

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1898

ANSWER OF SPAIN NOT SATISFACTORY

It Is Believed That Only a Middle Result Has Been Obtained.

The Reply of the Spanish Government Received by President McKinley Has Not Been Made Public, But It Is Believed That It Is Far from Satisfactory-The Reply Divided Into Five Parts-Cabinet Conference at White House.

Washinton, Aug. 9 .- More than twen- | reply from Spain as to some details ty-four hours after it had begun to reach Washington, the Spanish note in answer to the president's peace conditions was presented at the White House by the French ambassador, What the nature of the answer was can only be conjectured at this stage, the secretary of state at the conclusion expected from the moment the of the conference making the formal statement that nothing whatever could be said on the subject. The conference lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. This prolonged discussion was believed to indicate that the Spanish answer was not satisfactory in all respects, though in just what points it fell short of meeting the expectations of the president it is impossible to say. It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms, the result would have been made public. On the other hand it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the president's statement here tofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before. It would seem that there could scarcely be a good reason in this case for withholding the result of the conference. On a whole it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was ob-Luhn tained, that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the president's terms, but that the latter was not disposed to regard the injection of the new matter as nt in itself to warrant an immediate termination of the peace negotiations. According to this view, the president has taken exception to some of the Spanish conditions, but has allowed a last opportunity for them to be withdrawn or modified.

will be necessary to a final conclusion. There were just four parties to the conference-President McKinley and Secretary of State Day, on the one side, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and his first secretary of le-gation, M. Thiebaut, presenting the case of Spain. The call of the ambassador had been almost momentarily cabinet adjourned. The president was in readiness for the call throughout the afternoon, but toward 3 o'clock took a brief respite rom his work and gained a short nap. Several members of the cabinet called but left after remaining but a few minutes in the White house. Shortly after 4 o'clock Secretary Day drove over from the state department and immediately joined the president, announcing that he had received word from the French en.bassy as to an appointment and it was agreed the president should see M. Cambon at halfpast five. As on the day when the president tendered to the ambassador the terms this government of-fered, the embassy carriage at the hour stopped at the to the grounds and appointed entrance grounds and M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut sauntered leisurely up the circular walk When the ambassador and his secre-

tary entered the White House it was 5.40 o'clock. The president and Secretary Day immediately joined them in the library. From then until a scant hour and a half afterward the four were closeted together, going over the answer of the Sagasta government. It was noticeable that neither Secretary Moore and Assistant Secretary Adee, both of whom are authorities on diplomatic phraseology and one or the other, of whom has been called into conference on previous occasions, were present. When the meeting ended it

The Surgeon General Says it is Not His Fault. Washington, Aug. 9 .- The following reply was today issued by Surgeon General Sternberg in defense of the medical department of the army, to Major General Shafter:

When the regular troops were ordered into the field commanding officers of reg-iments were directed to take with them a complete field outil and medical sup-plies for three months. I enclose here-with a memorandum showing the medi-cal supplies which have been sent to the Fifth Army corps at Tampa and at Santhato. The only requisition for medical supplies received from the chief surgeon of the Fifth army corps at Santiago is one dated July 23, 1898, by cable, as fol-lows:

STERNBERG TO SHAFTER.

"Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 1898. "Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington "July 21. Wanted urgently quining "July 21. Wanted urgently quinine tablets 1.000 bottles, strychnine tablets 100 bottles, calomel and soda tablets 100 bot-tles, calomel and soda tablets 100 bot-tles, calomel 200 grammes, nitric acid in 2-ounce vials 100, test tubes 1,600, Fow-her's solution 1,000, V. Harvard, Mador Surgeon, U. S. A., Acting Chief Surreon."

The supplies asked for were sent by the Olivette, in addition to a large quan-tity of medical supplies of various knds which I had ordered to be put on board that ship and delivered at Santiago-see memorandum attached. beg leave to remark that recent ad

vices indicate that a majority of the cases of fever now occurring among the troops at Sontiago are malarial in character at d that there has been an ample supply of quinine, which is the principal remedy re-quired in this form of fever. I have made every effort to anticipate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in Cuba without waiting for requisitions; but as we have had communication by cable, the fault does not rest with me if, owing to the failure on the part of the chief sur-geon with General Shafter's army to ask for necessary supples, there has been fallure to meet the requirements of the

tek. The hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 8, had on board medicines for twenty regiments for six months, cal-culated upon the basis of the field supply table, and large supplies in addition of the more important medicines, hospital stores, dressings, etc. If these supplies were inadequate there was ample time to nform me of the fact before the sailing of the Olivette., July 26. I enclose a copy of a letter just re-ceived from Captain Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, United States crmy,

which fully accounts for any difficulty of medical supplies at Santiago.

