

EXTRA SESSION

Congress to Be Called When Spain Accepts Peace Terms.

LEGISLATION NEEDED

Provide For an Increase in the Peace Army.

DEMANDS ON THE SPANIARDS

Hold Cuba For the Cubans, But the Spanish Islands in the West Shall Become the Property of This Government—We Retain the Island of Guam, in the Ladrone Group, as a Coaling Station—We Will Have at Least a Coalition in the Philippines, and Probably More—No Demand For Money Indemnity.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Post today "President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States. It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The action of the president has been, however, to a situation which is entirely unnecessary. This situation can be explained in a few words.

Under the law which provides for the volunteer army that goes out of existence as soon as war ceases. When this law was passed it was not for a moment considered that after the war had ended, there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to life, fully 100,000 will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to contribute no less than 50,000 soldiers to Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico.

Under the law, as soon as hostilities the volunteer army is disbanded, the regular army goes back to its footing, thus leaving only 37,000 in the service. This is a total far small for the work that will be required. Consequently the aid of congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for war purposes. In addition to this, must be passed to meet the new demands of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

As eyes in official life were turned toward Madrid, for it was said that upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of peace, disposition was shown in some quarters to question the authority of the ambassador to act as he did in sending Spain. But it can again be said that, regardless of any technicalities, such as the absence of a sealed and delivered mail, which of course could not be here in the little time at hand, the president regarded M. Cambon as fully qualified to act as a representative of the Spanish government in negotiations, subject, of course, to almost all ministers or ambassadors in these days, to the referendum of the work accomplished by them and government they represent for approval.

In discussion turned on the nature of change made at the instance of Cambon in the list of American demands. It was contended in some quarters that no change had been made, others that an important modification had developed. As a matter of fact, as to the importance of this change there is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration upon it as inconsequential, and M. Cambon attaches importance to the demands of our government as sent to Ambassador Cambon were as follows:

Spain will be free from all control of Cuba and handed over to the United States for the establishment therein of a government in whatever way the United States may deem best.

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BOB EVANS' STANLITY.

The Iowa's Captain Vigorously Replies to a Newspaper Criticism.

New York, Aug. 2.—Following is a copy of a letter sent by Captain Evans on July 23 in reply to an article published by The Index, at Williamsport, Pa., praising Captain Philip, of the Texas, for his "after action prayer," and making contrast between Captain Philip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Captain Evans:

"I have never considered it necessary, and I am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary, to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We, each of us, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Captain Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did. It was simply a matter of taste.

"Now for myself. Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Viscaya had struck her colors and my crew had secured the guns the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said: 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanksgiving to Almighty God for our victory?' I said: 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for the purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battleship was steaming toward us from the east. My first duty was to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battleship, and I immediately made preparations to do so.

"When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the Viscaya to the number of 250. To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it. I do not know whether I shall stand with Captain Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the 2d of July was stung thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

JUAN DIAZ CAPTURED.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment Takes Possession.

Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas D. W. L., Aug. 2.—Colonel Hullings, with ten companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, has occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. The American flag was raised and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace. The people paraded the streets with an American flag made for the occasion. Colonel Hullings issued a proclamation saying that the personal rights and property would be respected.

General Brooke arrived Sunday evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the Nineteenth regular infantry arrived on the Cherokee.

Cable communication was opened on Sunday night, but the line will not be in full operation for several days.

It is reported that General Opega is on the way with a force of Spanish regulars to concentrate upon Albonito, northeast of Juana Diaz, on the road to San Juan. There may be some sharp fighting.

In spite of the brave words of the pronouncement of Captain General Macias Spanish power in Porto Rico is rapidly crumbling. Mr. P. C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan until war was declared, gives the following text of a dispatch received by him from a Spanish official in the northern part of the island:

"Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march, and we have no ammunition."

Mr. Hanna declines to give the name of his informant, but it is known that he has excellent secret sources of information.

GENERAL WHEELER'S FORCES

Will Soon Be Removed From Cuba to Montauk Point, L. I.

Washington, Aug. 2.—An experimental movement of troops is to be made within a few days from Santiago to Montauk Point, N. Y. As soon as the necessary transportation can be arranged for the main part of General Wheeler's division of cavalry, now at Santiago, it will be brought back to the United States. They will go into camp at Montauk Point, and will be kept there probably for some time. In the healthful and invigorating climate at Montauk the men are expected rapidly to recuperate from the results of their hardships in Cuba.

