Pennsylvania Republicate For Harvelous Display of Bravery be Governor

### EN WANAMAKER WITHDRAWS.

etter Denouncing the Methods of nents and Urging His Delte Oppor tes to Support C. W. Stone.

arrisburg. June 1.-The Republican te convention met in this city yes-day and named the party ticket that submitted to the voters this l, as follows: For governor, Colonel liliam A. Stone of Allegheny; lieu-ant governor, General J. P. S. Gobin Lebanon; secretary of internal afrs, General James W. Latta of Phil-elphia; judge of the superior court, illiam W. Porter of Philadelphia; ngressmen-at-large, Galusha A. ow of Susquehanna and Samuel A. venport of Erie. The last five are

minations. The 162 votes cast for C. W. Stone presented the combined strength of at candidate and John Wanamaker. latter provided the only sensation the convention by presenting a letter withdrawal, in which he denounced a methods of the dominant Repub-an factions and urged his friends to pport C. W. Stone. The withdrawal interpreted to mean that Mr. Wanaker has placed himself in position run as an independent candidate. The candidates and Chairman heaton met after the convention and

elected John P. Eikin, of Indiana. airman of the state committee. Senator Penrose was temporary airman of the convention and Frank Wheaton, of Wilkesbarre, permant chairman. Both were chosen by

After the name of John Wanamaker d been presented by Joseph M. Husof Philadelphia, A. S. L. Shields,



COLONEL W. A. STONE. the same city, presented Mr. Wanar. Wanamaker said in part:

To suffer a political machine to sell r cash the commonwealth's justice or ain squatter sovereignty in the state national offices is only to kill the poical party thus indulged. A mighty volution has set in within this state. insylvania-is no longer docile or unsisting to Republican bossism." The nominations closed with the two

ones and General Reeder in the field. he roll call showed 198 votes for W. A. tone and 163 for C. W. Stone. Before result was announced the five votes t for General Reeder were given to e Allegheny aspirant, Reeder having ithdrawn.

At 4:15 the convention adjourned ithout giving the candidates an oportunity to present themselves.

Colonel William Alexis Stone was orn in Delmar township, Tioga county, , on April 18, 1846. At the outbreak the rebellion, although only 16 years age, he enlisted in the Union army d went to the front with the Army the Potomac. He participated in a mber of battles, securing the comission of second lieutenant. After the ar he became a lieutemant colonel in e National Guard. After the war he ame a student at the Normal school t Mansfield, taught school to ad then read law at Wellsboro, where in 1876. was admitted to the bar in 1870 oe then he has been engaged in the ractice of his profession at Wells-1826 he was elected district attorney Tioga county, resigning in 1878 to ge Pittaburg, where he was appointed inited States district actorney by resident Hayes and reappointed by resident Arthur. During his second rm he was semoved by President eveland for "offensive pastisanship." e made a vigorous fight for reinstate nent, without avail. In 1890, when colonel Thomas M. Bayne declined a omniation for congress in the Alleheny city district, Colonel Stone med as his successor, and he has mained a member of the house of resentatives by continuous re-elecs ever since.

General J. P. S. Gobin was born at bury, Pa., Jan. 26, 1837. He has also creditable war record, entering as a vate and retiring as brevet brigadie eral. He has been a member of the

General James W. Latta was born in hiladelphia on April 19, 1839. He enered the Union army as a private in il, rose to the position of captain and djutant general of volunteers, and was stered out as brevet lieutenant colo . Subsequently he became adjutant eneral of the state militia. In 1894 he has elected state secretary of internal fairs.

Judge William W. Porter is also ative of Philadelphia, born May 5, 166. He graduated from the University Pennsylvania in 1875, and subseuently entered the profession of law te never held office until, in September 97, he was appointed by Governor lastings to the vacancy on the superior part bench created by the resignation

Galusha A. Grow was born in Ashrd, Conn., in 1822. He was first electd to congress in 1850, serving six terms, sing elected speaker of the house in 61. He was elected congressman-at-ings in 1894 and re-elected in 1896.

# L.W. A. STONE NAMED MERRINAC HEROES

by Our Sallors.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

NEATH FIRE OF SPANISH GUNS.

