

# ING THE GUNS

## Sampson's Fleet on the City of Santiago.

### NEWARK OPENS FIRE.

#### Shot Struck a Church in the Heart of the City.

### CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

#### Truce Sent From City Before the Attack Was Made—General Miles Resigns From Spanish Cabinet.

#### Del Este, July 12.—At half past 11 in the morning, after several minutes of firing over the ridge separating Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire on the city with her eight inch signal corps officers stationed on the ridge reported the effect of the shots. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing, for a period of five minutes. The bombardment lasted for two hours, when General Shafter reported that the shells were falling in the bay and doing little damage.

#### last shot, however, struck a church in the heart of the city which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known. In the warships ceased firing and General Shafter had begun an attack on a flag of truce was seen from the city. The object of the attack was not known at noon, when the correspondent left the front. Admiral Sampson visited General Miles immediately on his arrival when the Yale went to Siboney, and Miles and his personal staff were in a pouring rain.

### BOMBARDMENT IN A STORM.

#### Lightning and Roar of Guns Appalled Spaniards.

Antonio, July 12.—The Brooklyn, Indiana, and Commodore Schley began the bombardment of the city at 5.15 in the evening, in obedience to a request from General Shafter, conveyed by a signal from the

#### warships lined up from the east to a quarter of a mile from the city and fired over the limestone ridge that come down to the sea and the city, five miles away. The bombardment was continued for one hour.

#### shots had been fired from the guns Commodore Schley became convinced that the Brooklyn's fire was short and ordered a cessation of fire. The signals from the ships were fired apparently with deliberation and at intervals of five minutes. The signals from the ships were fired apparently with deliberation and at intervals of five minutes. The signals from the ships were fired apparently with deliberation and at intervals of five minutes.

#### the bombardment began a storm was in progress, with lightning and the roar of Commodore Schley's guns could be heard the shriek of the shells as they sped on their doomed Spanish city. Then a long echo from the hills back of the city, and sometimes a peal of prolonged reverberations gave the impression that the city was being pounded from sky, sea and land. The situation must have been appalling to the Spaniards, and if General Shafter made the demonstration for an effect which it would have a warring enemy he probably

#### GENERAL MILES ARRIVES.

Arrival Off Santiago on the Auxiliary Cruiser Yale.

#### ington, July 12.—General Nelson, commanding the United States army, has arrived off Santiago on the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, on which General Miles, passenger, communication was made with Admiral Sampson and the commanders were soon in conference regarding the early afternoon General Miles landed at Playa Del Este and communicated with General Shafter, commanding the American forces at Santiago, with telephone.

#### understood to have been General Shafter's headquarters at Siboney, and after discussing the latter's plan of campaign to make a personal examination of the American position. It is not understood that General Miles is in command of the United States forces at Santiago. General Shafter is operating under written instructions from the secretary of war, approved by the president, and so long as he is able to do so he will retain command.

#### ment official of the war department said late last night that the administration nor General Miles has any desire to detract an iota of credit due to General Shafter's plans by which he hopes to win a victory at Santiago.

#### ably fast run made by the Yale from Charleston to Santiago particularly pleasing to the crew. She left Charleston on the morning at 2 o'clock, making a run in a trifle less than two days. She had on board the commodore, one of the regulars, General Garretson's brigade.

### TO SURRENDER.

#### Commander Made Proposal of Conditional Surrender.

Jamaica, July 11.—The Spanish commander, General Toral, was formally offered a conditional surrender by the United States commander, General Shafter, but the conditions attached to the offer were so onerous that he refused to accept them. The general contemplated the surrender of the city, but he refused to do so until his army was permitted to march under arms and with flying

#### ing colors and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted.

#### General Shafter replied that nothing but surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

#### It was shortly before noon when a little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce, came out from the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made its way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from General Toral was carried to General Shafter's tent, two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the icily courteous terms, characteristic of such communications and was brief as possible. It bore the signature of General Toral, who commands at Santiago since General Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city provided his army would be permitted to capitulate "without honor." This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be unmolested and go in any direction they wished with arms and flying their colors.

