the limits of the naval academy reservation. Captain Cooper, the superintendent, has prepared very comfortable quarters for the prisoners in the cadet buildings and will come to Washington to consult Secretary Long as to the exact measure of indulgence to be shown his charges. The bringing of Admiral Cervera to the United States does not signify that the proposition to parole him has been finally dismissed. It has been simply postponed for a time, though it may be surmised that the admiral will be much more comfortable here until the feeling of unnatural resentment displayed against him in Spain has subsided.

THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE. The ordnance officers of the army are indignant at the statements that have appeared in the press, some of them attributable to high army officers, questioning the merits of the Springfield rifle with which a large proportion of the United States army is armed. These statements, they say, are calculated to do infinite harm among the volunteer forces though the regulars know and like the old Springfield too well to distrust it now. The principal argument made against its employment by the critics is that its short range enables the Spanish armed with Mausers to pick off our men long sefore they get within the range of the Springfields. This is said to be based upon error. The Springfield has a range of thirty-four hundred yards which is only a few hundred yards short of the Mauser's and the former's big five hundred grain bullet is said to have greater killing power at the long range:

The opinion of some good, practical soldiers as to the respective merits of the Springfield and the modern small bore is shown by the fact that such able soldiers as Colonei Ray and Colonel Schuyler, of New York, who are organizing independent regiments. have specially requested the war de partment to supply them the former A good deal has been said, also, as to the great superiority of smokeless powder used in the small bore over the black powder, of the Springfield, but one of the best ordnance experts in the war department has declared that there are merits in both powders. In open fighting the smoke made by the Springfield often serves to obscure the marksman from a return fire while the men armed with the smokeless weapon

THE STORY IN BULLETINS.

is exposed to aimed fire.

Enemy's Guns Soon Silenced -- Heavy

Work Expected Today. Washington, July 10 .- The war department tonight posted these bulletins of dispatches received this evening:

Siboney, Cuba, via Hayti, 5.55 p. m. uly 10 .- Adjutant General, Washington Headquarters First Army corps, July 10. -I have just received letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender Bombardment by army and navy will be

gin at as near 4 p. m. today as possible.
(Signed) Shafter, Major General, Shortly after midnight the war A

partment gave out the following dis patch from General Shafter;

Playa del Este, July 10.—Adjutant General, Washington: Headquarters Fifth corps, July 10.—Enemy opened fire a few minutes past four with light guns which were soon silenced by ours. Very little were soon sinuced by ours. Very little musketry firing and the enemy kept entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces tomorrow, chough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am qu'te well, General Garcia reports that enemy evacuated little town called Doscaninos, about three miles from Santiago, and near the bay.

Siboney, Cuba, July 16 .- Adjutant General. Washington: The St. Paul has just arrived with General Henry and his com-

mand and quartermaster's stores Siboney, Cuba, July 10.—Adjutant General, Washington: The Catania has just arrived with the First District of Col-

OUR GUNS IN READINESS.

Preparations Which Will Make the Spaniards Feet Weary.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. Hefore Santiago, Saturday, July 9 (6 p. m.), per Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, and Kingston, July 10 (11 a. m.)-Everything on the firing line is now ready for the commencement of hostilities in case the Spanish generals do not surrender. The dynamite gun which has been in position for severals days, is now in better working order than at the time of the battle of San Juan, and it is predicted that its chatges consisting of twenty pounds of gun ottor, and gelatine, will work havee in the Spanish trenches when it opens

Twelve mortars in one battery are nounted and ready for use, and they are relied upon to do effective work in elling the city. Three batteries of artillery are now posted on El Paso ridge, 2,400 yards from the town and the Capron and Grimes batteries are 1,500 yards to the north of the road in the rear of General Lawton's division. In firing the field guns will be compelled to shell the town over the heads of our own men, but the artilery officers say it can be done safely and without injury to our soldiers. The dynamite gun has been so placed that it will be able to enfilade several of the Spanish lines.

On the other hand, during the truce which so far, as regards the continsing of preparations for defence and has been no truce whatever, the Spaniards have not been idle. They have been mounting guns and some of these are of much heavier calibre than the Americans can bring into play. Some of their gums are of antiquated pattern and not capable of much damige, but others are very different and capable of excellent work. One seveninch gun which had so perfect a range during the battle of San Juan of many ridges occupied by the American troops, has been located with special care by the American gunners, and it will be the recipient of much attention when hostilities reopen.