The Eight Men Who Risked Their Lives to Perform an Act of Almost Incredible Daring Are New Hold as Prisoners of Was by the Spaniards, Who Honor Their Intrapidity and Will Exchange Them For saich Prisoners—Hundrede More of Our Sailors Were Anxious to Take the Rick That Has Given Undying Fame to the Chosen Once-One of the Heroce Disobeyed Orders to Take Part in the Perilous Expedition.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 6.—By one of the most brilliant exploits in naval sanals the cork has been driven into the bottle at Santiago de Cuba. and the Spanish fleet could not be more secure were the entrance to that harbor doored, barred and double locked and the key dropped into the bottomless depth of the sea.

Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, with a voluntear crew of seven men, ender cover of the darkness after the moon had set, shortly after 3 o'clock Friday morning, ran the big collier Merrimac into the threat of the harbor, swung her broadside across the channel, and then exploted and sank her. He succeeded in this desperate enterprise under the fires of the batteries and forts which guard the entrance without support from the fleet.

Ensign Powell, also of the New York with a steam launch, crept close under the guns of Morro Castle to take off the heroes of the Merrimac, and remained there pluckfly until daylight discovered his position, without seeing a trace of the Merrimac's daring erew. To have remained longer would have been sheer madness. As it was, he retired under a heavy fire from Mauser rifles and the heavy guns of the batteries.

The heroes who performed this marvelous feat of daring were:

The Merrimae's Herees. Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, aselstant naval constructor. Lieutenant Hobson was born at Greensboro, Ala., on Aug. 17, 1870, was apointed, after a competitive examination, to the Maval academy in May, 1885. He was the youngest member of his class, but graduated at the head of his 18 companions. He has studied engineering, under the auspices of the United States government, in France, and was made assistant maval constructor in 1891. He is the author of a semi-political work, entitled "The Situation and Outa grandson of Chief Justice Pearson of that state. He is unmarried.

arms, of New York. He has served trender to everwhelming numbers, and four years in the navy, is 29 years of our surrender will only take place as age, and his home is in Brooklyn.

George Charette, gunner's mate of the first class on board the New York. He has served 14 years in the navy. is 31 years old and resides at Lowell,

J. C. Murphy, a coxswain of the Iowa. Osborne Deignan, a coxswein of the Merrimac, about 24 years old. Geo. F. Phillippe, a machinist of the

first class, belonging to the Merrimac. He is 36 years of age, and this home is in Boston.

Francis Kelly, a water tender, about 35 years old, His home is near Glasgow, Scotland.

H. Clausen, who slipped on board the Merrimac without permission, in order to take part in the expedition, is a coxswain of the New York.

New Prisoners of War. Lieutenant Hobson and his men are now Spanish prisoners, as a fing of at the bow and stern. Her cargo of truce announces, and will be exchanged in due course of time, but that their mission was successful admits of no desbt. Ensign Powell distinctly saw the spars of the wrecked ship in the middle of the channel. Lieutenant Hobson planted her at the very point he had selected. Cushing's memo feat in blowing up the Confederate ram Albemarle is overmatched by Hobson's act, for Cushing's men crept up Albemarle sound at midnight and fell upon an unsuspecting foe. Hobson took his ship, over 300 feet long, into the very focus of a dozen batteries with the enemy at the guns, and blew her up. Discovery at the end of his journey was inevitable, and death was almost certain. No name, quest for permision to proceed. But therefore; can be written higher on the admiral declined to allow him to war's temple of fame than his. Like Cushing's deed, Hobson's desperate swung about. undertaking was conceived by him

who executed it. When Rear Admiral Sampson joined Commodore Schley on Wednesday the of her two men who had no right to latter had already ascertained that it be there. They were Assistant En-would be impossible for the fleet to giscer Crank, of the Merrimac, and crawl into the rathole in which the Spanish fleet had taken refuge. The mines across the entrance and the batteries which commanded it made the mere contemplation of it an act of

Samuel A. Davenport was born at Yathins, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1824. He is a raduate of Harvard university, and set held office in 1822, when he was ected-district attorney of Eric county.

A. He was elected congressman-atarge in 1822.

Tolly.

