TROOPS LANDED AT PORTO RICO

Four Spaniards Killed In a Skirmish. No Americans Injured.

The Expedition Commanded by General Miles Enters Guanica Harbor and the Spaniards Are Taken Completely by Surprise-While the Fleet Awaits Outside the Gloucester Braves the Harbor Mines in Order to Reconnoitre the Place-Lieutenant Commander Wainwright Is Thanked by General Miles.

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cept the Gloucester.

borhood.

A few of the Spanish cavalry joined

By that time the Gloucester had the

range of the town and of the block

house and all her guns were spitting

Soon afterwards white coated gallop-

ing cavalrymen were seen climbing the

hills to the westward and the foot sol-

diers were scurrying along the fences

THE TOWN WAS WON.

force into the suburbs. But he was

soon reinforced by the regulars, who

were followed by Company G of the

Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops

in quick succession. All the boats of

the men of war and the transports

were used in the work of landing the

troops, each steam launch towing four

or five boats loaded to the rails with

soldiers. But everything progressed

in an orderly manner and according

to the plans of General Miles. The

latter went ashore at about noon, af-

ter stopping to board the Gloucester

and thank Commander Wainwright for

pondent of the Associated Press: Gu-

anica and Cinga are in the disinfected

portion of the island. Matteo, the in-

miles inland. Had we landed at Cape

San Juan a line of rifle pits might have

There is no doubt that General

The town of Ponce is sure to fall

shortly before the combined attack of

The main fighting, until San Juan

de Porto Rico is reached, will be along

the line of a splendid military road

leading from Ponce to San Juan de

Porto Rico. But, every precaution will

be taken to lessen our casualties, even

to the use of the street shields, of

which a supply was brought with the

expedition. The Associated Press boat

HOBSON AT BOSTON.

with Many Admirers.

nection with the Merrimac incident at

Santiago, arrived in Boston today, en

business for the navy department. The

fact of his coming having gotten

abroad, a large crowd was at the rail-

way station to greet him. It was with

considerable difficulty that he could

a hotel. The crowd followed, and when

He shook hands with a large number

and briefly expressed his appreciation

of the welcome he had received. He at

once set about seeing what could be

done here in the matter of procuing

pontoons, etc., to aid in raising those

New York, July 26.-Lieutenant Hob-

son arrived from Boston tonight and

mmediately took a cab for Jersey City

en route to Morristown, N. J., to visit

his sister. At Morristown a large

crowd was at the depot to receive him.

Fireworks were set off, a cannon sa

lute was fired and bells were rung in

his honor. He was obliged to shake

hands with hundreds of people on his

way from the station to the residence

where his sister was stopping. He will

Barney Cohen's Funeral.

Wilkes-Barre, July 26 .- The funeral of

Barney Cohen, a member of the Ninth regiment, who died at Chickamavga, was

held here today with military honors The local Grand Army of the Republic post and Sons of Veterans escorted the remains to their last resting place.

return to New York tomorrow.

which it has been decided to save

of Admiral Cervera's fleet

an informal reception.

make his way through the throng to

the only despatch boat with the

The spirit of the troops, men

Miles' plans are being kept absolutely

srgent leader, lives at Yauco, a

his gallant action.

stopped our advance."

our army and navy.

and officers, is admirable.

secret.

fire, the doctor and the paymaster

those who were fighting in the street

of Guanica, but the Colt barked to s

purpose, killing four of them.

helping to serve the guns.

Port of Guanica, Island of Porto | II was the only boat in the harbor ex-Rico, July 25 (2 p. m.), via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26 (morning) .- The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, which left Guantanamo bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21, was landed here successfully today, after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The American troops will be pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place.

From Ponce there is an excellent military road running eighty-five miles

The whole of General Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati, Leyden and Wasp, are expected here within twenty-four hours.

The ships left Guantanamo bay suddenly Thursday evening with the Massachusetts, commanded by Captain Higginson, leading. Captain Higginson was in charge of the na. al expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. General Miles was on board the last-named ves-The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, Macon and Specialist. This was the order in which the transports entered the harbor here.

The voyage from Guantanamo bay to

At noon yesterday General Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan cape but by the Mona passage instead, land there, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke at Cape San

THE GLOUCESTER'S PART.

