

# FREEDOM'S FLAG WAVES OVER CUBA.

## SPANIARDS FLED.

The Battleship Oregon Effects the First Successful Landing of American Troops—The Fortifications Burned at Guantanamo.

The banner that makes tyranny tremble, the stars and stripes of the great American Republic, are now floating from a Spanish flag staff on the island of Cuba. Oppression and cruelty cannot long reign where that emblem waves, and in a few days, when the great American cohorts have landed on Cuban soil, the tyrants' murderous clutch will have been removed.

Six hundred marines effected a landing last Saturday at Guantanamo, and are now encamped about the smoking ruins of the Spanish fortifications which the valiant enemy hastily deserted when they saw the approach of the men whose soldierly qualities they had so much despised.

To Captain Clark and the battleship Oregon belongs the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore Saturday morning and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines. These, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington, arrived at 3 o'clock, and within half an hour they had



CAPT. CLARK

The commander of the Oregon who last week conducted the first successful landing of troops on Cuban soil.

buried the buildings of the Spanish camp and had set fire to the miserable little village which crouched on the beach under the hilltop of Guantanamo.

The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards, but not one landed, and no Americans were injured.

The marines found evidence of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks, and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet of Santiago. The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime scouring the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the southwest side of the island and troops can be landed at will.

Guantanamo is but 40 miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid anchorage for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Report here has it that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday, and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti. She was interrupted by the work by shells from the shore, but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

Sunday a number of Sampson's war ships sailed for Guantanamo. The new station secured in Cuba last Friday when 800 American marines were landed.

In securing possession of Guantanamo harbor, Admiral Sampson obtained the terminus of the French cable line which places him in direct communication with Washington.

Twenty thousand troops would have been on Cuban soil by this time, had not some ships been reported to Washington that a Spanish fleet was seen near Havana. Orders immediately came from naval headquarters to hold the ships at Tampa.

## POSTOFFICE FOR CUBA.

Another Will be Established on the Philippine Islands.

The Postoffice Department will extend its service to Cuba in one direction and to the Philippines in another. The Cuban postoffice is called "New York Military Station No. 1," and is under the supervision of the Postmaster at New York. Louis R. Kempner has charge of the money branch of the service in Cuba, and Eben Brewer, of Erie, has control of the work in Cuba. The Philippine station is placed in charge of the Postmaster at San Francisco, who will appoint an expert money order clerk for that place. F. W. Velle, assistant superintendent of railway mail service of Oregon, has been detailed to have charge of other branches of the service. The Philippines are termed in the orders, "San Francisco Military Station No. 1."

## The Busy German Emperor.

The mass of work which Emperor William does can be judged by the figures of last year, just issued from the Chamberlain's office. His Majesty received 1,026 immediate reports, gave 751 decisions, signed 822 Cabinet orders, appointments and other documents, 5,367 reports were presented to him personally, while the Civil Cabinet dealt with 50,000 documents addressed to the Emperor and about 400 letters or telegrams were received daily by the Emperor.

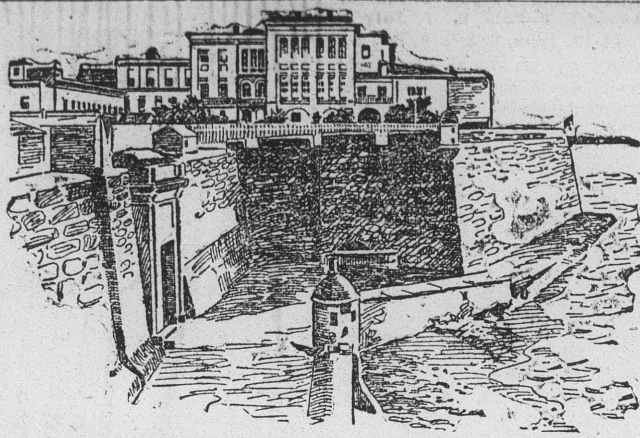
## CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The war revenue bill passed congress last Friday.

It is reported that the President favors the permanent occupation of the Philippines.