SECRETARY ALGER'S SANITARY ORDERS. Every Regulation Which Will Im-

prove the Health of Troops Is to Bo Enforced to the Letter.

Washington, Aug. 9.-Secretary Alger has determined to enforce every regulation which will improve the health of the various camps of the army. The following peremptory order was issued today:

War Deparment, Adjutant General's office, Aug. 9, 1898 General Order In order to prevent

DEWEY READY FOR ACTION. GEN. MILES HAS **TROOPS ENOUGH**

INTERESTING FEATURES OF WAR DEPARTMENT NEWS.

No More Soldiers Will be Sent to Porto Rico but the Remaining Brigades Will Probably be Scattered Over the North Until the End of the War-Practice Marches and Drills Will be Numerous.

Woshington, Aug. 9.-The interesting feature of today's news of the war de-partment was the cable from General Miles stating that he did not need reinforcement and advising that no more troops be sent to Porto Rico. The effect of this dispatch was to stop the embarkation of troops at Newport News and to stop General Wade's corps. from sailing. The disposition of troops which are not now needed for active service was considered at once by the department officials and the determi-nation was reached that there would te a general movement from the largr camps. Some of these troops will be sent north where they will be in a cooler climate and stationed at camps which are under consideration but which have not yet been definitely selected. Investigation of a number of places are in progress with a special reference to the health of the camp and water supply. It is believed by the authorities that good water will go a long way toward maintaining the healthfulness of the troops. Some regiments will be removed at once and

those which cannot be moved probably will be ordered to proceed upon prac-tice marches, the object being to scatter the troops as much as possible and to relieve the several camps from the effect of concentration.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The belief is now general among the officials of the war department that oncentration in large camps and comparative inactivity together with the failure of troops to take rigid precautions as advised by the medical department has been the cause of so much sickness in the various camps. It is stated that one reason why concentration has been allowed to continue and no orders issued for the practice marches was that the troops might be expected to be called for in short time for service in the field. As this is no longer probable, orders are expected to be issued very soon which will move many of the troops and spread them about the country in new camps or upon practice marches. A dispatch from General Merritt concerning the report of a small engagement near Manila gave only the merest details and did not convey much

information as to the situation of the troops under his command. General Merritt has something over 10,000 troops now with reinforcements

on the way. The next expedition is expected to reach him about Aug. 15.

His Ships Command the Trenches and Camps of Spaniards.

New York, Aug. 9.-A copyrighted dispatch to the World dated Manila, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9, says: The United States monitor Monterey arrived here today. Manila will fall as soon as the monitor Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday. Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping

for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas the troops of the third expedition have not yet landed.Two lighters were capsized in the attempt and three natives were drowned.

Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila. The troops were formed into one division under command of General Anderson. The division is composed of two brigades, the first under General MacArthur is made up of the Twentythird and Thirteenth regular infantry and the Wyoming, North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota volunteers and the Astor battery.

The Second brigade, under command of General Green, Eighteenth regular infantry, Third artillery, engineers, sig-nal corps and California, Colorado, Nebraska, Pennsylvania volunteers, Utah battery.

The two brigades number 9,000 men.

Oregon troops garrison Cavite. Admiral Dewey's fleet commands the trenches and camps of the Spaniards. The situation in Manila is critical. The lights of the city are extinguished. All meats are exhausted. The defenses are a cordon of trenches, two batteries of nine 6-inch guns each, the latter on the Cavite side. The big guns are directly in front.

FAMINE AT MANILA. Scarcity of Food Is Now Felt Even

by the Richest Classes.

Manila, July 30, via Hong Kong, Aug, 9.-The scarcity of food now affects even the richest class in Manila. There is no meat, bread or flour, except very small reserves chiefly laid under requisition for the Spanish troops. The newspapers, though rigidly censored, admit t'et the famine and the unprecedented rains are causing an epidemic. They pretend that the disorders are trivial intestinal ailments; but it is believed most of them are dysentery, due to wretched food and the dangerous character of the water. A number of important persons are ill, An abattoir has been established for slaughtering horses and dogs. The newspapers admit that the military bakers are reduced to the necessity of using rice, the stock of which will shortly be exhausted.