Early this morning the Gloucester,it charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoitre the With the fleet waiting outside the gallant little fighting yacht Gloucester braved the mines which were supposed to be in this barbor and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

Guanica bay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement, contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating from the flagstaff in front of a block house standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, pur- a carriage, in which he was driven to posely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about 606 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a colt rapidfire gun and thirty men under the command of Lieutenant Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

A SUDDEN ATTACK.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Glou cester opened fire on the enemy with all her three and six pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping a number of shells into the hills to the west of Guanica where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed.

Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little fort-which he named Fort Wainwright-and laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The lieu tenant also mounted the Colt gan and signalled for reinforcements, which were sent from the Gloucester. The Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia

AMERICA'S DUTY.

Should Retain Philippines and Porto

Rico and Free Cuba. Washington, July 26 .- Senator Foraker, of Ohio, the only Republican member of the committee on foreign relations in the city, said tonight that while he was very glad to see the end of the war is in sight, he did not wish to take any position which would ap-pear to be forestalling the action of the administration. The treaty of peace when concluded, he said, would be submitted to the senate. It was his opinion that whatever terms were made the reasons for them would be such as to commend them to the judgment of the senate and they would be agreed to, especially as hostilities would have been ended. Senator Foraker said his views were, of course, well known. "I do not think we should give up any territory of which we have taken possession," he said. "We should retain Porto Rico and the Philippines and rive to Cuba independent government and maintain such relations with the people as will ultimately bring about he annexation of the island to the United States by the desire of the pe ple themselves, as in the case of Ha-waii. The independence of the people of Cuba is due to them for the splendid fight they have made for three years against Spain. They have made their independence possible."

Senator Foraker said he did not see now it was possible to turn the Phillippine islands back to Spain.

COAL PRESIDENTS MEET. Representatives of Several Anthracite Roads Discuss Conditions.

New York, July 26.-The presidents of several of the anthracite coal roads met in secret session in the Jersey Central building today. The meeting lasted over two hours and at its conclusion to one of those present would tell what, if any, action had been taken. One of the presidents said that the situation in the coal trade was discussed generally with a view to action that would improve present conditions. Among those present at the meeting were:

By 9.45 with the exception of a few President Maxwell, of the Jersey guerilla shots, the town was won and Central; President Thomas, of the Erie; Vice President Holden, of the the enemy was driven out of its neigh-Lackawanna; President Walter, of the Lebigh alley; President Fowler, The Red Cross nurses on the Lamof the Ontario and Western; Vice pasas and a detachment of regulars President Henderson, of the Philadelwere the first to land from the transphia and Reading, and President Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson After Lieutenant Huse had captur-Coal company. ed the place he deployed his small

It is understood that the August tennage will probably be curtailed and may be the smallest in years. This, it is believed, will strengthen the trade immediately. The recent restoration of rates by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to the original prices for which they cut them two weeks ago shows a movement toward higher rates. Another meeting will probably be held in a short time at which an effort will be made to have all the interested companies represented and an agreement reached.

They Endorse Dean William Trickett for Superior Court.

Williamsport, Pa., July 26.-The Prohibitionist state executive committee met here today and endorsed Dean William Trickett, of Carlisle, the Democratic nominee, for superior court They decided to put a full legislative ticket in the field and co-operate, as Chairman Jones put it, with other reform parties in the state. Rev. Dr. Swallow was here, as was also E. A. Van Valkenburg, John Wanamaker's right hand man. All stopped at the same hotel. When Chairman Jones was approached he said he had nothing to say on the subject of a fusion with the Wanamaker forces.

Mr. Van Valkenburg said there was nothing in this talk of fusion, Ite thought there would be no doubt of Colonel Stone's election. He said his visit here was purely accidental and when he found a local Republican fight on and a Prohibition gathering he kept in full view so that he could not be accused if anything happened.

The Young Officer Shakes Hands SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT. Boston, July 26.-Lieutenant Rich-

mond P. Hobson, famous for his con- List of the Sick Soldiers at Santiago. Washington, July 26.-The war de-

partment at 10.30 tonight posted the following:

Adjutant General, Washington: The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick, other than fever 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever a hotel. The crowd followed, and when Lieutenant Hobson had finished his breakfast he was compelled to ho'd an informal reception.

25; cases of fever returned to duty, 412. Private Ward Marrs, Company 12. Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24. (Signed) Shafter.

CLEVELAND RACES.

Cleveland, O., July 26.-Performances at he second day of the grand circuit meeting while interesting, were not of the sensational order, which characterized the opening day.

