

PORTO RICO NEXT.

General Miles' Advance Guard Landed Near Ponce.

BEING REINFORCEMENTS.

War Department Busily Engaged in the Work.

BALLOON FOR PORTO RICO.

Airship Used by General Shafter in the Will Be Brought Into Service to General Miles' Campaign—General Reports Five Hundred New Cases of Fever in His Army—Sampson's Fleet of the Fight With Cervera's Fleet. Thanks of Congress Forwarded to Admiral Dewey.

Washington, July 26.—The war department was busied yesterday during the dispatch of the remainder of the expedition against Porto Rico. Progress has been made that it is all of the troops will be on Porto Rico within a week at latest. General Miles, according to a press dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. L., began his troops yesterday near Ponce on the south coast of Porto Rico where it is believed he will await detachments now on the way. War department officials accept the press dispatch as reliable. The general has with him, so far as is known, any boats. It will be at least Saturday before direct cable communication can be established with him, and meantime reliance must be had on dispatch boats running across to St. Thomas, distant about four hours.

Work of embarkation at Hamptons is being conducted with less difficulty and delay than was expected. Colonel Hecker, in charge of transportation division of the department, who has just returned from that place, has reported to Secretary Alger that it is eminently suited for shipment of the troops. Consequently the secretary yesterday ordered all of General Grant's brigade, men from Chickamauga to New York. It is now expected that all transports required for their operation will have arrived there by the time the soldiers get in, but they will camp on suitable ground and it is believed will be benefited by the work from Chickamauga.

Signal service has succeeded in sending from the battlefield of San Juan the tubes which supplied the balloon with pure hydrogen and they, with the balloon itself, were brought over to Tampa on the steamer Adria. The tubes will be dispatched at once to Porto Rico to assist General Miles' campaign there. The balloon is believed to have proved of great value in the Porto Rico military operations since it is believed that it also can be of advantage there.

Dispatch to the war department by General Shafter reports that 600 new cases of fever developed in his army at San Juan Sunday. This, of course, includes all classes of men, probably some cases of yellow fever. Only one death is reported that one being from yellow fever. The cheering intelligence is that the situation is improving at about 450 men who have been returned to duty.

Therefore indicated by General Shafter and the medical officers of his army the cases of fever are of a non-mild type. The patients are ill three days to a week, and then to duty quite as well as ever. Medical officers concur in the belief that this fever renders the men, for the time, at least, to yellow fever.

Question of returning a large part of General Shafter's command to this country for rest and recuperation was considered by the war department, but the idea practically has been abandoned, at least for the present. Men who are ill now or have been exposed to the infection are isolated in camps, and are not permitted to return to the main body of the army until all danger has been removed. Through the adoption of rigid precautions and careful attention to those who fall ill it is expected that the fever will run its course comparatively brief time.

As announced yesterday at the war department that the long expected report from Admiral Sampson of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and accompanying reports of the capture and capture of his squadron, reached the department. It is believed to have been brought by the steamer on the St. Paul, which arrived New York last Friday, and to have been sent by mail by Captain Shafter. It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to give these reports to the public in their entirety. Secretary Long yesterday forwarded Dewey the joint resolution of Congress extending the thanks of the government for the victory achieved at Manila and prefaced by a formal order of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being in richly gilt and ornamented covers.

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

They Declare Them the Best Soldiers in the World.

to that of any body of men hitherto raised for military purposes by the United States. Every man recruited, whether for the regular or for the volunteer army, has undergone a careful physical examination conducted by disinterested and competent officers. As a general preparation, therefore, the army is physically without a flaw. Of the 216,500 volunteers authorized by Congress, 212,000 have been placed in the field, nearly all of them fully equipped. In a few days the entire volunteer army will be thoroughly organized into regiments, brigades, divisions and army corps. The aptitude for military discipline and instructions which the volunteers have evinced, has created surprise among the representatives of foreign governments with the United States army. They agree that the Americans are the finest soldiers in the world.

UNCLE SAM'S WAR POLICY.

Government Has No Intention of Bombarding Spanish Cities.