The troops that are to be brought back at this time have not been exposed to the fever infection, and, thus far, have suffered little from sickness. If the experiment should prove successful, and should the troops improve rapidly in condition, other parts of General Shafter's corps will be brought very soon to Montauk Point.

As soon as a sufficient number of the immune forces can be gotten to Santiago properly to garrison the city General Shafter's men will be moved back into the hills, where the sanitary conditions are much better than they are about Santiago. This movement will be preliminary to their return to the United States.

Spain Wants Further Explanation.

Madrid, Aug. 2.—The cabinet council sat yesterday afternoon and again for four hours in the evening, discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for "further explanation of some difficult points." When the replies are received the cabinet will reassemble. Senor Sagasta, the premier, confirms the report that some "modifications of the original terms have been obtained."

A Waste of Powder.

Santiago, Aug. 2.—A party of naval officers, anxious to see the effect of the four or five bombardments of the defenses of the harbor by the fleet under Admiral Sampson, made a two days' tour of the batteries. One of them made the following statement: "Over \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition thrown at the batteries defending Santiago harbor was absolutely harmless in its effect, so far as the reducing of the batteries was concerned."

OUR PHILIPPINES ALLIES

Uncle Sam's Troops Aid Insurgents in Defeating Spaniards.

AUGUSTI WANTS TO SURRENDER

If Spanish Troops May March Out With the Honors of War and Return to Spain, While Our Troops Protect Spaniards From Insurgents.

Hong Kong, Aug. 2.—News has been received here from Manila that the other day the American troops went to the assistance of the rebels, who had been expelled from their trenches by the Spaniards. The latter retired before the American advance. The rebels have been shelling Manila from four guns on the south side of the city.

Admiral Dewey has received word from Captain General Augusti that he is willing to surrender so soon as he can do so honorably. It is believed that he will make only a show of resistance. Admiral Dewey expects to take the city without losing a single man. Should Dewey and Merritt begin the attack Augusti will propose to capitulate on the following terms:

The Spanish troops to march out with the honors of war; the soldiers and officials to be permitted to return on parole to Spain, and an assurance to be given that the lives and property of Spaniards will be protected from natives.

The Spanish officer who reported in Manila the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was treated as a traitor and was threatened with death. While riding near Malate the other day General Anderson narrowly escaped being shot by the enemy. Concerning Aguinaldo, a Manila correspondent has written to United States Consul Wildman here as follows:

"I have not yet seen any reason to regret your prompt action in sending Aguinaldo here. Your wisdom in doing so was contested at the time, but the remarkable success of the rebel leader has proved that you were a good judge of human nature when you sized up Aguinaldo's capabilities."

The friction between Aguinaldo and his officers has reappeared, the latter taking offense at his assumption of the role of dictator. Mr. Wildman declares that his latest dispatches from Manila say that Germans are now giving less trouble. There was not much fighting last week. The chief topic of discussion is a report that Lecarda, Aguinaldo's principal secretary, has either deserted or been captured by the Spaniards.

When the French warship Pascal arrived at Manila the other day she neglected to salute the American flag until reminded of the oversight by Admiral Dewey. The latter says the health of his men has never been better since they have been on the Asiatic station.

HOBSON WITH HIS MOTHER.

A Pathetic Meeting and an Enthusiastic Welcome in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival in the United States from Santiago, is with his mother at Lithia Springs. The lieutenant reached Atlanta yesterday, and for several moments the naval hero was a busy man. He was kept shaking hands until each individual had been saluted. At Austell there was a call for the distinguished traveler to come to the platform, to which he responded.

When the train pulled up at the station at Lithia Springs, where the mob was waiting, a crowd of guests from the Sweet Water Park hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck, and for several moments rested her head upon his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

As she walked up the lane from the depot to the hotel leaning on the arm of her boy her face was aglow. The hotel parlors were decorated with beautiful flowers. Flags were draped over the portieres and the word "Welcome," made of green leaves, was spread over the door. A string band furnished music.

A public reception will be tendered Lieutenant Hobson tonight at the governor's mansion.