### SPANISH PRISONERS ARRIVE.

#### Officers and Sailors of Cervera's Fleet at Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11.—The St. Louis arrived yesterday with 74 Spanish enlisted sailors and 56 Spanish officers, captured from Cervera's squadron. Her coming was heralded by the United States coast signal service. The fidelity with which the course of the big ship was traced and reported to the navy department at short intervals from the moment that she was first sighted off the coast affords a striking illustration of the perfection which this branch of the naval service has attained under the energetic direction of Captain Bartlett. Every life saving station and every lighthouse on the coast which sighted the ship flashed its report by telephone and telegraph straight into the headquarters of the service in the navy department. The incident is gratifying as showing the remote danger of any hostile ship approaching United States ports without the knowledge of the naval department.

#### Admiral Cervera himself was among the unwilling passengers on the St. Louis. He will not remain at Portsmouth, however, but as soon as the enlisted men are landed on Seavoy's Island, in the quarters prepared for them at short notice, he, with the officers of his squadron, save the surgeon, who will be left with the men, will be sent to Annapolis to be confined within the limits of the Naval academy reservation.

### EXODUS OF TROOPS FOR MANILA.

#### To Leave San Francisco This Week, Stopping at Honolulu En Route.

San Francisco, July 12.—This week will see another exodus of the Manila force. Thursday morning the Peru, carrying Major General E. S. Otis and staff, six troops of the Fourth United States cavalry, under command of Colonel Kellogg, and two light batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, under command of Major Gragan, and the City of Pueblo, with the Fourteenth infantry detachment, will steam out of the harbor. Major General Otis has decided not to wait for the New York volunteers, but will proceed at once to Honolulu to assist, according to his orders, in the ceremonies of occupying the city.

#### The Fourth cavalry, Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry will have the privilege of taking part in the ceremonies. They will remain in Honolulu until the other three vessels of the fleet of five destined for the fourth expedition come on, then the whole force of the troops, with Major General E. S. Otis and Brigadier General H. G. Otis, will proceed to Manila.

#### The troops for the Rio Janeiro and St. Paul have not yet been selected. The fifth, and probably the last, expedition to the Philippines will await the return transports of the first expedition, the Australia, City of Sydney and Peking. The quartermaster's department is now looking for a transport to take the first New York volunteers to Honolulu.

### SPAIN'S PREMIER RESIGNS.

#### He Advises the Formation of a Military Cabinet.

London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says: "Senor Sagasta went to the palace today and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet. It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse.

#### "It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted, but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the cabinet. The ministers are now in council, and Senor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the queen regent."

### Merrimac Heroes Released.

#### Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson and the seven seamen who, on June 3 last, sunk the collier Merrimac in the channel of Santiago harbor, were released on Wednesday last. The other men released are Osborn Deignan, coxswain; George F. Phillips, machinist; John Kelly, water tender; George Charette, a gunner's mate; Daniel Montague, seaman; J. C. Murphy, coxswain; Randolph Clausen, coxswain. The prisoners given in exchange for these brave heroes were Lieutenant Aries and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates.

### Our Loss 1,583 Killed and Wounded.

#### Washington, July 11.—The battle before Santiago Friday and Saturday, July 1 and 2, cost the American army 220 killed and 1,284 wounded, while 79 men are still missing. The grand total of casualties is therefore 1,583. The figures are as follows: Killed, 12 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men.

### Survey of Wrecked Cruisers.

#### Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—The board of survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries reports that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

# U. S. SENATOR ON TRIAL

## Richard B. Kenney, of Delaware, Before a Jury.

### EVENT WITHOUT A PRECEDENT.

#### Indicted Upon Eleven Counts, Charging Him With Aiding and Abetting William N. Boggs in Looting the Dover Bank to the Extent of \$3,500.

#### Wilmington, Del., July 12.—A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country, that of a member of the United States senate on a criminal charge, began in the United States circuit court in this city yesterday afternoon before Judge Bradford. The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney, of Dover, junior United States senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing the First National bank, of Dover, of which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of \$107,000. The counts in the indictment to which Senator Kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with aiding and abetting Boggs to the extent of about \$3,500.

#### Two men, Ezekiel T. Cooper, of Milford, and Thomas S. Clark, of Dover, have already been convicted of similar charges and are now serving terms of 18 months and five years respectively, in the New Jersey penitentiary at Trenton.

#### Boggs was the principal witness for the prosecution in each case. His story



SENATOR KENNEY.

#### was to the effect that the greater part of his stealings were expended in stock speculations and gambling, and that in the stock speculations the defendants were associated with him by participating in his deals and that they gave him their checks when they had no funds in the bank, Boggs taking care of them from the bank's funds. The high position of the defendant drew to the court room a crowd that jammed its capacity, a large number of women being among the spectators.