2.16 race was won by Lady of the Manor after Lottie Smart had taken the first two heats. Best time, 2.004. The 2.20 trot required six heats, Louise McC took the first two, Oris O the third and then Red Roy took the next three heats and the race. Eest time, 2.144. Klatawah, the sensational California stallion, won the 2.14 pace which has Pentland won the fourteen starters. third heat. Best time, 2.07.

Third Brigade Will Move.

Chickamauga National Military Park. July 26.—The Third brigade of the First division, First corps, General Fred D. Grant commanding, received orders today o prepare for immediate departure. brigade consists of the First Kentucky. Fifth Illinois and Third Kentucky, the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Penn-sylvania being attached. They will leave for Newport News early tomorrow morn-

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR Jules Gambon calls on President McKinley in the in-terest of Spain to sue for peace.

FOUR SPANIARDS killed at the landing of American troops at Porto Rico. ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S official report is

given out by the war department

Bridgeton, N. J., July 26 .- The Cumbertruggie went into the hands of a receive today. The court appointed Mayor Jone Smalley as receiver Haif a million dot ars' worth of property is involved, including the personal estates of the chier officers. The mortgages against the plant amount to \$175,000. Robert F. Buck, president, and Chester J. Buck, vice presi dent, held most of the stock.

Iron Company Fails.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT

NOW SUES FOR PEACE

Not Indirectly Through the Great Powers of Europe, but by Direct Appeal to President McKinley—The Proposition Submitted by M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador-Much Speculation as to the Terms of Peace.

overnment has sued for peace, not inlirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministr At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White

House: "The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the presi-House, a message from the Spanish government, looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace.

This was the only official statement

The proposition submitted to the

Washington, July 26 .- The Spanish | the Spanish government was quite gen- | president desired to consider the propo- | desire is apparently very strong for one essential point of an carnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and munication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subsuch terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed that formal peace negotiations be entered upon that, pending their conclusion, a cessation of hostilities would oc-

> the reading of the proposition neither tered upon the question of the terms essential point of opening peace nego-

It was finally determined that the president would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition, and after a decision had been arrived at, M. Cambon would then be invited to the White House for further conference and for a final answer from the United States government. REGARDING TERMS. Naturally the plea of Spain to open

field of conjecture on what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no United States will offer or accept. So the general impression that the comcertainty as to the Philippines, Ladfortune that she will readily consent president by the ambassador acting for I tiations, and it was evident that the and probably Porto Rico. The Spanish | negotiations.

eral in terms, and was confined to the sition before giving any definite reply. the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points would be conceded. The matter of war indemnity is for future consideration, although there does not appear to be a disposition among the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition.

The news of the landing of General Miles at Guanica, on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It had been all carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point. Just why General Miles made the department is not known, but it is plete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change.

However, it is a matter for congratulief is growing that the terms of the eral Miles has managed to set foot on United States will include coaling sta- Porto Rico before the first overtures for peace, and thus to place the island Spain it is believed that she now has in the same position as Cuba and the Philippines, namely, as territory at least partially in the possession of the to terms for the evacuation of Cuba United States at the beginning of the

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE WITH CERVERA'S FLEET.

Attempt of the Spanish Admiral to Escape and of the Good Work Done by the American Gunners. Other Officers Follow.

Washington, July 26.-The report of Admiral Sampson upon the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet off Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, July 3, 1898, was given to the public evening. The report is accompanied by the reports of Commodore Schley, Captain Clark, of the battleship Oregon, and Captain Evans, of the battleship Iowa.

Admiral Sampson details at length the attempted escape and destruction | nel and held it steadily there, of the Spanish vessels and tells of the | THE BEACH ULLIMINATE good work done by the vessels of his squadron. He states that his flagship the New York, was about seven miles from the entrance to Santiago harbon and was proceeding to Siboney to con-sult with General Shafter. The New York on hearing the firing returned iramediately and arrived in time to follow the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas in the chase of the Cristobal Colon which finally seeing there was no chance of escape, was run ashere by her commander at Rio Torquino, 48 miles from The other vessels of the fleet were then lying wrecked on the const.

Continuing in paragraph 10 of the re

ort, Admiral Sampson says: "Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board the Cristobal Colon to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resplute, which had followed the chase, Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously. I am sure, after her surrender and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept affoat, she was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach-the New York's stem being placed against her for this purpose-the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admirable judgment-and sank in shoal water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water and would have been, to a certainty, a total loss. COMPLETE VICTORY.