When hostilities are opened by the bombardment great things are expected from the navy. Admiral Sampson who stand before Sentiago are not the is quoted throughout the army as saying that he will drop one shell into the lare the rich, consummate flower of the city every five minutes, and if that is drop one into the city every two minutes. This fire, in addition to what the land forces will turn in, it is thought, will be sufficient to reduce the

BIG FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Before It Was Gotten Under Control It Ate Up \$175,000.

Pittsburg, July 10,-Fire tonight which originated mysteriously in a stable in the rear of the World's theatre, on Federal street, Allegheny, soon lestroyed the theatre and from there rapidly communicated to adjoining buildings. In an incredibly short time the entire section fronting on the lower side of Federal street from Sixth street | tory. bridge to the Boyle block and in the rear to almost Bakam street was in ruins.

While the area covered by the fire was large the loss will not exceed \$175,-000, as many of the buildings were small frame structures. The insurance will probably reach two-thirds of the The principal losers are Delp and Bell, furniture: S. Delp & Co., bar fixtures; Bradley's woolen mill and the World's theatre.

CORBETT TO MEET M'COY.

New York, July 10 .- It is announced that James J. Corbett and "Kid" Mc-Coy have agreed upon terms for a 25round match to come off at Buffalo, Aug. 27. The purse will be \$20,000 with

side bet probable. It is said that McCov's representative provisionally accepted Corbett's stipulations that should the police interfere the latter is to have the winner's end of the purse.

WILLING TO DIE, TOO.

Part of Camara's Command Thus Declare Themselves.

Messina, Sicily, July 10.-Last night the officers of the torpedo boat destroyers, which accompanied Admiral 'amara to Port Said, arrived here on the return trip.

They were much affected on learning f the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, declaring themselves ready to make every sacrifice and determined to fight to the last.

Atlantic League Troubles.

Newark, N. J., July 10.-The Atlantic eague tonight ratified the action of President Barrows in suspending the striking Newark players, who were also heavily fined. The Hartford franchise was given to the Hartford players, who will continue the club on the co-opera-

Starch Pactory Burned. Chicago, July 10 .- Fire destroyed the plant of the Western Statch Manufactur-ers' association at West Hammond today. The building covered seventeen acres of ground and had a capacity of 102,600 pounds of starch a day. Loss, \$250,530;

THANKSGIVING DAY WIDELY OBSERVED

Many Cities Respond Appropriately to President's Proclamation.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ELOQUENT SER-FORE AN INSPIRING AUDIENCE IN THE CHURCH THAT M'KINLEY AT-TENDS-NOTES OF THE DAY'S OB-SERVANCE IN OTHER CITIES.

Washington, July 10 .- This has been a day of thanksgiving and prayer in the nation's capital. The president's recent proclamation was the basis of a neert of patriotic utterances from many pulpits. Thanks were given for the glorious victories of American arms and prayers were offered for an early consummation of peace. In nearly every church where the proclamation had suggested the topic of a sermon, special music of a patriotic character was rendered, many of the services closing with the hymn "America."

President McKinley as usual attendd the morning services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, He went alone to the church and was deeply impressed by the fine discourse delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D. The church was crowded long before the services began. Scores of persons remained standing throughout and many more went away

unable to gain admission.
Dr. Bristol's sermon held the attention of his auditors from the first sentence to the last. At times his hearers were so thoroughly aroused by his patriotic utterances that ripples of spontaneous applause swept over the congregation. In part, his sermon follows

PROVIDENTIAL,

Psalm, is, 1, "O sing unto the Lord . new song; for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and his holy arm ave gotten Him the victory.

The poets and heroes whose song and deeds "made the old time splendid" were ure enough of heart and large enough of train to be able to find the divine philosphy of human events. There is no nance, no accident, no fate. Law is unime, the stronger will be their belief and rust in Providence, and the less confilence will they have in luck, accident, hance. In the days of man's ignorance the Providential was booked upon as the draculous and the miraculous as the revidential. But with the growth of clence the miraculous becomes obsolete and unrecessary while Providence beman affairs. The arcients never dreamed that there had been provided in the economy of nature the possibilities of genowder and dynamite; the possibilities of modern many and the possibilities of America doth "take accession by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." It is science or knowledge that brings us in touch and alliance with Providential does not always mean or lows even imply the miraculous. If God even our and aspirations of the past. The mea product of a day or of a century. They sight of the glorified summits of the universal brotherhood of man.