Washington, July 25.—A significant statement was made by the press yesterday by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was as follows:

"Commodore Watson, in proceeding to the Spanish peninsula as soon as the Porto Rican expedition is gotten under way, is not to bombard the cities on the Spanish coast. No such idea of bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to take care of Admiral Camara's fleet. The movement of this fleet and the fears and apprehensions caused by reports concerning it are to be stopped for all time. The ships under Camara will be located by Watson and finally met and engaged. The talk occasionally indulged in as to the Canary Islands is utterly without foundation. This government has no plan to take those islands, and does not want them."

"Despite popular expectation that Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of national folly to engage our troops in and about that fever pest hole. Consequently it will be left until the climate lends its aid in the autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over some other district, and if there should be any particular need of immediate aggressive action at any point will move against it, but Havana will be left until yellow fever dangers are past."

SPANIARDS CHEERED OUR FLAG.

Prisoners Pay Tribute to the Government That Led Them.

New York, July 25.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn yesterday. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats. The 264 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, of the Anchor line, and just as she backed out of the dock one of the patrol gunboats came by. With one accord the prisoners raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn shore and could be heard on Governor's Island. It was the best they could in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while they are prisoners.

Among the 264 prisoners were six officers. One of these officers said: "If our men in the field realized either the hopelessness of our cause or the treatment they would get at the hands of the Americans they would not fight long. The quickest and easiest way to reach home is to surrender. I believe in fighting where there is a chance, but our blockaded soldiers don't know we haven't a chance. They can get home quicker by surrendering, and in the meantime be well fed and taken care of. But they think the Americans will murder them."

SIX THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

Ready at Newport News to Be Taken to Porto Rico.

Newport News, Va., July 25.—Incoming trains during the last 36 hours have brought nearly 6,000 troops to this city. These include the Second brigade of the First army corps, in command of Brigadier General Haines, from Chickamauga Park, Tenn., and five troops of cavalry from Camp Alger.

The first train reached the city at noon Sunday, and from that time on till late yesterday afternoon section followed section, and as fast as the troops arrived they were marched to the grounds, where they pitched tents and made themselves comfortable. General Haines' brigade is composed of the Third Illinois, Colonel Bennett; Fourth Ohio, Colonel Coight, and Fourth Pennsylvania, Colonel Case, which arrived in the order named. The regiments arrived in battalions of three trains each.

Major General Brooke's special train, which left Chickamauga Sunday afternoon pulled in at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and General Brooke went immediately to the Warwick hotel, where he will remain till he sails for Porto Rico on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis.

The last train to arrive was that bringing the brigade, hospital corps from Chickamauga, which included 350 men. At daylight this morning the signal corps arrived, and at 11 o'clock, four batteries of light artillery arrived from Chickamauga. They are Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery A, Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. Orders were received at Camp Warburton yesterday afternoon directing Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania National Guard, to be ready to leave with this expedition. These two batteries have been stationed here since May 6. The St. Louis is expected to sail this afternoon with General Brooke and his staff and 1,300 troops.

Four Children Burned to Death.

Beatrice, Neb., July 26.—Four children of Elmer Wallman, a farmer, have been burned to death during the absence of their parents. The ages of the victims range from 9 years to infancy. How the fire caught is not known.

GUANTANAMO IS OURS.

Seven Thousand Spaniards There Laid Down Their Arms.

UNWARRANTED REPORT DENIED.

General Shafter Says Garcia Did Not Attack Spaniards Returning to Surrender—Forty Cubans Released from Santiago Jail.

Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Everything here is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo lay down their arms yesterday. The 6,350 of Palma Soriano, San Luis and Longo surrendered on Sunday to Lieutenant Miley, and yesterday pack trains with provisions were sent them. The only others included in the capitulation are 2,000 troops at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sagua. They have not yet been turned over, but they are now in General Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jiguany, and reached there without encountering any Spaniards. General Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them. Colonel Ezra P. Ewers, of the Ninth infantry, acting for General Shafter, will receive the formal surrender of Guantanamo.

On Sunday General Shafter released 40 Cubans who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretenses and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many whose crimes and sentences are not on record and are absolutely unknown, so far as has yet been ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered immediately.

American newspapers which have arrived here contain articles written apparently under a misapprehension of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign and the dictation of the terms of surrender. General Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of the capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to General Shafter, who on July 10 received the following dispatch from General Corbin, at Washington, of that date:

"The secretary of war directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions which do not in any manner supersede you as the commander of the United States troops in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty."