Commodore Schley was inclined to think the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius might be able to countermine, but the ships would have to go in single file, and if one were sunk in the channel the progress of the others would be

death and almost certain failure, but Hobson was so enthusiastic that his confidence was infectious, and the admiral finally reluctantly gave his con-

Would Not Sall Under False Cold They Sunk a Collier, to Prevent Egress of Cervera's Fleet,

The plan of allowing the Merrimae to run in under the Spanish flag, with the fleet in feigned pursuit, firing blank cartridges and blasing the path to the harbor entrance with search lights, was considered, but abandoned, beunteer crew did not want to die, if their lifes should be sacrificed, unde false colors. They wanted to go down with the Stars and Stripes floating proudly from the Merrimac.

When the admiral's consent was obtained Lieutenant Hobson became impatient of all delay, and that very night, Wednesday, after the moon went down, he set the time for the attempt. Volunteers were called for on all the ships of the fleet, and whole cheering crews stepped forward at the summons for the extra hazardous duty. About 300 on board the New York. some 180 on board the Iowa and a like proportion from the other ships volunteered, but Lieutenant Hobson decided to risk as few lives as possible. He picked three men from the New York and three from the Merrimac. The latter were green in the service, but they knew the ship and had pleaded hard to go.

Other men selected from various ships, with Ensign Powell in command, manned the launch, which was to lie at the harbor mouth and take off those

who escaped. Lieutenant Hobson had his plans carefully prepared. The seven men who were to risk their lives in the Merrimac were as cheerful as schoolboys on a frolic, despite 24 hours' sleeplessness and hard work. Murphy was to cut loose the forward anchor, Montague the after one, and they were then to jump overboard and swim to the lifeboat, which was towing astern. Phillipps, Kelly and Deignan were te stop the engines and knock away the Kingston valves to flood the hold, and Lieutenant Hobson and Charette were

to fire the torpedoes from the bridge. "And you expect to some out of this alive?" usked a companion of the dieutenant.

Their Disregard of Death.

"Ah, that as another thing," said the lieutenant. He was so interested in the mechanical details of the scheme that he scarcely stopped to talk of life and death. But in reply to frequent questions Hobson said:

"I suppose the Estralla battery will will throw their searchlights in the gunners' faces and they won't see much of us. Then if we are torpedoed we should even then be able to make the desired position in the channel. It won't be so easy to hit us, and I think the men should be able to swim to the dingy. I may jump before I am blown up. But I don't see that it makes much difference what I do. I have a fair chance of life either way. book in Europe," and was assigned to If our dingy gets shot to pieces we the flagship New York when Rear Ad-shall then try to swim for the beach miral Sampson sailed for the West right under Morro Castle. We shall indies. He is a nephew of John M. keep together at all hazards. Then and perhaps get back to the ship. We shall fight the sentries or a squad Daniel Montague, chief master of until the last, and we shall only sura last and almost uncontemplated

omergency." Words cannot paint the cool, matter of fact heroism of the enlisted men, so calmly confident of success in their audacious undertaking, so implicitly trustful in their young lieutenant who was to lead them, so oblivious of everything except that they were going in. They did not speak of coming out, with the exception of Deignan, who eath nonchalantly: "Oh, I guess we stand a fair show of getting out, but they can't step us going in," this last in a most matter of fact style, as though going in was the only point worth considering. So it was to them.

Bleady For the Great Feat. The Merrimac was made ready. Six :terpedoes were strung along her port side, with wire connections to the bridge. Her anchors were lashed coal was shifted and her cargo ports were opened so that she would more readily fill when the time came to cut her anchor lashings, open the seacocks and ternedo her bulkheads.

The work was not complete until after 4 selock Thursday merning, but with the eky paling in the east Lieutenant Hobson headed in on his desperate mission. As the Merriman steamed derward Admiral Sampson looked at his watch and at the streaks in the east, and decided that the Merrimac could not reach the entrance before broad daylight. Consequently the torpedo boat Porter was dispatched to recall the daring officer. Lieutenant Hobson sent back a protest, with a retake the risk, and slowly the Merrimac

When the Merrimac started Thursday morning on the trip from which she was recalled she had on board Bostswain Mullin, of the New York, who had been working on the collier all day. The two men refused to leave the ship, and, as their disobedience was of the nature which produced Cushings and Farraguts for the American navy it was not officially recog-

During the day Lieutenant Hobson went aboard the flagship. His once white duck trousers was as black as

one deep furrowed by tener diawn does but standy resolution shows in syst. So shorted was he in the task wheat of him that, unmindful of his aprance and of all ceremony and naval etiquette, he told the admiral in a tone of command that he must not again be interfered with.