#### As soon as the defense had renewed the formal plea of not guilty, which had been withdrawn pending argument on demurrers to the indictment, as a result of which 14 counts in the indictment, charging conspiracy with Boggs, had been ruled out, leaving 11 counts charging aiding and abetting, the work of drawing the trial jury was commenced. It occupied nearly an hour, both sides closely scrutinizing each juror called, and exercising their full powers of challenge. The jury as finally selected consists of eight members of the jury which convicted Clark.

#### The first witness was Harry A. Richardson, president of the bank. He testified to the defalcation by Boggs and said that Boggs admitted to him his crime. This was all the government brought out from President Richardson, but the defense put him through a long cross-examination, bearing upon the fact that he never had any suspicion if Boggs' dishonesty until after his flight, when the defalcation was discovered.

#### T. Edward Ross, of Philadelphia, an expert accountant, who went over the bank's books, testified that the defalcation amounted to \$107,000. He also said that he found that various checks drawn by Mr. Kenney had come to the bank and been cashed when he had not a sufficient balance to his credit to meet them.

#### E. D. Page, of Philadelphia, who was manager for E. Cuthbert & Co., the firm of brokers with which Boggs conducted his stock speculations, testified that checks signed by Kenney were used in the stock transactions. All were produced and offered in evidence save one for \$250, and the defense objected to the admission of testimony with respect to this one. Pending decision upon this objection, the court adjourned until today.

### Brave Crew on Burning Steamer.

#### Barneget, N. J., July 11.—The Clyde line steamship Delaware, bound from New York to Charleston, S. C., which caught fire at sea just above here Friday night was utterly destroyed. Commanded by an American skipper, with an American crew, the lives of her 35 passengers were saved amid thrilling acts of heroism. Not until every passenger was safe did a member of the crew attempt to care for himself, and many of them bear marks of honor huge scars and blisters from the flames they courageously faced. For Captain A. P. Ingraham and his brave men the rescued passengers speak in enthusiastic praise. Coolness, courage, discipline and the broadest humanity were displayed amid the most trying circumstances and in the face of almost certain death. Not one act of cowardice can be recorded against a man of the ship.

### Postal Service to Cuba.

#### Atlanta, Ga., July 11.—Colonel L. M. Terrell, superintendent of the railway mail service, left last night for Santiago to establish a postal service between that city and the United States. He expects the government to open up a postal service at the different points as fast as they are captured, and will arrange for a regular line of mail steamers.

### Death of Rear Admiral Ammen.

#### Washington, July 12.—Rear Admiral Ammen, one of the heroes of the civil war, died at the Naval hospital here yesterday, aged 78 years. Admiral Ammen had been at the Naval hospital for ten months, and death was due to general enfeeblement of the system.

# ELEVEN MEN KILLED.

## Explosion of Gas in Water Works Tunnel Under Lake Erie.

#### Cleveland, July 12.—The lives of 11 men were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye last night as a result of an explosion of gas in the big water works tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie. Following are the names of the killed: John Parks, foreman; James Parks, brother of John; John Fradey, an Italian; Tony Brunetti, Italian; John —, Italian; Emerson Smith, bricklayer; John McCauley, William Tucker (colored), Gus Watts, Frank Clements, Frank Haney.

#### The tunnel is an immense affair, being projected to extend outward from the shore for a distance of four and a half miles, and it has been under construction for more than a year. The work has been attended with great difficulty. About six weeks ago there was an explosion of gas in the shore end of the big hole, which killed eight men and injured a number of others. Soon afterward a big pocket of quicksand was struck and work was stopped for some time. The contractors then asked for permission to deflect the course of the tunnel from the route fixed by the city engineers, but it was refused.

#### Work was finally resumed and had progressed uneventfully until last evening, when this latest and most horrible accident came.

#### No one will ever be able to tell how the explosion happened, for every witness is dead, and the bodies of all are lying where they fell, 6,000 feet out under the lake. The only man in the tunnel who escaped death is Con O'Donnell, a locktender, who was stationed 3,700 feet from the bore. He heard an explosion or series of explosions. He says there were ten of the shocks, and the concussion was something terrible. It threw him off his feet, and for hours he was in such a dazed condition that he could scarcely remember what happened. He finally groped his way out and told what had occurred.