STARVING CUBANS' APPEAL.

Begging Admiral Sampson to Hasten the Capture of Cienfuegos.

Guantanamo Bay, July 25.—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children, residents in the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. The young men are in the field with the Cuban troops, and have not shoes, neither food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread, as it is necessary to send everything to the field. The situation is terrible. If you, honorable sir, do not come quick with your squadron to our help and take possession of this town we shall be lost. We beg you to precipitate your operation. About 5,000 old men, women and children will die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for his freedom. This is our horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. For God's sake, come quick."

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until that place is captured. This will not be for some time.

Miss Schley Snubbed.

London, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "An American lady, said to be Commodore Schley's daughter, has arrived here, but neither the queen regent or any responsible personage will receive her. She will probably be requested to depart at the earliest possible date." Presumably the American lady referred to is Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Mr. Charles Schley, of Milwaukee, a cousin of Commodore Schley. Miss Schley went to Madrid with the intention of interceding with the queen regent and Senor Sagasta.

Aguinaldo's Absurd Proclamation.

Hong Kong, July 25.—The latest mail from Manila reports that the rebels have lately suffered several reverses and have lost territory south of Malato. General Aguinaldo has issued an absurd proclamation dealing chiefly with official insignia. He, as president of the Philippine ministry, is to wear a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant, engraved with the sun and three stars, and to carry a gold whistle as well as a stick with a gold handle and a tassel of gold. The badges of innumerable other officials are minutely dealt with in the proclamation.

The Next Philippines Expedition.

San Francisco, July 25.—The next Philippines expedition, consisting of the remainder of the South Dakota troops and recruits for other regiments already in the Philippines, is expected to leave next Thursday or Friday, at the latest, on the steamer St. Paul. The Scandia will follow the St. Paul westward in two weeks, by which time, it is figured, the Arizona will be ready and may accompany the former to Manila.

A Camp For Shafter's Heroes.

Trenton, N. J., July 25.—Adjutant General Corbin, with General Manager J. B. Hutchinson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a number of other railroad officials yesterday inspected a tract of land near Morrisville, Pa., with a view of establishing a camp for General Shafter's forces, now at Santiago. This is General Corbin's second visit to the place, and it is said he is very favorably impressed with its advantages.

WIPED OUT BY FLAMES.

No Scottish Town Destroyed Through Lack of Fire Apparatus.

Halifax, N. S., July 25.—The town of Pugwash, 1,500 inhabitants, a deal shipping port of considerable importance on the Straits of Northumberland, was totally wiped out by fire yesterday. 200 dwellings, five churches, 20 stores, three hotels and several mills being destroyed. The fire started in a business block through a lamp exploding, and a high wind and the complete absence of water supply or fire fighting apparatus soon carried the flames beyond control. With few exceptions the buildings were wooden, and a large section of the town was closely built. The fire swept through whole blocks with lightning like rapidity, and people fled for their lives, losing everything. The foreign shipping in port was slightly damaged. The town was little insured, owing to the absence of fire protection. The inhabitants are now encamped in the fields and woods. Several people are reported missing, but it is impossible yet to tell who, if any, lost their lives. Relief is being organized in every direction.

Applauds Our Annexation Schemes.

London, July 25.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the expert on naval tactics and imperial defenses, writes to The Daily Graphic strongly approving American annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico. He says: "It is for the best interests of the world that any canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific should be controlled by the United States, and whatever attitude the European powers may take, foreign interference in Central America is out of the question, because the interests of the United States and Great Britain in the future canal will be paramount." The Daily Graphic, in an editorial, agrees with Sir George Sydenham Clarke, but is curious to know what induced Lord Salisbury to adopt an attitude which has so much facilitated the success of the United States.

Singular Murder in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 25.—Charles A. Brant, stenographer for an electrical supply company in this city, stopped to mail a letter at a street corner last night and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired and three men seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter, evidently to his wife, but addressed to P. O. Box 693, Asbury Park, N. J., also a will headed: "To Miss Mary Harding, Davenport Inn, Asbury Park, N. J., whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife." Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in October, 1896, against the wishes of her father.

Boys Witness a Brutal Murder.