"I can carry this thing through," said he, "but there must be no more recalls. My men have been keyed up for 24 hours, and under a tremenfore strain from will break at last."

Friday morning the Merrimac startd in shortly after 3 o'clock. Slewly the seconds of fate ticked on as, for an hour, 3,000 strained eyes strove to pleres the deep veil of night.

Suddenly several blood red tongues of flame shot down from the rocky eminence on which Morro Castle is situated. They were followed by jets and streaks of fire from the batteries opposite. The Merrimac had reached the entrance of the harbor. Into the murderous fire the Merrimac passed and moved a full quarter of a mile. It seems a miracle that her apparently riddled hull could have reached the goal. After five minutes the firing ceased, and all became dark again.

Spaniards Admire Their Bravery. Then among the watchers of the fleet arose the question as to whether those five minutes of murder had left grief stricken mothers or widows or orphans. Many a gunner's mate besought permission to fire, but nothing could be done, as an ill directed shot might kill our men, possibly struggling in the water toward the open sea.

When the curtain of night was at last lifted the light disclosed a tiny steam launch riding the waves at the very throat of the entrance of the harbor. In an instant the guns of the shore batteries were turned upon her. and with a last, lingering, vain look for the crew of the Merrimac Ensign Powell headed his launch close along shore to the westward. In this lay his salvation. The guns of the batteries to the westward could not be depressed enough to hit the little launch, and the guns on Morro Castle would not bear upon her.

Cervera, the Spanish admiral, was so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he thought Admiral Sampson should know they had not lost their lives. He therefore sent his chief of staff. Captain Oveido, to board the New York under a flag of truce. Captain Oveido told how Hobson and his men had jumped into a boat as the torpedoes were exploded and rowed away from the sinking collier. As it would have been impossible to row to our feet through the storm of shot and shell they rowed to the Spanish flagship and surrendered. Captain Oveido stated that two of our men are slightly fire down on us a bit, but the ships injured. He did not know their names. Lieutenant Hobson is uninjured. After Lieutenant Hobson had fired the torpedoes which sunk the Merrimac the men were unable to reach the dingy. They swam to the shore and were cap-

tured. The Spanish admiral offers to exchange the prisoners, and declares that meanwhile they will be treated with the greatest kindness. Their bravery has won for them the admiration of every man in the Spanish fleet. When Captain Oveido returned to his fleet he took a supply of provisions and money for the prisoners.

### WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

William J. Bryan Will Command the Third Nebraska Begiment.

Washington, June 7 .- On Tuesday of week came the report of naval battle at Santiago de Cuba The first reports made it appear that both the fleets of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley were engaged. but it is now known that Sampson was not in the fight. Dispatches from Madrid indicate that many leading Spanish statesmen are in favor of peace, and it is asserted that them leaders hope for foreign intervention in order that they may have an excuse for gleiding control over Cuba. The Spanish bark Marie Dolores was captured six miles off Porto Rico. She is loaded with coal, beneath which it is believed ammunition is concealed. Reports from the insurgent general Garcia say that he has 10,000 soldiers, better equipped than ever before, having been supplied by our government. At Manila Admiral Dewey ordered a British ship to leave port, which would indicate that the admiral contemplates some action. The steamer Florida returned to Key West, after having successfully landed in Cuba 400 volunteers. mainly Cuhans, together with 15 days' rations, 75 mules, 25 horses, 7,800 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The expedition was met by 1.500 armed insurgents with a band of music,