The mea who offer their lives on lib-

Spaniards to a point where they will erty's holy altar today cought this inspiration from the men who fought for we moved out. their convictions in our civil war; and heard of the revolutionary heroes and were proud to emulate their deeds of pu triotle valor; but the men of the revolution had inherited the spirit of the Pil-grim fathers and were determined to prove thems lives worthy of their nobla sires; the Pilgrims had the mantles of the reformers resting upon their broad herculean shoulders and the reformers remembered with reverence the martyrs; and the martyrs had seen the apestles; and the apostles had touched the Christ. There is your Providence in his-

Do you look teward Manila and San tiago and say superior guns did the busi ness? I say superior men stood begind the guns, superior schools stood begind the men, the superior religion stood bestood behind the religion. There is our lesson of Providence. The miracle work-ers today are our educators, the men and women who are giving us an intellectual mastery of nature and a moral mastery of ourselves; the teachers who are placing in our hands the invincible, all-conquering weapon of truth; who are bestowing upon this generation the power, the omnipotence, of knowledge. When we compare our 12 per cent. of Hitcraey with If the Police Interfere Corbett Is to Spain's To per cant. of illiteracy we bothly say the schoolmaster won the battle of Manila and the battle of Santiago no less than the battle of Sudowa. "Ye shall know the truth," said the Christ, "and truth shall make you free." We are witevents. It is truth, the truth of great convictions, the truth of splendid courhood, the truth of a just cause that is pressed, thanks to the Christ who came o set the captive free and proclaim the brotherhood of man.

IN OTHER PLACES.

Philadephia, July 10 .- As a result of President McKinley's proclamation of few days ago, special prayers of thanksgiving were said in all the churches of this city for the success that has thus far attended the arms of the nation. Archbishop Ryan had ssued to the clergy of the Roman Catholic church request that a special Te Deum be chanted today in all hurches of that faith. churches comment was made in sermons on the achievements of the army

New York, July 10.-Thanksgiving services were held in many of the churches here today, in accordance with the proclamation of President McKinley, making that thanks be returned for the victories of the Amerian army and navy.

The services at Old Trinity church were very impressive. At the concludon of the sermon Rev. Dr. J. Nevitt Steele, vicar of Trinity, requested the ongregation, while thanking God for the success of the American arms, to pray for peace. At the cathedral a prayer of thanks from the Roman missal was offered at all masses, and the le profundis was said for the repose

of the souls of those who have failer in battle.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Praise Services Held .- Better Order Observed -- Camp Progress.

Chickamauga, July 10.-The be effe ial effect of General Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two men from each company was noticeable today in the orderly quiet of the day both at the camp and in the city of Chattanooga. A provose guard did duty at Lytic and all saloons and disorderly places were kept closed All saloons in Chattanooga, which for the past two Sundays have been wide open, were today closed by order of the city authorities,

Services were held in the twenty-two Christian commission tents now in operation in the camp and the proclamation of President McKinley's suggestion that prayers for peace be offered by all ministers was carried out. From every pulpit in Chattanooga today prayers for peace and the triumph of the American army were offered by the pastors.

Masses were said by Catholic clergyen during the day at the park. Three Catholic priests arrived this morning, Rev. McCarthy, Rev. Belford and Father Shrostom, the latter having been engaged in work for many years in the West Indies. These three ministers will remain with the army and go with them to the front when they are moved. Adjutant General Sheridan stated

that only about 1,500 recruits were now needed to bring every regiment in General Brooke's army to its full strength of 1,132 men and officers.

MARIX RAN INTO A HORNET'S NEST

Hot Time Experienced by the Scorpion and Osceola at Mazanillo. Gunned for Gunboats and Struck Dangerous Shore Batteries.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. Off Santiago de Cuba, July 8, per Asociated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, by way of Fort Antonio, Jamaica, and Kingston, Jamaica, July 9 (6 p. m.)-Captain Adolph Marix, of the converted vacht Scorpton and Captain Purcell, of the Osceola, had a hot time on July at Manzanillo, where they had established a blockade. Manzanillo has until lately been unguarded, and the Spanish have used it for a port of supplies. General Pando and his branch of the army being there, it was decided to lock the stable door last week and on Sunday, July 3, the Scorpion and Oscoola were before the place. It is on a long, deep bay and a close examination by Manila and Santiago victories by which Captain Marix convinced him that its the defense was one small fort and four gunboats.