Employers Offer a Compromise. Panama, Ills., Aug. 2.—Developments pointing to a settlement of the miners' lockout existing here since April 1 were made known yesterday. After a conference with the owners of the Pana Coal company's mine, Frank Frorer and D. H. Herts, of Lincoln, and Superintendent Julius Broehl returned to Pana and summoned George G. Craven, president of the Miners' union, and submitted to him a proposition to open the Pana mine with union men, under union organization, granting the scale price for day labor and company men, and paying the miners for digging 30 cents, the company furnishing all supplies except powder. The proposition has been submitted to the men, and they have refused to accept, but it is believed the Pana company and the men will come to terms within a few days.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Daney Vaughn, fireman, and an unknown man were killed in a train wreck at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Monday.

Martin Thorn, the murderer of Guldenuppe, was electrocuted at Sing Sing Monday. He met death with bravado.

Frank Berry went fishing with dynamite at South Annyville township, Pa. The dynamite exploded and Berry was killed.

The announcement of the passage by congress of the Hawaiian annexation resolution was received with great rejoicing in Honolulu.

George Morris and daughter and Mrs. William Quackenbush and baby were killed by a train while crossing the railroad track in a carriage near Saratoga, N. Y.

The steamship Ardanhn arrived at New York with a fire in her cargo. When the fire was discovered it required the most heroic efforts to prevent the steers passengers from seizing the lifeboats and quitting the ship.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYCHING.

Negro Soldiers Held Back by a Determined Marshal.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—A serious riot was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon at Fort McPherson, and but for the prompt arrival of the corporal of the guard and a large squad of men, together with the assistance of Marshal Ryan, of Oakland, one man would in all probability have been lynched by an infuriated mob of soldiers. A fight took place between a negro named McGinnis and one of the negro soldiers stationed at the post, in which the latter was dangerously if not fatally cut.

After the cutting a crowd of negro soldiers made for McGinnis, who immediately fled to a house and crawled under a bed. The crowd, which by this time numbered nearly a thousand, surrounded the house. A number of the soldiers entered, and discovering McGinnis under the bed pulled him out and began beating him. Lieutenant Hill, with a large squad of men, arrived on the scene, and entering by way of a window attempted to rescue the negro. McGinnis made a dash for liberty, but was met at the front door by Marshal Ryan, who caught him.

When the crowd saw McGinnis on the porch of the house an effort was made to take him from the marshal, and for a time it looked as though they would make good their threat. The marshal drew his revolver and held the crowd back until help arrived.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S MODESTY.

The Santiago Victor's Response to a Letter of Congratulation.

Indianapolis, Aug. 2.—Shortly after the great naval victory of Santiago, in which Cervera's fleet was pursued and destroyed by the American vessels of war under Commodore Schley, Captain John Schley, a cousin of the commodore, wrote a letter of congratulation upon the victory won. Yesterday he received a reply, which in part is as follows:

"The victory was the joint product of everyone fortunate enough to be engaged, and I ought rather to thank you in their name than to appropriate the congratulations to myself. Surely it was large enough to win laurels for all, and I assume no other pride in it than the lucky place of this ship in the line where the first heavy assault was made, and afterward by her speed and her direction to keep in the scrap."

"The sweetest thought and the greatest satisfaction comes from the fact that our conduct that day has won the people's love and earned the nation's admiration. It is this which encourages us in the public defence, no matter at what risk to ourselves. If it secures peace to our beloved land and permits us to return soon to our loved ones and to our people our efforts were well directed."

Famine Threatens Havana.