Dispatches from Santiago, via Port au Prince, Hayti, on Wednesday, indicated an intention on the part of Commodore Schley to co-operate with General Garcia's insurgent army for the occupa-tion of Santiago. A letter from Secre-tary Alger to Speaker Reed shows that the plan of campaign is to send 70,000 men to Cuba and also to send an army to Porto Rico, as well as the Philip-pines. A bfil was introduced in the national house that will enable soldiers to .vote in congressional elections, wherever they may be. E. L. Thompson, a volunteer of the Fifth Maryland, was drowned while bathing at Chickamauga Park. Governor Holcomb, of Nebrasks, announced that he will appoint Hon. William J. Bryan colonel of the Third Nebraska volunteers, and Bryan announced that he would accept. Fred D. Grant, son of the great il, was sworn in at Chickamauga as a brigadier general, the oath being administered by George A. Harris, an ex-Confederate. There was great en-

Aside from the detailed story of Schley's bombardment of Santiago forts the dispatches of Thursday added little to the war news. Domingo Mendes Capote, vice president of the Cu-ban republic, arrived in New York, and in an interview declared there are 30,-000 men, fully armed and equipped, in the Cuban army, and 20,000 more armed with machetes. All the dispatches tell of the dreafful destitution in Santiago. a coal heaver's, his old fatigue coat soldiers at San Francisco who cannot

se sent to Manila are b ealian annexation and that they may se sent to Honoink. "Toddy: Recen-tell's onvalry regiment of rough riders arrived at Tamps.

arrived at Tampa.

Last Friday night there was a ban-quet in London which was tendered by eminent: Englishmen to prominent members of the American colony. The banqueters were "the flag of the futhe Stars and Stripes and the

Union Jack blended, on coats of arms, and the speeches of the Britons were all highly eulogistic of our institutions. Sir Frederick Pollock predicted that there would be "one fleet under two flags to keep the peace of the world." Further reports came from Commodore Schley of his recent reconnoisance at Santiago, showing that he had inflicted considerable damage on the fortifications, while our ships were wholly uninjured, the Spanish imitation of gunnery approaching the ridiculous. censorship at southern coast points has grown more rigid, and not a line regarding the movement of troops can be sent out, indicating that the transportation of troops to Cuba and Porto Rico is rapidly progressing. In the house a bill was favorably reported to permit the volunteers to vote in congressional elections, wherever they may be. Finally, early Saturday morning.

came a brief report of the marvelous achievement of Lieutenant Hobson and his seven brave volunteers at Santiago This was the only great event reported in Saturday's dispatches. Sunday's dispatches brought the de-

talls of Lieutenant Hobson's marvelous exhibition of heroism at Santiago. A letter made public which had been pur loined from the rooms of Lieutenant Carranza, late Spanish naval attache at Washington, and now in Montreal, shows that Carranza is at the head of a Spanish spy system. Efforts were taken by our government to have Carranza expelled from Canada, but the Spaniard denied that the letter as published was written by him. He denied complicity with the spy system, and said the letter had been garbled to suit the United States government. Still later Detective Kellert was honorably discharged after a hearing at Montreal on the charge of stealing this identical letter. Kellert at once brought suit for \$25,000 damages for false arrest, and Carranza and Senor Du Bosc were arrested and gave ball for a hearing. They cannot now leave Canada without sacrificing this bail. The Spanish presand people regard the sinking of the Merrimae at Santiago as "a great Spanish victory."

#### BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Ex-Congressman Elljah A. Morse died at his home in Boston Sunday. Bob Fitzsimmons and "Kid" McCoy are to fight for the pugilistic champion-

Labrador is blockaded by ice, and the inhabitants have been reduced to abject misery.

William F. Harrity has been ousted from the Democratic national committee, and James M. Guffey succeeds him.

Two war balloons from France are en route from Jersey City to Tampa, for the use of the Cuban invading army

There is already talk of promoting Lieutenant Hobson from the staff to a line officer, from which he may rise to admiral.

The national senate voted for amendments to the war revenue bill providing for a bond issue and to coin the silver bullion in the treasury. Negro excursionists from Quincy

Ills., and Hannibal, Mo., killed City Marshal Meloan, of Clarksville, Mo. Curtis and Sam Young, negroes, were lynched.