The stock of fuel, too, is exhausted and the bakers are burning doors and window-frames. It is impossible to eat uncooked rice.

A decree has been issued authorizing the entry of private premises and the seizure of cattle and horses there, for a nominal payment made in worthless drafts. Several animals belong



DESPERATI FIGHT NEAR MANILA

Tribune.

American Outposts at Malata Attacked at Night by Spaniards.

Under Cover of Darkness the Spanish Troops Make an Attempt to Drive the Americans Back from Positions Gained-Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Thickest of the Battle and Fight Bravely.

CAVITE, Manila Bay, Aug, 3, via Hong Kong, Aug. 9 .--The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place on Sunday night, July 31, when eleven were killed and forty-four wounded during a skirmish at the Malata trenches, between Cavite and Manila.

No attack has yet been made on the Spanish line, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents.

In Sunday night's skirmish the following were killed:

CORPORAL W. E. BROWN, of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

PRIVATE BRADY, of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

PRIVATE BOWKER, of the First Wyoming. PRIVATES S. HULL, BUNTON (Brinton), NOSS and STILLWAGEN understood to be of the Tenth Pennsylvania.) (all

FIRST SERGEANT MORRIS JUST, of the First California.

PRIVATE DAWSON, Battery K, Third Artillery. PRIVATE MCKELRATH (McIllroth), Battery A, Third Artillery.

PRIVATE WINFIELD, Battery H, Third Artiillery.

On Monday night PRIVATE SPRINGSTEAD, of the First Colorado, was killed.

Last night (Tuesday) the following were killed : PRIVATE WILLIAM LEWIS RODDY, of the Twenty-Third Infantry. PRIVATE R. BOWERS, of the Signal Corps.

PRIVATE FRED. BUCKLAND, of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

Some of the wounded in Sunday night's skirmish were struck by shrapnel.

HONG KONG, Aug. 9 .- Advices just received from Manila show that a severe engagement took place on July 31, between the Spaniards and the Americans near Manila. The

THE DOCUMENT.

The reply of the Spanish government is understood to be a document embracing about 1,200 words. It bears the signature of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, and the form of statement throughout is that of her majesty's government, similar to the American terms being in the name of the president. The copy delivered to the president was in English, the translation from Spanish to French having been made at Paris, and that from French to English having been made here prior to the presentation of the answer at the White House. This obviated delays, and gave the president and Secretary Day an English text a the outset of the conference with the ambassador.

The Spanish reply is said to be div ided into five points or heads, namely, Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrone islands, oc cupation of Manila, and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned no mention is made of th Cuhan debt. The retention of arms Sand ammunition by the Spanish troops comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba.

In the absence of an official state ment it is impossible to give the Spanish position on the several American conditions. But the following is from the best information obtainable:

In treating each subject-Cuba, Por to Rico, Ladrones, Manila and peace cummission an acceptance in some cas s is understood to relate to condi tions somewhat different to those laid down by the American government. As to Cuba the American terms de manded the evacuation of the island, without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply in said to accept the principle that Spanish sovereignty over Cuba will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the island, and because of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view either expressed or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island. As to the time of evacuating Cuba, this is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

The American conditions as to Porto Rico, the Ladrones, Manila, etc., are believed to be accepted, but the top-ics are treated at some length, and it will require the full text to show how far the language used may be construed as an acceptance. The provision as to the commission is assented to. The commission is to consist of five commissioners on each side, with Paris as the prohable meeting place. The Spanish reply is said to develop somewhat the scope of the commission, leading to it not only the determination of the future of the Philippines, but also the details involved in the arrangement of a lasting peace. The outcome of the conference is unknown but the best opinion obtainable is that the matter is still open, that Ambassador Cambon will report to Spain the results of his efforts and the desires of this government and that another

the diseases incident to encampments was five minutes past seven. large bodies of men, namely, typhon and malarial fevers, diarrhoea and dysen Secretary Day did not leave the White House at the conclusion of the tery, and the further spread thereo where these diseases have already gained more or less headway all officers, from conference. He had been accompanied to the executive mansion by Mrs. Day and they remained to dine with

the commanding general to company com-manders, will exercise the utmost vigilthe president and Mrs. McKinley. ance to enforce proper sanitary condi-Shortly after 8 o'clock Secretary Day tions in camp and strict cleanliness of went to his office in the state departthe person. ment, remaining there about an hour. In response to inquiries concerning the