Scranton, Pa., July 25.—Five small boys, while playing along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks near Lackawanna, yesterday, witnessed a fendish murder. Giuseppe Santor, leader of the Italian band at that place, and another Italian, thought to have been Raphael Pasquel, were seen quarreling a few rods from the boys. Santor struck his companion, who drew a short handled ax from beneath his coat and dealt Santor a violent blow on the neck, cutting a deep gash. While Santor lay prostrate the murderer swung the ax and nearly severed Santor's head from the body. The boys screamed and the murderer chased them a few rods and then disappeared. The police are looking for the murderer.

Death of Bishop McGovern.

Harrisburg, July 25.—Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, bishop of the Harrisburg diocese, died last evening at the Episcopal residence in this city after a lingering illness from a complication of diseases. Bishop McGovern was one of the best known Catholic prelates in the United States. He was born in Ireland in 1832, and emigrated to this country with his parents when a year old. He was graduated from St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1853, and concluded his theological course in the seminary of St. Charles Barrome, Overbrook. He was ordained a priest December 27, 1861, and was appointed bishop of the Harrisburg diocese January 15, 1888.

Think Warner Has Money Concealed.

Louisville, July 25.—Chief of Police Maynard, of Northampton, and Sheriff Clark, of Hampshire county, Mass., arrived in Louisville yesterday to take charge of Lewis Warner, the defaulting bank president, captured here on Saturday. They called at detective headquarters and identified the fugitive bank president. The Massachusetts officers are confident he has money concealed somewhere, but he cannot be induced to talk about it. Captain Sullivan, chief of the Louisville detective force, is sure that Warner has money in reach. The meeting between Warner and the Northampton officers was affecting, they being old friends of the banker.

Carlisle Exodus From Spain.

Madrid, July 25.—The government professes to have full information as to all the Carlisle doings and is acting accordingly. The Carlisle leaders, it is believed, left Madrid because they feared arrest rather than with any idea of preparing a rising. The authorities assert that the agitation has been effectively checked. Vasco, the Carlisle chief at Bilbao, has been arrested. The exodus of Carlisle from the northern provinces of Spain into France is extremely active.

Lieutenant Hobson in Boston.

Boston, July 25.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived here this morning for the purpose of inspecting pontoons to be used in raising the wrecks of the Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa. He said on his arrival: "I hope to finish my business in Boston in a day, and to return to Washington tomorrow. I do not know how soon I shall leave for Cuba." Last night he was the recipient of an informal reception by the members of the Army and Navy club in New York.

The Pope's Peace Proposals.

London, July 25.—A special dispatch from Rome says the pope has communicated to the powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, American annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the restoration of the Philippines to Spain, and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colonies surrendered.

JURY COULD NOT AGREE.

In the Trial of Senator Kenney for Alleged Bank Wrecking.

SEVEN TO FIVE FOR ACQUITTAL.

Owing to Their Inability to Reach a Verdict the Jury Were Discharged. District Attorney Vandegrift Expects Another Trial in September.

Wilmington, Del., July 25.—After having been locked up since last Friday at 12:45 o'clock the jury in the case of Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the looting of the First National bank of Dover, last night were still unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by Judge Bradford from further consideration of the case. The decision of the court to discharge the jurors was arrived at after the jury had twice notified Judge Bradford that they were unable to agree. The first time was on Saturday afternoon, when a note was sent to Judge Bradford notifying him, the jury filed into court and were addressed by the judge, who urged them to give the case further deliberation and try to reach a decision. Since then the jury has been endeavoring to come to some conclusion.

Last night about 8 o'clock another note reached Judge Bradford of the same character of the first. District Attorney Vandegrift, Senator Kenney and his counsel, Senator Gray, and Levi C. Bird were present when the jury came into the court room. The news that the jury had failed to agree spread rapidly and a large crowd assembled to watch the proceedings. The court asked the jurors if they had been unable to agree and being answered in the affirmative he addressed counsel whether they objected to the discharge of the jury. There being no objections they were accordingly relieved from further consideration of the case. It is said that since the case went to the jury about 25 ballots were taken, and in nearly every instance the vote stood 7 to 5 for acquittal.