London, Aug. 2.—The Havana correspondent of the Times, in a letter dated July 5, describes a condition of "growing indignation." He says: "Though Havana is still quiet, extraordinarily, ominously quiet, as a calm before a storm, there is an ever increasing feeling against the government's deceit in hiding the truth and spreading false news, apparently with the purpose of leaving the people to the mercy of their enemies. Famine is slowly tightening its bands. The bulk of the population would already have starved but for the supplies of mangoes, pineapples and bananas. The death rate is extraordinarily high. In some settlements half the recontractors have died since war was declared."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—Flour weak; winter superfine, new, \$2.15@2.20; Pennsylvania roller, clear, new, \$2.25@2.50; city mills, extra, new, \$2.75@3. Rye flour moved slowly at \$3 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat slow; No. 2 red, spot, 70¢@71¢; do. August, 67¢@68¢; do. September, 68¢@69¢; Corn slow; No. 2 mixed, August, 27¢@28¢; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 27¢@28¢; Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 white, old, 34¢; No. 1 white, clipped, old, 34¢@35¢; Hay dull; choice timothy, \$12@12.50 for large bales. Beef firm; beef hams, \$22.50@23. Pork firm; family, \$13. Lard easy; western steamed, \$5.70. Butter very firm; western creamery, 16¢@17¢; do. factory, 16¢@17¢; Eggs, 18¢; imitation creamery, 15¢@16¢; New York dairy, 15¢@16¢; do. creamery, 14¢@15¢; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 22¢@23¢; do. wholesale, 21¢; Cheese steady; large, white, 7¢; small, white, 8¢; large, colored, 7¢; small, colored, 8¢; light skims, 6¢@6½¢; part skims, 5¢@5½¢; full skims, 7¢@7½¢; Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 14¢@15¢; western, fresh, 14¢.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—Flour quiet; western superfine, \$2.50@2.60; do. extra, \$3.15@3.35; do. family, \$3.90@4.20; winter wheat, patent, \$4.00@4.65; spring wheat, patent, \$4.00@4.65; Wheat easy; spot, 70¢@71¢; month, 69¢@69½¢; September, 68¢@69¢; steamer milled, 67¢@68¢; southern, white and yellow, 67¢@68¢; Oats firm; No. 2 white, 33¢@34¢; No. 2 mixed, 31¢@32¢; Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 46¢; No. 2 western, 46¢. Hay firm for the better grades; No. 1 timothy, \$12@12.50. Grain freights inactive; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3d., August; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2s. 9d., August; 2s. 9d., 2d., September. Sugar strong; granulated, 5.45¢; Butter steady; fancy creamery, 19¢@20¢; do. imitation, 17¢; do. lard, 14¢@15¢; Egg steady; fresh, 12¢; Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 8¢@8½¢; do. medium, 7¢@7½¢; do. small, 6¢@6½¢. Lettuce, 50¢ per bushel.

1898 AUGUST 1898

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon	1 11:25 p.m.	New Moon	17 5:50 a.m.
First Quarter	9 1:28 p.m.	First Quarter	24 3:40 p.m.

GREAT BISMARCK DEAD.

Eminent German Succumbs at His Castle in Friedrichshuhe.

A SEVERE DEATH STRUGGLE.

His Last Words, Addressed to His Daughter, the Countess Von Rantzau, Were "Thanks, My Child"—Will Be Buried on a Hill Near the Castle.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck died at his castle at Friedrichshuhe shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday night.

On Tuesday evening an improvement set in in the prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last, and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately.

His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory during Friday and Saturday morning. He read the papers and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took lunch, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

When Dr. Schweninger arrived at Friedrichshuhe railway station shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday evening the two Counts Von Rantzau were waiting.



THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

with a carriage, and the physician was driven furiously to the castle, where he found the prince already unconscious.

According to an unofficial account the death agony was prolonged. The prince died without taking leave of the family. For fully an hour he suffered terrible difficulty in breathing, and his groans were fearful to bear during the death struggle. His powerful constitution fought to the last. The family, gathered in an adjoining room, was plunged into the very anguish of grief by the moans from the death chamber. The despair was intensified by Dr. Schweninger's absence, although medical art was unavailing. The only consolation was that the prince was unconscious during the last two hours. Dr. Schweninger was in time only to afford some relief in the final moments.

The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess Von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child!" The prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful. It is remarked that his head remained warm for an unusually long time.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CAREER.

The Iron Chancellor Who Was Responsible For Germany's Greatness. Prince Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen was born of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815. He was created a count Sept. 16, 1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck in March, 1871. He was educated at the universities of Göttingen and Griefswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became, in 1846, a member of the provincial diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defense of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia in the diet of the old German bund at Frankfurt. Austria was then all powerful in the German bund. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austrian intrigue at Frankfurt was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts.

Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1850, and held that position until 1852. In May, 1852, he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made first minister of the Prussian crown. Within the next ten years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire and created the new German empire. He remodeled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe.