Villiam Street, a negro who attempt ed a felonious assault on Mrs. Parrish, a white woman, at Devline La was tied to a stake and burned to death

The schooner Jane Gray, en route for Kotzebue sound from Seattle, with a party of gold seekers, foundered on May 22 near Cape Flattery. Thirty

four were drowned. Revolutionists went to Monte Cristo Santo Domingo, in an effort to overthrow President Herreaux. They were but to flight, and 26 who were captured

### THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadel-

have since been executed.

phis and Baltimore. Philadelphia, June 6.-Flour weak: win er superfine. \$4.25@4.50; Pennsylvani roller, clear, \$566.25; city mills, extra, \$4.50 64.75. Rye flour dull at \$3.7563.80 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat weak; No. 2 red. spot. \$1.0821.10. Cor. dull; No. 2 mixed, yellow, for local trade, 39640c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white and No. 2 white clipped, 33@33%c. Hay steady; choice timothy, \$12.50@13 for large bales. Beef dull; beef hams, \$22.50624. Pork weak: mess, \$11611.25; short clear, \$12.5614; family, \$13.50@14. Lard weak; western steamed, \$6.27%. Butter firm; western creamery, 134616c.; do. factory, 1046124c.; El-gins, 16c.; imitation creamery, 12614c.; New York dairy, 12%@15%c.; do. creamery 134@16c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints joi bing at 18671c.; do. wholesale, 17c. Chees steady; large, white, 64,65%c.; small do., 6%c.; large, colored, 6%66%c.; small do., 7c.; light skims, 54,654c.; part skims, 56 54c.; full skims, 263c. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 114c.; western, fresh, 114c.; southern, 104@11c.

Baltimore, June 6 .- Flour dull: western superfine, \$3.50@3.75; do. extra, \$4@4.75; do. family, \$5@5.50; winter wheat, patent, \$5.7566; spring do., \$6.2566.45; spring wheat, straight, \$666.25. Wheat steady at a decline; spot, \$1.104@1.10%; month, \$1.06 July, \$2c.; August, \$8c.; steamer No. 2 red \$1.024@1.024; southern, by sample, \$1.056 1.114; do. on grade, \$1.02@1.11. Corn weak; spot and month, \$54.6254c.; July, \$54.6 spot and month, 124,6455,6c.; July, 354,6 35c.; September, 354,637c.; steamer mixed, 244,634%c.; southern, white and yellow, 36637c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 234,634c.; No. 2 mixed, 336,324c. Rye easier; No. 2 nearby, 52c.; No. 2 western, 54c. Hay steady; choice timothy, \$12,50613. Grain; freights very dull; demand light; steam steady; choice timothy, 11,200/13. Grair, freights very dull; demand light; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3¼d., June; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 3s. ed., June. Sugar strong; granulated, 5.45½. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 17c.; do. imitation, 16c.; do. ladle, 16c.; good ladle, 14c.; store packed, 12612c. Eggs firm; fresh, 11611½c. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 5½63c.; do. medium, 5½65½c.; do. small, 5½610c. Lettuce, 31.550.50 per basket. Whisky, 31.2301.39 per gallon for finished goods in carloads; 31.2501.30 per gallon for jobbing lots.

East Liberty, Pa., June &—Cattle steady at unchanged prices. Hogs slow: prime heavies, 34.20; prime mediums, 34.2501.25; best heavy Yerkers, 3464.10; pigs, 32.556.26; common, 32.5563.60; choice elipped lambs, 365.15; common to good, 3404.80; sping lambs, 3564.35; veal calves, 34.507.

## WAR BREVITIES.

Wednesday, June E.-Ex-Congressman J. Warren Ken of Ohio, will probably be appoint major general of volunteers

William J. Bryan refused the colo nelcy of a Missouri regiment, tendered ! him by Governor Stephens, saying he would stick to Nebrasks.

Captain J. E. Brady, the new press sensor of Florida, excepting Key West, has established headquarters at Tam-pa. The cersorship will be most rigid.

General Lee had an enthusianthe reception at Jacksonville last night. He had a conference there with General Miles. The latter reached Tampa to-

Thursday, June W.

Public sympathy in Russia is reported through French channels to lean to wards Spain. The Second regiment of Virginia vol-

unteers has been ordered to Tampa. and left Richmond today. Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, is said to have purchased a hospital building for the soldiers at Chickamauga:

Russia may demand a share in the division of the Philippines should the United States not return the islands.