On Sunday morning Captain Marix Providence. The more science, the more Providence, yet, the more science, the more God in the world's history. The Captain Marix tells the story as fol-

"Imagine our surprise upon finding had a peculiar people He has them now, instead of gunboats and a small fort, fantry. The fire we moved into was a desperate one, considering that we did net have any protection for our men not sufficient to do the work he will. They represent a markhood that has at it and I think we must have done a frequently and at last, when a shot had cleaned our galley and I saw that

The gunbrats laid behind the hills in small coves and we could not get at them. We moved slowly and the fire ceased. The next morning we captured a large lighter and a sloop filled with provisions. No attempt was made by the gunboats to come out to the defense of these ships. The Spanish steamer Purisimo Concepcion, which had been around the coast looking for a place to land money and provisions, the harbor and has discharged her

ADMIRAL CERVERA TALKS.

Has Always Loved the American People, but Did His Duty.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 10.-Admiral Cervera, whose arrival on the St. Louis today is reported on page 10, consented to talk with representatives of the press, who went out to the St.

Louis on a tug.
"You ask me," he said, "how I like America and I answer you that I have always liked, and I may say, loved people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me. I knew that the American fleet clearly utclassed us, but it was a question of fighting either inside or outside the harbor. I have many friends in America and have only the kindliest feelings for them, but every man has a duty to perform to his country and all Spaniards tried to perform that duty. There has been much feeling in Spain, and I want all Spain to know the truth, that every ship of my squadron fought until the last, and when we could do no more we surrendered.

"I have much interest to know the exact situation in Spain. Captain Goodrich has treated us all as well as any one could possibly be treated. My officers have occupied quarters in the saloen and we cannot complain." A telegram was taken out to Admiral Cervera at 10.30 o'clock tonight. Nothing is known as to the sender of purport of the dispatch.

ELECTRIC CAR COLLISION.

Washington, July 10 .- An electric car on the Congress Heights road, filled with passengers, crashed into a horse car of the Aracostia line touight. One unknown man was killed and between 25 and 30 people injured, several of them fatally. Both cars were demolished and the horses of the Appearin car killed.

Batt Players' Salaries Cut.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 10 .- At a meeting of the Eastern league held here today all players' salaries were ordered cut 29 per cent. A committee with power was appointed to get another city to take the plane of Rochester. It will be either Ot awa or Wetcester, the former being proferred by most of the directors.

GLOOM AT MADRID IS NOW INTENSE

Utter Hopelessness of the War Is Finally Recognized.

The Peace Idea Now Seems to Predominate in the Cabinet, but Nobody Has the Courage to Make the First Move. Austria May Be Coaxed to Step in as Spain's Mediator. Marshal Campos Considers the Time Inopportune-Specimen Comments from the Spanish Press-Grasping at Straws.

recognized and the peace idea now rule. seems to predominate in the cabinet and negotiations are considered urg-

until peace is secured. cans will blockade Cuban and Porto and." Rican ports, cutting off their supplies while the authorities are convinced who do not wish to become Yankees. that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula. There is no confidence felt that the powers will interfere, even f defenceless seaports are bombarded and therefore what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

NOT PEACE BUT WAR. Madrid, July 10 (10 p. m.)-The cabinet council today, the ministers declare, did not touch the peace quesion. On the contrary war was the principal object of the government's deliberations. The council was occupied with a despatch from Governor General Blanco, detailing his means of defense in Cuba.

London, July 11,-The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, recording the interchange of telegrams between the vatican and Madrid with a view of urging the queen regent in the direction of peace, says: "The action of the vatican has been very cautious in order to avoid displeasing the United

BLANCO WANTS WAR.

Paris, July 10,-A letter from Madrid says that General Blanco, in plying to the government's request for his views of the situation, urges "war to the end," and asserts that the Cuban volunteers cannot be reconciled to the idea of handing over the island dimbed certury by century up the steps lot of damage. I had no pilot and to the Americans, especially now that of light and liberty and now stand in could not move in close. We were hit a great majority of the Cubans favor a great majority of the Cubans favor

> It is believed in Paris that the interview between Senor Sagasta, the Span ish premier, and the Austrian ambassador, and that of Senor Sagasta with the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, are connected with the invoking of the good offices of the Austrian government with a view to establishing peace,

CAMPOS TALKS.

Madrid, July 10.-Marshal Martinez Campos in the course of an interview at Sar Sebastian, said it was impossi ble that negeriations for peace should be entered upon by the Spanish and American governments, for the reas that the time was not yet ripe. He had always advocated reforms for Cuba since 1869, but not autonomy. He fully recognized that autonomy had not yielded the expected results, partly in onsequence of the island war and partly because it had been granted too ate. In 1896, he said, the late Senor Canovas, when premier, had proposed came on deck late this afternoon and to him to introduce autonomy, but be (Campos) declined to do so, considering the time unfavorable.