#### Two men, Patrick Vorseer and Martin McCauley, were the first to venture in the tunnel after the accident occurred. They made their way to a lock, 5,200 feet from the shore, but were there overcome by the gas and fell to the floor. When they failed to return a young man named James Clements, son of one of the men who was killed, and who was employed as a mule driver, went to their rescue. He found them almost unconscious lying over a mule cart and succeeded in helping them to the well at the shore end of the tunnel. The would-be rescuers say all the lights were out beyond the 5,000 feet lock and that they could not go any further.

### THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

#### Question of Public Lands, Elective Franchise and Fortifications.

Washington, July 12.—The American members of the commission appointed by the president under the act annexing Hawaii to the United States were in conference at the Capitol yesterday. Senator Cullom was chosen chairman of the commission and other officials designated. It was impossible to fix a definite time of departure, but Aug. 1 was agreed upon as the approximate day for sailing from San Francisco. It is expected that about two months will be spent in Hawaii, and the commission hopes to have its recommendation prepared by the opening of the next session of congress.

#### There was some discussion at yesterday's meeting of plans for the work ahead, but this was necessarily informal. So far as opinion was expressed it was favorable to the adoption of the existing Hawaiian statutes. Senator Morgan gave the other members of the commission much information concerning these laws, speaking of the legal system under the present Hawaiian government as one excellently adapted to local conditions. Among the questions with which the commission will have to deal are the public lands, the elective franchise and fortifications. The members of the commission generally express the opinion that steps will be taken to protect the islands against all possible foes, both by erecting fortifications and by maintaining a force of men sufficient for any probable emergency. The present land laws of the island are quite complicated, and the chief end in view when they were formulated was that of inducing white immigration. The probabilities are that they will be retained under the new system, in the main.

#### The president's intention of continuing President Dole as the governor of the new territory was dismissed at the meeting as a matter decided upon, and was spoken of most approvingly. The commissioners favor a full territorial form of government, but they necessarily will postpone the consideration of all matters of detail until they reach Honolulu and have an opportunity to confer with Messrs. Dole and Frear, the Hawaiian members of the commission.

### Courtesies to Captive Officers.

#### Washington, July 12.—Captain Cooper, superintendent of the Naval academy at Annapolis, spent some time with Secretary Long yesterday afternoon going over the question of caring for the Spanish naval prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, who are to be quartered at the academy. A complete understanding was reached by which the Spanish officers will receive every consideration consistent with their rank. While relieving the prisoners from all undue humiliation there will be no disposition to bestow such effusive courtesies upon them as to place them in the light of hero martyrs. The Harvard sailed yesterday from Santiago, bringing the remaining Spanish prisoners. They will be disposed of the same as those brought on the St. Louis, the men going to Portsmouth and the officers to Annapolis.

### Mules Needed in Cuba.

#### New York, July 12.—Stephen F. Barton, chairman of the central Cuban relief committee, received a cablegram yesterday from Miss Barton announcing that she had caused to be landed in Cuba Sunday 12 tons of miscellaneous relief supplies from the State of Texas. In her cablegram Miss Barton said that of all the conveniences necessary she now needs mules more than anything else, and needs them urgently. Arrangements are being made by the quartermaster general's office for the transportation of 800 mules from Charleston, S. C., on the ships scheduled to carry the troops of the First brigade of Major General Wilson's division, which is destined to go to Santiago.

# TO PREVENT ESCAPE.

## General Shafter's Efforts to Carry Out President's Injunction

### FOR SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

#### Tests of the Naval Ordnance Give Unsatisfactory Results in the Attempt to Shell Santiago Over the High Hills From the Open Sea.

#### Washington, July 12.—General Shafter's report from Siboney sent just before midnight Sunday caused officials of the war department to wait all day with the expectation of hearing that the bombardment of Santiago had begun. No word to that effect came, however, up to the time the department closed, and though there is little reason to doubt that the general carried out the program of which he had notified the department it was regarded as possible that he had consented to a further extension under the flag of truce in view of certain signs of weakening on the part of the Spanish commander.