The speedy destruction or removal with safety of all decaying substances, present and future, and the rendering innoxious, result of the conference with Mr. Cambon the secretary said that no inforof the foculent matter of the camp, must accomplished. mation could be made public tonight. quartermaster's department will Further than that he declined to go. The urnish lumber for floors to all tents. The He could not discuss in any way, he general commanding camp will at once said, the answer which had been subprovide ample hospital facilities by erect ng barracks where there is a shortage

of hospital tents. No effort will be spared to carry this CABINET CONFERENCE. Secretary Day returned to the White order into effect to the fullest extent and to this end those concerned will not rest House about half-past nine. Meantime, Secretaries Alger, Bliss, Postcontent with the issuance of orders upon the subject, but they or their representa-tives, duly impressed with this grave remaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs had arrived at the ex-

sponsibility, will immediately see to the commencement, continuance, superintend-ence and practical accomplishment, day ecutive mansion. The five members of cabinet remained in conference with the president until 10.30. Assurby day, of the instructions imposed upor ance was given that the conference did the command. not amount to a formal meeting of the The attention of all concerned is called cabinet, although the reply submitted

to army regulations concerning interior economy, police and discipline of compa-nies, circular No. 1, surgeon general's ofby the Madrid government was disfice, April 25, 1838, to marches and camp-ing in the authorized drill regulations, to At the conclusion of the conference

ecretary Alger said that nothing could oldiers' handbook and the remarks there e given tonight about the reply of the in compiled, from which easily accessible data, supplemented by his own and the Spanish government, indicating that it was a subject for further consideration practical experience of others, the co mandiag general of each camp will at once prepare and put into immediate exthan had yet been given it.

SPANISH VICTORY AGAIN.

mitted by Spain.

American Troops Are Being Chased Out of Porto Rican Towns,

ent at the earliest moment to the ad-Madrid, Aug. 9 (5 p. m.)-An official utant general of the army lispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico has been received by the minister of (Signed) war, Lieutenant General Correa, say ing that a Spanish force under Colone Pinto has entered the town of Fajardo. previously occupied by the Americans who on retiring took their flag with Establishment of Bennett & Co. Comthem. According to the same dispatch ;

force of insurgents attempted to surprise the Spanish outposts at Arecibo, on the north coast of Porto Rico, but as repulsed, several insurgents being taken prisoners.

Troops for Honolulu.

machinery in the plant. The tannery San Francisco, Aug. 5 .- The steamship Mariposa will sail tomorrow for Honolulu and Australia. She will convey to Hono-lulu the members of the commission recently appointed by the president to study the conditions of the island, one hundred and fifty men of the New York regiment was burned. ilso sail on the Mariposa to join the regi nent in Honolulu.

Queen Negotiates a Loan.

New York, Aug. 9.-Louis R. Rinn, Madrid, Aug. 9 (9 p. m.)-The queen re ent has signed a decree arranging for he payment of the external debt and authorizing the conversion of the debt and providing for an increase in the note n the hospital about a week.

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT dies at Santiago de Cuba of yellow fever. SENERAL MILES cables that no more troops are needed for Porto Rico

THE MONITOR MONTEREY arrives at Manila

ssue of the Bank of Spain.

DESPERATE BATTLE between Spaniards and American troops at Manila SPANISH REPLY to peace terms is no satisfactory bertsville, Lazerne, \$8

TROUBLE AT COLOMBIA. The Government Delays Settlement

of Italy's Claim.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 9 .- A dispatch received here today direct from Carthagena, Republic of Colombia, says the reason of the Colombian government for delaying its note in reply to Italy's demand for a settlement of the Cerruti claim is apprehension of a popular revolutionary movement, which it is endeavoring to frustrate. Popular opinion, the dispatch adds, strongly opposes the claim and denounces President Cleveland's award. The political malcontents, it appears, are making capital out of the situation and several arrests have already been made at Bogata. The chief leaders of the revolutionary party have evaded arrest

The Italian admiral, Candinandi, the dispatch adds, is endeavoring to facilitate the efforts of the government of Colombia, recognizing its sincerity of purpose and the necessity for delay.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT. President Dole Will Remain in Charge of Affairs.