Secretary Alger has accepted the service of the American National Red Cross as auxiliary to the army hospital services.

The government expects that \$15,000,000 in gold from the Klondike will be received in this country during July and August.



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE AND AN ANGLE OF THE SAN JUAN FORTIFICATIONS REDUCED BY ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET.

It is President McKinley's intention to land troops in Puerto Rico within a few days. As is generally believed, Spain will shortly sue for peace, and then the United States will not be able to hold Puerto Rico as indemnity, unless she has troops on the island.

A United States expedition can land where it pleases in Puerto Rico, except in the neighborhood of San Juan. The best harbor in Porto Rico is Guanama, west of Ponce and south of San Juan. The roads between Guanama and San Juan, as everywhere in Puerto Rico, are excellent, and troops with supplies could be moved about the island readily. The American fleet should finish the work Admiral Sampson started last month and batter down Morro and San Carlos. The occupation of San Juan would end the war in Puerto Rico, for the Spaniards could not make a stand anywhere else.

After the fleet had silenced the forts the harbor may be countermined and troops with supplies could be moved about the island readily. As the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are thoroughly disaffected, the American troops would not be required to subdue the country. The people generally would welcome the United States soldiers. Puerto Rico has not been ravaged by war. Horses, cattle and all food supplies are abundant, and, although there is no railroad system, the first-class carriage route make communication with all parts of the island easy. It would be a pity to destroy San Juan, which is a fine town, with nicely paved streets, wider than those of old Havana.

## OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Admiral Sampson has received orders to attack Puerto Rico.

Over half the bakeries in Havana are closed because of a scarcity of flour.

Again it is said that the Spanish reserve squadron will sail for Cuba in a few days.

The navy department has received 50 designs for the sword to be presented Admiral Dewey.

Blanco reports that 1,500 Americans were killed during the recent bombardment of Santiago.

Fifty thousand light weight uniforms have been contracted for by the government at New York.

Six more ships were chartered last Wednesday to convey troops from San Francisco to the Philippines.

The United States government will make an attempt to raise the Spanish ships sunk by Dewey at Manila.

The United States cruiser St. Louis captured a merchantman belonging to Spain just out of Kingston last week.

The president may appoint the son of Capt. Gridley, the late commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship, to a cadetship at Annapolis.

Several American warships last week bombarded Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railroad line to Santiago de Cuba.

Practically all the officers needed on the first call for troops have been selected, but none have yet been selected for troops on the second call.

The guns are being removed from the Spanish ships bottled up in Santiago harbor and are being used to strengthen the land defenses.

With reference to the sinking of the Merrimac, Spaniards say the blockading of a port with sunken vessels is contrary to international law.

The great speed of the United States cruiser Yale saved her from capture by the Spanish ship, the Alfonso XIII, recently. The Yale was on scout duty off the Cuban coast.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk during the bombardment of Santiago last Monday. She was an unarmored, single screw, steel cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement.

Ship owners have combined against the United States government. They will not charter their vessels for use as transports but want to sell them at a high price to the government.

Blanco has telegraphed Madrid that he must be supplied with Spanish provisions for the starving troops in Havana.

Dispatch boats report that early in the week an American cruiser shelled a train conveying troops near Santiago. The train was wrecked by the shots and many soldiers killed and injured.

The government now has enough ships under charter in southern waters to carry about 40,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico, and the question of transportation has been practically settled.

All negotiations for a foreign loan on the part of Spain have failed. The Bank of Spain will now supply the government from its cash on hand to pay for war stores and ammunition.

It is reported that Commodore Schley's fleet had a narrow escape from destruction last week. A man pretending to be a friendly pilot was discovered to be a Spaniard, and who had intended conducting the ships over the treacherous mines in Santiago harbor.

The auxiliary cruiser Vixen has landed for the insurgents at Aserrado, a few miles west of Santiago, 400 rifles, 60,000 rounds of ammunition and five tons of provisions. The Spanish cavalry attempted to prevent the landing of the supplies, but were shelled and driven off. The Vixen's shells did great execution.