In 1868 Bismarck withdrew for some time from public life. He returned to the scene of his activity in 1871, when he was appointed

was in power again before the end of the year. Then came the Franco-German war of 1870, and after a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count Von Moltke, King William was able, through his chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant.

Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the congress of Berlin in 1878 and 1880, and the colonial conference of 1884.

Prince Bismarck took a prominent part in connection with the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German powers.

The reported resignation of Bismarck as Prussian prime minister and counselor was announced in February, 1890, but did not actually occur until March 17 of that year, when divergence of opinion between him and the emperor led to his retirement. His departure from Berlin was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

Since then Prince Bismarck has resided at his country seat, and as many of his utterances have hardly displayed that command over his feelings which might have been expected, especially in the earlier months after his retirement, considerable friction existed between him and the emperor.

In 1893, however, the prince fell seriously ill, and the emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy, and offered him the use of his castles to assist his convalescence. This offer the prince gratefully and gracefully declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the emperor served to make very manifest the desire of the German people for a reconciliation. This desire was granted in 1895. The emperor sent a present of wine to Friedrichshuhe, and an autograph letter congratulating the prince on his recovery from an attack of influenza. Prince Bismarck at once responded to this gracious advance by going to Berlin and paying his first visit to the emperor since he had left office. The emperor afterward returned the visit at Friedrichshuhe.

WAR BREVITIES.

Wednesday, July 27.

Dr. Gutieras, the yellow fever expert, declares that yellow fever is spreading at Jaraguá.

Mr. Louis Kempner has been appointed postmaster at Santiago by Postmaster General Smith.

General Fred Grant's brigade has arrived at Newport News from Chickamauga Park, en route to Porto Rico.

Arrangements have been perfected for registering all New York soldiers in the field, so that they may vote in state elections.

An "official" report from Havana tells of the repulse of a landing force from an American ship at Bahía Honda, 13 Americans being killed.

Thursday, July 28.

Admiral and Mrs. McNair banqueted Admiral Cervera and other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis.

Admiral Miller sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu yesterday on the United States steamer Philadelphia.

The men of the Fifth Illinois volunteers, after being ordered to start for Porto Rico from Chickamauga, were recalled, and there is almost a mutiny.

During the night miscreants at Wilkesbarre, Pa., substituted a Spanish flag for the Stars and Stripes on a school house. The Spanish flag was taken down and torn to shreds.

Friday, July 29.

Camara's fleet of Spanish war vessels is again at Cadiz.

Spanish prisoners of war at Portsmouth, N. H., were paid off yesterday with money sent by Admiral Cervera. They received from \$4 to \$10 each.

An expedition under General Brooke and Haines left Newport News yesterday and today. The expedition includes Pennsylvania infantry, artillery and cavalry.

As soon as possible the men of Shafter's army, except such immunes as may be required for garrison duty, will be removed to a healthy camp at Montauk Point, L. I.

Saturday, July 30.

The seventh expedition for Manila left San Francisco yesterday on the steamer St. Paul.

Business men in Santiago, fearing that Cubans may be given control, refuse to invest their money in enterprises.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, protests against landing sick soldiers from Cuba at Fort Monroe, fearing a yellow fever epidemic.

The Portland (Ore.) chamber of commerce adopted resolutions demanding the retention by this government of the Philippine islands.

A war correspondent just returned from Santiago declares that yellow fever germs were carried to our soldiers by Cuban refugees who rode in army ambulances subsequently occupied by our wounded.

Monday, Aug. 1.

Many Spanish soldiers in Porto Rico are voluntarily surrendering to the Americans.

Major General Wade has been ordered to lead an entire army division from Chickamauga to Porto Rico.

At Yauco, Porto Rico, natives began looting the houses of Spaniards but were stopped by order of General Henry.

The battleship Texas arrived at New York to repair damages received in the fight with Cervera's fleet. She was wildly greeted.

A proposed review of the troops at Camp Alger by the president and cabinet has been abandoned, owing to illness in the camp.

Owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever at Camp Alger, especially among Pennsylvania troops, there is talk of moving the camp to Sea Girt, N. J.

When our troops entered Yauco, Porto Rico, they were enthusiastically greeted by the people and an address from the alcalde, who issued a proclamation "Yauco, United States