Washington, Aug. 9.-President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, is to continue o exercise the functions of chief excutive of Hawaii until such time as ongress shall receive the report of the ommission appointed to devise a form of government for the island and shall have enacted a statute for its government. There is to be no governor of

Hawaii appointed by the president for an indefinite time, if at all, It is said at the state department that, acting within the spirit of the an-nexation act, the president will continue in office the present officials of Hawaiian government, regarding it as a needless disturbance of governmental functions there to make any changes

in office until congress has provided for a permanent form of government for the islands.

MONTEREY ARRIVES.

The Capture of Manila Now Only the Question of a Few Days.

The capture of Manila is now mere-

was built in 1850 by the late Jacob Manila, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. Singmaster, who engaged in the manu-.-The long-expected monitor, Montefacture of sole leather. In 1874 the rey, with the collier Brutus, arrived plant passed into the hands of Captain this morning during a gale. Much relief is felt by Admiral Dewey Bennett, who manufactured grained and split leather, of which a large stock and General Merritt, and there is intense enthusiasm throughout the fleet and among the troops.

Death of Louis R. Rinn.

ecution a simple code of rules, for the

daily practical accomplishment of which he will assure himself, rendering daily re-

orts to the adjutant general of the army

Copies of the rules promulgated will be

By command of the secretary of war,

LARGE TANNERY BURNS.

pletely Destroyed.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug.9.-The large

tannery of W. R. Benentt & Co, was

oss is estimated at \$50,000, on which

There was much costly and modern

completely destroyed by fire today. The

there is an insurance of about \$32,000.

H. C. Corbin.

Adjutant General.

private of the Sixth Massachusetts vol-unteers, died in the hospital on Staten Island today. He was one of the sick soldiers brought from Sautiago and has been

Standard Oil Dividend. New York, Aug. 9.-The Standard Off company declared today a dividend equal-ling 3 per cent. on the corporate stocks

now in their possession and an extra sun equal to 2 per cent., both payable on Sep-tember 15.

Washington, Aug. 9 .- These Pennsylania pensions have been issued: Oriznal widows-Mary Bolce, Bloomsburg, Columbia, \$5; Deborah A. Easterday, Sy-

Pennsylvania Pensions.

to British owners have been taken, latter were victors, and had 11 men killed and 37 wounded. though there were plenty of Spanish owners that had not been seized. An attempt was made to seize the indisbeen expressed. There may possibly be some trouble over it.

The Pritish consul, who has been almost constantly ill of late, has been absent for a week, but the vice consul is unwearying in the energy and the smoothes away the Spanish center and they retreated. some desultory fighting. The insurgents deny that they have offered to join the Spaniards against the Americans, insisting that their offer was only to avoid bloodshed, in the hope of reconciling some of the Spaniards renouncing their allegiance to Spain. by inducing the Americans not to hombard the city. It is alleged in a dispatch officially

published here that Germany is conibining with Russia to prevent the capture of Manila and that therefore Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will refrain from attacking the city, that the American resources are exhausted; that Admiral Cervera, on Issuing from Santiago harbor, was victorious and captured Admiral Sampson, afterward bombarding American ports; that the Cherokees and the negroes in the United States have rebelled; that President McKinley has been mobbed: that Admiral Camera is at Singapore, that he is going to land in the south Philippines; that the allied Spanish fleets will annihilate Admiral Dewey and, finally, that the climate is decimating

the American soldiers.

MONTAUK WATER SUPPLY.

Surgeon General Sternberg Believes It Should be Boiled.

Washington, Aug. 9.-Some question has arisen as to the water supply at Montauk Point where Shafter's army is to be sent. It is claimed that it is entirely inadequate and that the lake which is depended upon for water is brackish.

Surgeon General Sternberg said today that there would be an ample water supply and that the lake would furnish water if it were not defiled by the troops. He said, however, that the water supply at this and other camps should be boiled before using.

YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

Captain Gregory Barrett Dies at Santiago de Cuba. Washington, Aug. 9.-Late this after-

is lieutenant governor.

ly a question of a few days necessary to land the troops of the third expediceived from General Shafter: tion.