The Palma mounted rifles were organized at New York last Tuesday by Col. George M. Barbour. There are 400 men in the company and 300 more will be enrolled. The rifles will depart for Washington on June 20. After a stay of 24 hours they will proceed to Cuba, where they will be attached to the regular army of the Cuban republic.

The government is still looking for boats to charter as transports for troops to Manila.

The American ships threw 1,600 projectiles into the forts at Santiago during the bombardment.

Lieut. Edward W. Sturdy of the coller Brutus left San Francisco for the Philippines.

D. Bullard, a volunteer, discharged for disability, committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago.

Blanco has cabled Madrid that 11 American merchantmen conveying troops have arrived before Santiago.

The Spaniards admit that the bombardment of Santiago last Monday was destructive and that 21 soldiers were killed.

Spaniards having in their possession charts of New York harbor were arrested as spies and imprisoned last week.

It is accepted as a fact that Havana is to be burned before surrendering. The Spaniards at any price that can be obtained for it.

The troops at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., from Missouri and Kansas, were too free with their revolvers and have been disarmed.

Should the war continue any length of time, then will Andrew Carnegie fit out a regiment of Scotchmen uniformed in the Highland fashion and to bear his name.

Starvation in the city of Havana grows more apparent. One who dines at a restaurant is always besieged by beggars. Often they snatch the food from his table.

The steamer Belgic which arrived at San Francisco a few days ago reports having seen the cruiser Charleston at Honolulu. The Charleston is now on her way to Manila to relieve Dewey.

The municipal fire companies of Havana, well armed, act as General Blanco's bodyguard. The Captain General continues his appeals to the insurgents to join Spain against the United States.

Gen. Miles has secured important documents relating to the position of Spanish troops in Cuba. These papers were taken from the body of a courier slain during a recent skirmish with Cuban rebels.

The Chicago presbytery, at a special meeting, passed a resolution asking Mayor Harrison to have the police remove from a number of Chicago bill boards signs that read as follows: "To hell with Spain, remember the Maine."

The Bethlehem, Pa., Iron company Wednesday night finished and shipped to Fortress Monroe four breech-loading rifles, weighing 215,000 pounds, and four turret plates and hatch covers for the battleship Kearsarge, to Newport News, weighing 40 tons.

The Spanish bark Maria Dolores was captured by the cruiser Minneapolis and brought to Charleston, S. C. There were 11 Spaniards on board, who at one time became troublesome, and the guards were ordered to shoot the first one who rebelled. The bark carried 500 tons of fuel intended for Spanish warships.

The torpedo boat Winslow, so badly injured during the action at Cardenas on May 11, will require a thorough overhauling before she will be ready for service.

All negotiations for a foreign loan on the part of Spain have failed. The Bank of Spain will now supply the government from its cash on hand to pay for war stores and ammunition.

It is reported that Commodore Schley's fleet had a narrow escape from destruction last week. A man pretending to be a friendly pilot was discovered to be a Spaniard, and who had intended conducting the ships over the treacherous mines in Santiago harbor.

The auxiliary cruiser Vixen has landed for the insurgents at Aserrado, a few miles west of Santiago, 400 rifles, 60,000 rounds of ammunition and five tons of provisions. The Spanish cavalry attempted to prevent the landing of the supplies, but were shelled and driven off. The Vixen's shells did great execution.

The Palma mounted rifles were organized at New York last Tuesday by Col. George M. Barbour. There are 400 men in the company and 300 more will be enrolled. The rifles will depart for Washington on June 20. After a stay of 24 hours they will proceed to Cuba, where they will be attached to the regular army of the Cuban republic.

# FIRST LAND ENGAGEMENT IN CUBA.

## FOUR MARINES KILLED.

Troops Landed at Guantanamo Bay Fight the Enemy for Thirteen Hours—Spanish Loss is Considerable.

Four American soldiers, the first slain in a land battle during the present war, were killed in a conflict with Spanish troops last Saturday at Guantanamo.