Camp Alger, near Washington; now contains 18,369 men, of whom 5,801 are pronounced ready for active pervide. William A. Pinkerton is said to have

been engaged by the United States government to hunt for Spanish spies A decree has been published at Madrid authorizing the issue of an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent.

Fifteen-year-old Samuel Henderson was sentenced to 20 years in the Eastern penitentiary for the murder of little Percy Lockyer at Philadelphia. Friday, June 3.

The Spaniards are filling Cardenas harbor with hulks and other obstructions.

Of the ten regiments of immunes for the invasion of Cuba four will be composed of colored persons.

The tug Leyden attempted to engage three Spanish gunboats at Cardenas, but they ran away from her shots.

Additional transports, with capacity for carrying 5,000 men, have been secured, making a total of 30 vessels which can carry 30,000 men.

Senor Polo de Bernabe, formerly Spanish minister to the United States has been appointed under secretary in the foreign office at Madrid. Federal Attorney Strippling: at Key

West, denies the charges of Cadet Jones that prisoners on prize ships were fit treated by their guards. Eleven seamen of the cruiser Sam-

Francisco have been landed at Boston because of illness. They have been accustomed to warm climates. Saturday, June 4.

Whigham and Robinson, the English war correspondents captured in Cubs. have been released.

The president is considering General Lew Wallace for appointment to major generalship of volunteers. Thirty-nine Spanish prisoners, cap-

tured on the steamer Rita, off Ports Rico, have arrived at New York. A battalion of engineers, some siege and field trains, and a few companies of

infantry are said to be on the way from Florida to Santiago. The commercial bodies of San Franclaco have protested against the government's alleged discrimination against

that city in the purchase of army sup-Monday, June 6.

The peace party in Spain is rapidly growing.

Many of the volunteers at Mobile are ragged and without shoes. Large numbers of prominent autor

mist leaders have fied from Havana 43 Mexico. An unconfirmed dispatch reports the sinking by our warships, at Santtage,

of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror or Furor. Captain Charles Vernon Gridley. commander of Admiral Dewey's fing-

ship, the Olympia, died at Kobe, Japan while en route home, invalided. The troopship Resolute and the Mayflower left Mole St. Nicholas Saturday. Blanco issued a decree forbidding the

presence of any foreign correspondents in Cuba. Lieutenant Parker and Private McGes. now with the volunteers at Tampa, at the risk of their lives threw a burning box of ammunition into the river, thus

averting an awful explosion. San Juan letters sent to Madrid report that the Spanish losses during Admiral Sampson's bombardment were seven killed and 70 wounded. The governor general's residence was among the buildings damaged.

Tuesday, June 7. The urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$17,475 for war expenses, passed the national senate.

A bill providing heavy penalties for destroying submarine mines or photographing fortifications was introduced

in the national senate. The senate confirmed Leonard W. Colby of Nebraska, Roy Stone of New York, Henry T. Douglas of Maryland and Harrison Gray Otis of California. as brigadier generals.

Carransa and Dn Bose Arreste

Montreal, June 7.—Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday honorably discharged Detective Kellert from costody on the charge of stealing the now famous letter from Lieutenant Carransa, Immediately afterwards Kellert's lawyers took steps to take out a suit for \$25,000 jointly and severally against Senors DuBosc and Carranza for false arrest. A capieris asked for to prevent them from leaving the country. Later both men were arrested, and furnished ball fortheir appearance

Says Our Troops Landed. London, June 7.—A dispatch to The Financial News from Cape Haytien, dated Monday, says: "At daylight this morning the American troops landed at. Augadores, four miles east of Santiago de Cuba, under cover of Admira? Sampson's guns. The batteries werefirst silenced after a sharp bambard-

Spanish Prisoner at Fort Monroe Newport News, June 7.-The Spanisher, officer taken to Norfolk on the epuiser Cincinnati on Friday was transferred to Fort Monroe last evening. While-sells rumered that the Spaniard is an officer of high rank, his identity is wellknown. He is confined in a comfortable cell.

ment."