United Brewing Companies.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 9.-The United Brewerles company, with an authorized apital of \$5,000,000, was incorporated to-tay in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators are Frederick Dwight, of Brooklyn; Philip Ahrens and Hectory W. Thomas, of New York; Sherman Evarts, of Plainfield, and John J. Treacy, of Jersey City.

Military Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 5 .-- General Greeley is advised that one hundred miles of mili. tary telegraph are now in operation in Porto Rico, connecting the points occu-pled by the United States troops with the cable station at Ponce.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manila on August pensible pony of the consular physic-ian and considerable indignation has 6, has arrived here and reports that the Spanish forces attacked the American camp, at Manila, on the night of July 31st, The Spaniards were over 3,000 strong, They charged the American lines several times. The American fire broke

> The Spanish forces made a second charge on the Americans but again retreated to the bushes, keeping up an incessant fire on the road.

Eleven Americans were killed and 37 wounded.

The Spanish losses are reported to be great.

The rebels remain neutral.

BRAVE PENNSYLVANIANS.

They Were Foremost in the Battle Near Malate.

New York, Aug. 2.-The Evening World this afternoon prints a copyrighted dis-patch giving details of the recent fight in Manila. The dispatch follows: Manila Bay, Aug. 4. (By steamship cia Hong Kong, Aug. 9.)--The soil of the

Philippines has been drenched with Amer-ican blood. On the night of July 31, at 31 o'clock, the Spaniards made a concerted sortie from Manila city on the outposts and trenches of Camp Dewey, near Malate, General Green commanding, The attack was directed at the Ameri-ican right flank, held by the Tenth Penn-

sylvania troops. Ten men were killed in trenches and picket lines and forty-four vounded. The British admiral reports the Span-

sh loss to be 350 killed and 900 wounded. Malate is located half way between Pavite and Manila city. General Green's orce numbers 4.00 men. His line had cep advancing and entrenching. The arival of the third expedition filled the spaniards with rage, and they determined give battle before Camp Dewey could or reinforced. The trenches extended rom the beach three hundred yards to

he left flank of the insurgents. Sunday was the insurgents feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed, Companies A and E, of the Teath Pean-

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Showers: Variable Winds. General-Spain's Reply Reported as Unsatisfactory Desperate Night Fight Near Manila. No More Soldiers Will Be Sent to Porto noon the following dispatch was re Rico General-Whitney's Weekly Trade Re Santiago, via Hayii, Aug. 5. General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, view. Financial and Commercial. Local-Duninore Christian Church Re-Dedicated. President Anthony on the Coal Question Editorial. Comparison of Spanish and American Gun Fire at Santiago. Local - Anthracite Association Will Prosecute the Rail.oads. Annual Session of the Protestant As sociation Local-West Scranton and Suburban. Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 9.-Governor F. A. Briggs, of North Dakota, died News Roand About Scranton. today of consumption, J. M. Devinne General-Company A Private Dies at Fort Meyer Hospital.

sylvania, and the Utah battery were or-

dered to reinforce the right flank. In the midst of a taging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, al-tempted to sur, a the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches as

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The alarm spread and the First California regiment, with two companies of the Third artillery, with rifles, were sent up to reinforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these reinforciants ar-rived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the

work of the Third artillery under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but the flashes of Mauser riftes. The men hurried right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself with glory. The man pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around in flank and poured in a destructive sufflading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in lisorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy

Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scene in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During flashes of lighting the dead and wounded could be seen lying in the putrid water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their

buring the night the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the enemy. The American dead were buried next

day in the convent of Mariaban. On the night of August 1 the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson and made the attack at long range with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied, and the artiflery fuel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred

Springster, First Colorado, and two mer were wounded. On the night of the 2nd he artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly injured and reported dead oringing the total dead to 13, with ten in the hospital mortally hurt.

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

WEATHER Washington, Aug. 9.—Forecast for Wednesday: For eastern Fenn-sylvania, showers, probably clear-ing at night; variable winds. For mastern Pernsylvania, showers, western Pernsylvania, showers, probably clearing by noon; warmer Wednesday night; light variable

Washington: Captain Gregory Barrett, Tenth infanry, died on the 7th; burled yesterday y reported to me a few minutes ago, Said to be yellow fever. (Signed) Shafter, Major General.

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GOVERNOR BRIGGS DEAD. The Chief Magistrate of North Dakota Passes Away.