Last Friday 800 marines from the transport Panther landed at this place under the command of Col. R. W. Huntington.

Saturday while encamped upon the hillside and guarding the deserted cable station they were attacked by Spanish regulars. The fighting was continuous for 13 hours, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York and he entered the service since the war began. He was a popular officer.

The others killed are Sergeant Charles H. Smith, of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass.

The Spaniards' loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable.

The ships threw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards. At all resembled a transformation scene at the harbor.

Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of the carbine along the edge of the camp ridge or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Shortly after midnight came the rain attack. The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body, and broke before they were one-third of the way up the hill; but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand-to-hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers.

Three Spaniards got through the ore formation to the edge of the camp. Colonel Jose Campina, the Cuban guide, discharged his revolver, and they turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter skelter down the reverse side of the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan and both dropped. A second bullet struck Gibbs in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

Another American victory.

Five Ships Bombard the Fortifications at Caimanera. Spaniards Forced to Retreat.

A great battle has taken place at Caimanera, in the bay of Guantanamo. At half past five Tuesday morning five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortifications of the town.

On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire from the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed, and a great majority of the shots proved effective. The Spaniards were forced to abandon

their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper.

The commander of the district issued orders to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced the entrance of the bay of Guantanamo, and according to the latest advices from Caimanera it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces there.

Witnessed the Manila Fight.

Four Men Arrive at San Francisco Having Taken Part in Dewey's Great Victory.

Among the passengers who arrived at St. Francisco on the Belgic Tuesday from Hong Kong were four men who participated in the fight of Manila Bay on May 1. They are Paymaster G. A. Loud of the dispatch boat McCulloch; Dr. Charles P. Kindelberger, surgeon of the Olympia; Ralph Phelps, secretary to the captain of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, gunner of the Boston.

They left Manila on May 5. Dr. Kindelberger and gunner Evans are going home on account of expiration of their sea time. Paymaster Loud and Mr. Phelps are here on business, and will return to the McCulloch. They all speak of the valor and determination of their opponents in the battle of Manila. They say that the Spaniards fought bravely even after the last vestige of hope had gone, and stayed by their guns as long as they could be used.

One Seaman Injured.

During the bombardment of Santiago Monday two American ships were struck by Spanish shells. The damage done was slight. A shell burst over the Sweeney and Wm. Rose, a seaman, was struck in the leg by a flying fragment. His injury is not serious. The other hit was on the Massachusetts. Her military mast was struck, but the damage done did not amount to much.

Gold Bullion to be Coined.

Secretary Gage sent to the house a recommendation for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the payment of wages of workmen and the contingent expenses at the mints in coining gold and subsidiary silver during the next fiscal year, together with an elaborate statement of the gold bullion now in the treasury and the need for its conversion for prompt uses. The appropriation is to enable the mints to convert a large part of the gold bullion now on hand.

# A GREAT ARMY.

## Twenty-Seven Thousand Men Go to Plant the Stars and Stripes at Santiago—Gen. Shafter is Command.

The transports with troops for Cuba which have been reported leaving Tampa about as frequently as the second Spanish squadron has left Cadiz for the last two weeks, has now positively sailed.

The first division of the army of invasion started from Tampa Sunday for Key West, which was reached Monday. The fleet of 32 transport boats will be met by the convoy of 12 naval vessels, and will, it is believed, make a speedy start for Cuba.

It was a mighty procession that swept out of Tampa bay and started gallantly across the waters; a steady

Procession, too, moving along in column, as well aligned and as steadily as a regiment of soldiers on land.

The people of Tampa and the soldiers left behind had looked to the water-front. From the transports came cheer after cheer, shouts were taken up from one vessel to another, and then songs that rolled along the line like an almost ceaseless echo. At last the signal, "Up anchor," was floated from the mast of the flagship.

"Eight knots an hour," said the signals. The boats were ranged in a double column, as close as safety would permit, but with allowance for plenty of steeerage way.