General Campos denied a remark attributed to him that he was less concerned at the loss of Admiral Cervera' equadron that at the position of the queen regent. "I believe," he declared, that Spain and the monarchy are intimately connected, but I am tirst of all a Spaniard. My affection for the quoen regent is great, but my affection for my country is greater.' FAIRY TALES.

Imparcial rays an aide de camp of General Maximo Gomez has asserted

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Fair; Northeasterly Winds.

1 General-Santiago de Cuba Is Homburded. Gloom Pervades Madrid Ofneigh Life. Patriotic Observance of Thanksgiving

General-Timely Information as re-Hawaii. Two Days' Base Ball Results. Financial and Commercial.

Local-Sermon by Rev. J. B. Sweet. Quarterly Convention of Second Dis trict C. T. A. U.

Comment of the Press.

Day.

Editorial.

Local-Thanksgiving Services Through Field Day Events at Athletic Para.

Advertisement 7 Advertisement.

g Local-West Scranton and Suburban. 9 News Round About Scranton.

Value of the Canary Islands.

9 General-News of a Day at Camp Admiral Cervers and Other Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

Madrid, July 10.-Information re- (that there will be a new insurrection eived from the most reliable sources in Cuba against the Americans, "as s to the effect that the darkest pes- the Cubans believe the Americans do simism pervades Madrid officialdom. not desire the independence of the isl-The hopelessness of the war is finally and, but its submission to American

El Liberal says that peace is impossible if the United States claims posent. The cabinet is likely to cohere session of Cuba. "The Spanish army is determined to repel such a claim, but It is now recognized that Santiago even should the army cease to exist, de Cuba is completely beleaguered and there would be 90,000 volunteers, fully cannot hold out, owing to the lack of resolved to uphold the Spanish flag provisions and munitions of war. It and to reject peace. In the event of is considered certain that the Amerisays El Imparcial, "the war would be continued by its inhabitants,

> THE END AWAITED. Paris, July 10.-The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says the end is impatiently awaited, even the government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that after the fall of Santiago the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especially as all the European chancelors advise this course.

The meetings that are being held at Bayonne, in the province of Navarre and along the Pyrennean frontier, are greatly disturbing the ministry. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is concluded should entail a loss of territory.

General Blunco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid in the defense, the duration of which will depend upon the supply of food and ammunition unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie.

The Temps, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, says: "What should de-cide neutral cabinets to give wisc counsels to Madrid is not only the fact that the latest developments of the war have entirely changed the complexion of the situation, which was aircady grave enough for Spain, but the further fact that there are trustworthy indications of a beginning of a reaction in

favor of peace in official circles." SANTIAGO THE PIVOT.

London, July 11.—A special dispatch from Madrid says; "All the talk of ce seems up to the present to have led to no tangible results. No doubt the government would welcome an opportunity to negotiate directly with the United States, were the signs propitious, but there are so many circumstances to be considered that it looks as though the policy of drift and waiting for something to turn up would continue until Santiago has fallen. The fall of Santiago will convince the most sanguine of the hopelessness of the struggle, and will give the government the desired opportunity at least to suggest an armistice for the discussion of terms.

"A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses-twentyone warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. tends to convince the most radical adocate and as for a long time past, the whole commercial and industrial interests of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace,"

CONTINENTAL COMMENT.

The press of all the continental cities is most actively discussing the proswets of peace, propagating various rumors to the general effect that the negotiations are all to very little profit, The Russian papers are very litter against the United States. The St. Petersburg Novosti characterizes the destruction of Admiral Corvera's fleet as "brutal slaughter" and accuses the Americans of employing "some kind of new explosive machine or bomb, contrary to international law."

How to Address Soldiers.

Washington, July 10.-First Assistant ostnister General Heath makes the uggestion to the public that the delivery of letters to soldiers in the field would be expedited if writers would be areful to indicate the company and regiment in which the person addressed is BUTSHIEL

More Spanish Prisoners.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 10.-The cruiser Harvard arrived off Fort Constitution with 400 Spanish prisoners from Suntingo at 9 o'clock tonight. The prisoners will be brought up to the city in the

************ WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 16,-Forecast for Monday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair weather; northeasterly

..............................

New York, July 11.-(Herald's forecast)-In the middle states and New England, today, fair weather, prevail with a slow increase of suftriness and rise of temperature.
 The winds becoming meetly south. erly in the western districts of this