#### It is supposed here that General Miles with additional reinforcements on the Yale will arrive at Siboney this morning and if a surrender has not been secured by that time it is believed that the assault upon the town proper will be prosecuted at once with the greatest energy and determination. The tests made recently of the naval ordnance gave very unsatisfactory results when it was attempted to project shells over the high hills from the open sea into Santiago city. Possibly better results may be attained today if the attack is resumed then, but there is more likelihood that the main reliance will be upon such of the lighter draught vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet as may succeed in getting closer to the shore and in a better position than the heavy battleships.

#### The officials here are satisfied that what appears to be delay on the part of General Shafter was really caused by his efforts to carry out strictly the president's injunction to prevent the Spanish army from escaping from Santiago. He might have attacked the town several days ago with the result that if the Spaniards were overcome they would have retreated without obstruction to the northwest beyond the reach of our soldiers to follow. General Shafter is disposed to save every life possible in the war; probably having in mind the particularly large proportion killed, wounded and missing compared to the total strength of his army in the battle of Caney, which the official figures promulgated today shows was exceptional in modern warfare.

#### The little artillery duel of Sunday appears to have been more serious in its results than was at first suspected by General Shafter himself, for during the afternoon he was obliged to report as one result the death of Captain Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry, one of the most gallant and popular officers of the regular establishment.

#### The cable communication between Washington and General Shafter's headquarters has now been gotten into excellent condition, so that it has been possible to receive at the department a message within 20 minutes after it has been dispatched by General Shafter. Colonel Allen, who is in charge at General Shafter's end of the line, reported to the department that he is now engaged in laying a cable from Guantanamo to Playa del Este, which will still further reduce the time required for the exchange of communications.

#### Naval officials say that a serious irregularity occurred at the time the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet hauled down their colors and surrendered. Inquiries have brought out the fact that the breech blocks of the guns were thrown overboard, thus disabling the guns and making them practically worthless, and the valves by which the ships were flooded opened after the surrender, when, under the rules of warfare, the enemy had ceased fighting and had asked for quarter. It is said that further destruction to the ships at such a time was both wanton and dishonorable, and that if the persons responsible for it are located they are likely to be held accountable.

### Ex-Senator Conger Dead.

#### Ocean City, Md., July 12.—Former United States Senator Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, died at this place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Conger was born in New York state in 1818, and became a resident of Michigan in 1845. He was identified with public life in that state from 1850. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected to the senate in 1881, and served six years. He had previously represented the state in the House of representatives for 14 years.

### THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$3.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.85; city mills, extra, \$3.25; Rye flour was dull at \$3.10 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, July, 82½¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 79½¢. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 46¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 39½¢; Hay weak; choice timothy, \$12 for large bales. Beef firm; beef hams, \$22.50; family, \$19.50. Lard steady; western steamed, 57.5¢. Butter firm; western creamery, 12½¢; do. factory, 11½¢; Elgin, 17¢; imitation creamery, 12½¢; fancy prints jobbing at 18¢. Cheese steady; large, white, 7¢; small, white, 7½¢; large, colored, 7½¢; small, colored, 7¢; part skims, 4½¢; full skims, 2½¢. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 12½¢; western, fresh, 13½¢.

Baltimore, July 11.—Flour dull; western superfine, \$2.90; do. family, \$3.45; winter wheat, patent, \$4.50; do. 47.5¢; spot and month, 82½¢; August, 74¢; do. 75¢; steamer No. 2 red, 79¢; southern, by sample, 79¢. Corn quiet; spot and month, 34¢; August, 35¢; do. 35¢; do. yellow, 40¢. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 24¢; do. 24¢; No. 2 mixed, 24¢; Rye firm; No. 2 nearby, 49¢; No. 2 western, 51¢. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$11.50; do. grain freight quiet; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3½¢; July; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3½¢; July; 28, 3½¢, August. Sugar strong; granulated, 4.47½¢. Butter strong; fancy creamery, 17.00; do. imitation, 16.00; do. lard, 13.00; do. good lard, 12.00. Eggs firm; fresh, 12¢. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 8½¢; do. medium, 8½¢; do. small, 8½¢. Lettuce, \$1.00; 1.25 per basket. Whisky, \$1.25 per gallon for finished goods in carloads.

# WAR BREVITIES.

## Wednesday, July 8.

#### The state of Maryland will honor her native son, Commodore Schley, with a sword of honor for his destruction of Cervera's fleet.

#### Consul Snyder, at Port Antonio, Jamaica, is spending more than his salary in forwarding soldiers' letters with insufficient postage.