"11.-I regard this complete and inportant victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That his was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the Cristobal

"12 .- It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this sels of her class. The Brooklyn's west-was accomplished. The harbor of erly blockading position gave her an Santiago is naturally easy to blockade-there being but one entrance, and that a narrow one; and that the deep ployed her fine battery with telling efwater extending close up to the shore line presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the last hour, and had any accident betime of my arrival before the port-The Naval Commander Tells of the June 1-the moon was at its full and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected; but with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights, there was op-Reports of Commodore Schley and portunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels. It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac so galiantly taken into the channel on June 3rd. did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows:

"To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel, Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro-dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere, they threw a searchlight beam directly up the chan-

THE BEACH ILLUMINATED.

"This lightened up the entire breadth

f the channel for half a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the ovement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was lways a matter of surprise to me; but they never did. Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket aunches and at a little distance further out three small picket vesselsusually converted yachts-and, when they were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could get out of the harbor undetected. After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockiding distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels, and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the nstant a Spanish ship would appear. The commanding officers merit great praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The Massachusetts who according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others had spent weary nights upon this work, and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning. I enclose for the information of the department, copies of orders and memorandums issued from time to time, relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade. When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it, the commodore in command of the second division, the captains of ships their officers and men.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

"The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the Oregon enabled her to ta a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service

advantage in the chase which she maintained to the end and she emfect. The Texas and the New York were gaining in the chase during the fallen the Brooklyn or the Oregon would have speedily overhauled the Cristobal Colon. From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her firs burst of speed the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance give her an average speed, from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she was run on shore at Rio Tarquino of 13.7 knots. Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes, or four miles in the chase.

SEVERAL SHIPS STRUCK.

"14. Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the lowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prismers and by observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and soon almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of stranded vessels show that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and her decks were trewn with the charred remains of their own fallen.

The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and the commanding officers

are enclosed. "16. A board, appointed by me several days ago, has made a critical examination of the stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our tire and the military fea-

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Partly Cloudy; Variable Winds.

General-Spain Sues for Peace General Miles' Troops Land on Porte

Rican Soil. Official Report of Admiral Sampson. General-Admiral Sampson's Official Report (Concluded)

Financial and Commercial. Local-Tangle Develops in Providence Road Paving Bids. Second Day of Sisters' Institute. Editorial.

Local-Democrats Name Their County Ticket. Santoro's Slayer Still at Liberty, Local-West Scranton and Suburban,

Whitney's Weekly News Budget. General-Thirteenth Will Do Provost Guard Duty. Life of the Engineers at Camp Town-

tures involved, and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily for-. warded, Very respectfully, "W. T. Sampson, "Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander-

in-Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic station. The Secretary of the Navy

department, Washington." SCHLEY'S REPORT.

The Commodore Warmly Praises His Crew.

Washington, July 26.-The report of Commodore Schley to Admiral Samrson tells in the first six paragraphs of the destruction of Cervera's vessels and continuing with paragraph 7, he BRYS;

"I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the course, as rapidly as possible on all most westward blockading position with the Vixen, and being more directly in the route taken by the Spenish squadron was exposed for some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery at a range of fifteen hundred yards from the ships and about three thousand yards from the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadron, closing in rapidly, soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range. I have never before witnessed such deadly and fataly accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and deem it a high privilege to commend to you for such action as you may deem proper, the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision and the skillful handling of their respective vessels, of Captain Philip, Captain Evans, Captain Clark and especially of my chief of staff, Captain Cook, who was directly under my personal observation, and whose coolness, promptness and courage were of the order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.

> COURAGE OF OFFICERS. "Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the

Vixen, acted with conspicuous courage, although unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with bis light guns, nevertheless was close into the battle line under heavy fire, and many of the enemy's shot passed teyoud his vessel.

"I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my flag lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley, jr., aide, who were constantly at my side during the engagement, and who exposed themselves fearlessly in discharging their duties; and also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieutenant G. W. Wells, jr., who

[Continued on Page 2-1

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 26.-Forecast for Wednesday: For eastern Penn-sylvania, partly cloudy weather with showers near the coast; • southerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair: warmer; light east to south winds.

New York, July 27 .- (Herald's and New Ergland, today, fair, sultry and warmer weather will prevail, preceded by sloudiness, local rain on the counts with Iresh