There was more or less confusion in the bay, owing to the great number of craft, and this was responsible for a very serious accident that came near sending the transport Florida to the bottom with all its cargo of human freight. As it is, the ship is disabled and will not go into dry dock for repairs.

The loss of the Florida will be seriously felt in the transportation of troops to Cuba.

The infantry consists of twenty-seven regiments, sixteen regulars and eleven volunteers, as follows:

Of the regular regiments, the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

Gen. Shafter is in chief command of the force, which is conveyed by the battleship Indiana, and the gunboat Helena with the training ship Hancock, as Gen. Shafter's floating home.

Of the volunteer regiments there were the Seventy-first New York, Thirty-second Michigan, First and Fifth Ohio, Second New York, First District of Columbia, Fifth Maryland, One Hundredth and Fifty-seventh Indiana and the Third Pennsylvania.

The total infantry force is 21,000 men. In addition there are a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery.

The transports are due at Santiago in a few days and shortly it is expected at Washington, the stars and stripes will float over Santiago de Cuba.

The harbor of Guantanamo is a fine base of land and sea operations. It is capacious and has a feet of water. The land approaches are not so precipitous as at Santiago de Cuba. The low-lying hills can be easily crossed with trains of siege guns, and there are level roads to Santiago 33 miles distant, where a few mountain peaks beyond the reach of the fleet, will be taken to an eminence commanding the city and the Spanish ships.

The Spaniards made but slight defense against the bombardment. Their batteries were silenced Tuesday by the Marblehead in a few minutes' firing at 4,000 yards. A small Spanish gunboat ran away. The Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee hold the harbor, waiting to land marines. The bay of Guantanamo has been done well. Daily and nightly ships patrol the 30 miles of coast, within easy gun range of the shore.

Would Favor an Alliance for Peace.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, M. P., for Montrosebury, speaking at Leeds recently and referring to the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said that he did not like a word of all the "gumbo" talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects, unless she secured an alliance with Germany or America.

England's naval power is gigantic, her financial resources and credit are firmer than ever," said Mr. Morley, "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. But we do not want an alliance for the purpose of menace and war."

Whiskey Sellers Heavily Fined.

The raids upon the whiskey sellers at Camp Alger, Va., continue. Campbell, the man from whom the Government rented this ground, has been fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months in jail by the Justice of the Peace at Falls Church, for illegally selling liquor. He will appeal from this rather curious sentence by a Justice.

The jail at Fairfax Court House is full of blacks and whites, huddled in one big steel cage, charged with bringing liquor into camp. The stuff runs from moonshine applejack of the convulsive order to pure vitriol. The fines run from \$50 to \$200.

Thought Evans Wanted to Surrender.

The officers and crews of the American fleet are laughing over an amusing mistake made by the Spaniards last Monday. They saw something white flying from the battleship Iowa, and believing that vessel wished to surrender, a Spanish officer came out in a launch, under a flag of truce, and boarded the Iowa. He stated his mission and was politely informed that the Spaniards were mistaken. The object which caused the Spaniards so much trouble was Capt. "Bob" Evans' shirt.

MANILA NEWS.

Eighteen hundred Spaniards have fallen into the hands of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader at Manila. He has also secured 4,000 rifles and 6 field guns.

Sympathizers of the Philippine rebels at Singapore serenaded United States Consul Pratt one night recently. They thanked the United States for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey.

The American consul at Odessa was requested by Russian authorities to issue papers permitting vessels to land at the Philippines. The consul is a recognition of Russia of America's new Eastern possessions.

France Praises America.

The "Aurore, a Paris newspaper, in an editorial dealing with the war, says:

"The hour of punishment for the torturers of Montjuich, the oppressors of Cuba and the Philippines, the assassins of Rizal and Maceo has come. The deliberation of the American operations at Santiago shows praiseworthy and novel features of a democratic war which wishes to sacrifice a minimum of human lives, and when it strikes, strikes once for all. The United States, in this quarrel, has deserved well of civilization."

Thought Evans Wanted to Surrender.