#### A resolution was introduced in congress thanking Commodore Schley as the real hero of Santiago in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

#### Reports in Spain that Cervera had escaped from Santiago caused great rejoicing, succeeded by feelings of gloom and fears of disorder when the truth became known.

#### Thursday, July 7.

#### The Spanish ship Alfonso XIII was sunk by our warship while trying to run the Havana blockade.

#### The last ship of Cervera's fleet, the Reina Mercedes, was sunk by our warships on Monday night in Santiago harbor.

#### Fifty Spanish prisoners of war on the cruiser Harvard secured guns and made a break for liberty. Six were killed and 15 wounded in suppressing them.

#### Last night President McKinley issued a proclamation urging the people, upon next assembling at their places of worship, to offer praise to God for victories gained and fervent prayers for honorable peace.

#### Friday, July 8.

#### General Young has left the camp near Santiago for the United States, seriously ill with fever.

#### Off Santiago the auxiliary cruiser Osceola captured a Spanish lighter and \$50,000 worth of provisions.

#### Fifteen thousand starving refugees from Santiago are being fed by the Red Cross society at El Caney.

#### Cases of malarial fever, induced by heat and exposure, are on the increase among the American troops at Santiago.

#### The Spanish schooner Gallito, loaded with provisions, was captured by the gunboat Eagle east of Cape Pupa, Isle of Pines.

#### Most of the Spanish cabinet favor peace, but apparently fear the rage of the people, who have been deceived by false stories of victory.

#### The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow with each hour of delay. The archbishop has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

#### Saturday, July 9.

#### General Miles, with 1,720 volunteers, has sailed for Santiago.

#### Admiral Sampson cables that three of Cervera's fleet may be saved.

#### Food and water are scarce in Santiago. One biscuit recently sold for \$5 in gold.

#### The only Spanish fleet above water has re-entered the Suez canal on its way home.

#### The transports Iroquois and Cherokee brought to Tampa, Fla., 450 wounded men from Santiago.

#### It is reported that General Pando has withdrawn from Santiago with his troops and left General Toral in the lurch.

#### There have been no cases of yellow fever among the American troops in Cuba, so far as Surgeon General Wyman knows.

#### Monday, July 11.

#### The underclothing received at Chikla nutica is sufficient to equip an army of 40,000.

#### Two hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded soldiers reached the general hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., from Tampa.

#### The Cubans report to General Shafter that the Spaniards have evacuated the little town of Descamisos, three miles from Santiago.

#### General Shafter announced that the bombardment of Santiago begins today. Sunday's action was only a preliminary artillery skirmish.

#### Admiral Camara has been allowed to coal at Port Said, provided he furnished a written guarantee that he would return directly to Spain.

#### The magnanimous conduct of the American officers toward the Spanish prisoners has greatly strengthened the tendency in Spain towards peace.

#### The tone of the Russian press is very bitter against the United States. One paper characterizes the destruction of Cervera's fleet as "brutal slaughter."

#### The misery of the refugees who have been flocking from Santiago for several days past is on the increase. Thousands of families are squatted along the roadsides entirely without food or shelter. Many deaths are reported among them.

### BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Both houses of congress adjourned sine die on Friday.

Thomas Catchings was renominated for congress from Mississippi.

Another plot at Seoul, the capital of Corea, against the government has been disclosed.

Fire in Midway, Pa., consumed the Crescent flouring mills and other property. Loss, \$75,000.

The French line steamer La Bourgoigne was sunk in a collision off Sable Island, and 561 lives were lost.

Tuesday, Sept. 6, has been fixed as the day for the execution of Charles O. Kaiser, the Norristown wife murderer.

The Hawaiian annexation resolutions were passed in the senate by vote of 42 to 21, on Wednesday, signed by the president and are now a part of the United States.

J. B. Gullemin, who was found guilty of the murder of his uncle at St. Libere, Quebec, and who was arrested in Biddeford, Me., was sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 30.

Mrs. George M. Pullman has resounded benefits under her late husband's will. This is preliminary to making claim to her share of the estate under her dowager rights.

Hilton & Shoemaker's five story brick factory building, at Boone and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of about \$100,000.

All bicycle records from 2 to 30 miles were broken by Linton, the Welsh rider, and Taylor, the French rider, at Philadelphia Tuesday night. Taylor made a new hour record—33 miles, 363 yards. Linton won the 30 mile race.