Immediately after the fact that there had been a disagreement had become known there was considerable discussion as to what course will be followed by the government with relation to another trial. District Attorney Vandegrift said that he could not say whether Senator Kenney would be placed on trial again, but was under the impression that the government would endeavor to have it arranged to take place in September.

The trial of Senator Kenney began in the United States district court two weeks ago yesterday, and aside from the nature of the charge against him, occupied considerable attention because of the defendant's high position as the junior senator from Delaware. Much testimony was taken during the trial, and the principal witness against Senator Kenney was William N. Boggs, former teller of the bank, who pleaded guilty to defaulting in the sum of \$107,000. The bill of indictment under which Senator Kenney stood trial named specifically 25 counts on which the grand jury had found true bills. All but six of these were disposed of by demurrer or nolle prosequi. These six aggregated about \$3,500, which amount the senator was charged with aiding and abetting Boggs in taking from the bank.

Brutal Sailors Held For Trial.

Havre, July 25.—Nineteen Austrian sailors who arrived here by La Bretagne Sunday were taken yesterday before a magistrate and confronted by four second class passengers, survivors of La Bourgogne, on charges of cruelty and brutality at the time of the collision between La Bourgogne and the British ship Cromartyshire, off Sable Island, on July 4. Although the evidence offered against them was very slight, six of the accused were held on remand. The others were discharged.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 25.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$3.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.50; city mills, extra, \$3.50. Rye flour moved slowly at \$3 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, July, 80¢; do, August, 79¢; do, September, 78¢. Corn quiet, but firm; No. 2 mixed, July, 38¢; do, August, 38¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 40¢. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 white, 32¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32¢. Hay firm for old; choice timothy, \$2.50 for large bales. Beef quiet; beef hams, \$2.50. Pork steady; family, \$2.50. Lard firm; western steamed, 6.85. Butter firm; western creamery, 14¢; do, factory, 14¢. Eggs, 18¢; imitation creamery, 12¢. New York dairy, 12¢. Fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 2¢. Do, wholesale, 2¢. Cheese firm; large, white, 7¢; small, white, 5¢; large, colored, 7¢; small, colored, 5¢. Light skims, 5¢; part skims, 4¢. Full skims, 2¢. Eggs steady. New York and Pennsylvania, 14¢. Western, fresh, 1¢.

Baltimore, July 25.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$3.20; do, extra, \$3.25; do, family, \$3.40; winter wheat, patent, \$4.00; spring do, \$4.75; spring do, straight, \$4.50. Wheat weak; spot and month, 74¢; August, 74¢; September, 73¢. Corn steady; No. 2 red, 34¢; southern, by sample, 33¢. Grain receipts dull and lower; corn to Liverpool, per bushel, 14¢. Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2¢. Sugar steady; granulated, 5.45¢. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 18¢. Do, imitation, 16¢. Do, lard, 14¢. Good lard, 12¢. Store packed, 10¢. Eggs firm; fresh, 12¢. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 8¢; medium, 8¢. Small, 5¢. Lettuce scarce at 60¢ per bushel. Whiskey at \$1.75 per gallon for finished goods in carloads; \$1.25 per gallon for jobbing lots.

East Liberty, Pa., July 25.—Cattle strong and higher on extras; extras, \$5.50; prime \$4.50; common, \$3.50. Hogs active; prime medium and best Yorkers, \$4.10; 4.15; heavy, \$4.00; pigs, as to quality, \$3.25. Grain receipts dull and lower; corn to Liverpool, per bushel, 14¢. Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2¢. Sugar steady; granulated, 5.45¢. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 18¢. Do, imitation, 16¢. Do, lard, 14¢. Good lard, 12¢. Store packed, 10¢. Eggs firm; fresh, 12¢. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 8¢; medium, 8¢. Small, 5¢. Lettuce scarce at 60¢ per bushel. Whiskey at \$1.75 per gallon for finished goods in carloads; \$1.25 per gallon for jobbing lots.

WAR BREVITIES.

Wednesday, July 26.

Food from the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is being distributed to the half starved people of Santiago.

The transport steamer Pennsylvania, sailed from San Francisco yesterday with nearly 1,500 volunteers for the Philippines.

The captured Spanish steamers Guido, Catalina, Miguel Jovar and Buena Ventura were conveyed to New York harbor by the gunboat Newport.