The officers and crews of the American fleet are laughing over an amusing mistake made by the Spaniards last Monday. They saw something white flying from the battleship Iowa, and believing that vessel wished to surrender, a Spanish officer came out in a launch, under a flag of truce, and boarded the Iowa. He stated his mission and was politely informed that the Spaniards were mistaken. The object which caused the Spaniards so much trouble was Capt. "Bob" Evans' shirt.

MANILA NEWS.

Eighteen hundred Spaniards have fallen into the hands of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader at Manila. He has also secured 4,000 rifles and 6 field guns.

Sympathizers of the Philippine rebels at Singapore serenaded United States Consul Pratt one night recently. They thanked the United States for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey.

The American consul at Odessa was requested by Russian authorities to issue papers permitting vessels to land at the Philippines. The consul is a recognition of Russia of America's new Eastern possessions.

France Praises America.

The "Aurore, a Paris newspaper, in an editorial dealing with the war, says:

"The hour of punishment for the torturers of Montjuich, the oppressors of Cuba and the Philippines, the assassins of Rizal and Maceo has come. The deliberation of the American operations at Santiago shows praiseworthy and novel features of a democratic war which wishes to sacrifice a minimum of human lives, and when it strikes, strikes once for all. The United States, in this quarrel, has deserved well of civilization."

# MANILA IN THE HANDS OF REBELS.

## FORCED TO SURRENDER.

Spaniards Made a Fierce Resistance but Their Marksmanship Was Poor—Gen. Augusti Makes a Hopeless Report to Spain.

A report has reached Hong Kong that Manila has fallen. It is said to be now occupied by the Philippine insurgents, commanded by General Aguinaldo.

The rebel Junta and wealthy Philippine Islanders resident are jubilant over the news. The United States consulate has been crowded all day.

The American consul, Mr. Wildman, has been the recipient of hundreds of congratulations. The Junta gives him almost as much credit for the reported capture of Manila as they give to General Aguinaldo himself, since Mr. Wildman has been their unwavering champion, and has advised in all their plans.

Consul Wildman does not credit the report that Manila has been actually occupied yet, but he believes that it will be in a few days.

The Spaniards have been fighting desperately, but their marksmanship is poor, and they have lost heavily.

The following communication from Captain General Augusti, dated at Manila, June 3, has been published at Madrid:

"The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country, and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The Province of Cavite has completely rebelled; and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous bands.

"A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy from invading the Province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Laguna and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

"I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance; but I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have already been many desertions. Back and forth have already been seized by the enemy.

"The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I cannot count upon the support of the country, the force at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies."

FORTS DEMOLISHED.

Admiral Sampson's Ships Now Await the Troops Which Will Take Possession of Cuba.

The navy now at Santiago de Cuba awaits the army. The fighting ships of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have battered down the coast defenses of Southern Cuba, and have sealed up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel at its entrance, where the guns of the fleet cover unceasingly. Scout boats, running under the shadows of El Morro, have cut the Haitian cable, and now hold 35 miles of the coast east of Santiago de Cuba, including Guantanamo harbor. Under the cover of the guns of the fleet, Eastern Cuba may be safely invested by land and sea. Admiral Cervera's fleet annihilated and the Spanish resources and credit are firmer than ever," said Mr. Morley, "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. But we do not want an alliance for the purpose of menace and war."

Whiskey Sellers Heavily Fined.

The raids upon the whiskey sellers at Camp Alger, Va., continue. Campbell, the man from whom the Government rented this ground, has been fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months in jail by the Justice of the Peace at Falls Church, for illegally selling liquor. He will appeal from this rather curious sentence by a Justice.

The jail at Fairfax Court House is full of blacks and whites, huddled in one big steel cage, charged with bringing liquor into camp. The stuff runs from moonshine applejack of the convulsive order to pure vitriol. The fines run from \$50 to \$200.

Thought Evans Wanted to Surrender.

The officers and crews of the American fleet are laughing over an amusing mistake made by the Spaniards last Monday. They saw something white flying from the battleship Iowa, and believing that vessel wished to surrender, a Spanish officer came out in a launch, under a flag of truce,