The Cubans expected to be given control of Santiago, and Garcia had appointed a Cuban named Castillo as governor of the city. They feel very bitter against Americans.

Thursday, July 27.

Many of the Spanish soldiers at Santiago are applying for American naturalization.

The 2,000,000 cartridges found in Santiago after the surrender do not fit the Mauser rifles.

Blanco denies that he authorized the surrender of Santiago, and General Toral may be court martialed.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived at Annapolis with 34 additional Spanish officers as prisoners.

The Cuban junta in New York denies the reports that Cuban soldiers oppose American authority in Santiago.

General Linares is vigorously denounced by Spaniards in Santiago for shifting the responsibility of surrendering the city upon Toral.

The British steamer Newfoundland was captured by the converted yacht Mayflower of Cienfuegos. She carried a cargo of supplies for Spanish troops.

Friday, July 28.

The work of removing submarine mines in Boston harbor is proceeding rapidly.

Admiral Dewey, it is believed, has determined upon the immediate bombardment and capture of Manila.

It is authoritatively announced in Washington that our government will always retain Porto Rico after its capture.

Admiral Cervera, it is asserted, has about decided never to return to Spain, but to take up a permanent residence in Boston.

At Corunna, Spain, many inhabitants are fleeing to the country, owing to the fear of bombardment by Watson's squadron.

Saturday, July 29.

Aguinaldo, the Philippines insurgent leader, has declared a dictatorship.

General Wood, Santiago's new military governor, has ordered all the shops to reopen.

The work of disembarking our troops at Manila was being rapidly pushed at latest accounts.

The Third Nebraska regiment, Colonel William J. Bryan, is encamped near Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieutenant Hobson arrived at Washington yesterday, and was most enthusiastically greeted.

Wine makers at Rheims, France, have presented our government with 1,219 bottles of champagne for wounded soldiers.

Another expedition for Manila, with 50 officers, 846 enlisted men, 10 civilians and arms and ammunition, left San Francisco today.

Spanish prisoners at Santiago will be landed by our government at Vigo, on the Atlantic coast, and Santander, on the Bay of Biscay.

Monday, July 25.

There appears to be great fear at the Spanish palace lest an attempt be made to poison the boy king.

Senor de Lome, formerly minister to the United States, says that now is the time for Spain to sue for peace.

Spain's queen regent has been most melancholy of late in consequence of the multiplication of bad news.

General Shafter, in an order just published, applauds the valor of his men and thanks them for their heroism.

Secretary Long has adopted the plan of Lieutenant Hobson for saving the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

The distribution of relief to the poor of Santiago is progressing favorably, and the greatest necessities have been relieved.

Cuban couriers report that General Luque, with 19,000 men, has abandoned Higuay, fearing an attack by the Americans.

Cubans at Santiago are securing signatures to a petition to President McKinley asking that they be given immediate control.

General King believes that General Merritt will be glad to have 50,000 men before he gets through with the Spaniards and insurgent leader Aguinaldo.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

A convention of representative men from all sections will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 19 and 20, to discuss our government's future policy.

The body of a well dressed young woman was found in the bushes at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The police are certain she was murdered, but so far have no view.

Louis Warner, fugitive bank president and manufacturer of Northampton, Mass., is under arrest at Louisville, charged with looting the Northampton bank of over \$600,000.

The mining town of Eveleth, Minn., is to be removed to the top of a mountain several thousand feet away from its present location, a vein of valuable iron ore having been discovered under it.

Our Santiago Casualties.

Washington, July 25.—General Shafter's official report to the war department of the casualties sustained by his corps in the battle of Santiago will be made public as soon as it can be prepared for publication. The recapitulation of the report shows that the total casualties were 1,585. Twenty-three officers and 205 enlisted men were killed, 80 officers and 1,203 men were wounded, and 31 men are "missing." The latter are undoubtedly dead.

Canada's New Governor General.

London, July 25.—The Earl of Minto has been appointed governor general of Canada in succession of the Earl of Aberdeen. Gilbert John Elliot, fourth Earl of Minto, was born in 1845, has been in the Scots Fusilier guards, was a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign, and commands the South of Scotland volunteers, with the rank of colonel. He is a Liberal, and retired from the army in 1870.