SPAIN ENTERS NO OBJECTIONS.

TERMS APPROVED.

The Reply to the President Accepts the Peace Conditions Imposed by the United States—Peace Commission Will be Named This Week.

Spain has submitted to America's terms regarding peace. The cabinet council at Madrid terminated last Saturday, after having completely approved the reply to the United States, which accept the American conditions.

Immediately after the formal acceptance of his terms by Spain, the President will probably arrange for an armistice pending negotiations.

In its final form, as carefully revised by the Foreign Minister and reapproved by Queen and Cabinet, it

PRIME MINISTER SAGASTA.

accepts without discussion the four preliminary conditions of peace imposed by the United States. But care is taken to explain that Spain gives way to the force of events, again asserting that she had neither sought nor done anything to provoke the war, into which she was driven by the conduct of America.

The President and his Cabinet have decided that the United States shall not assume any part of the Cuban debt, and will not permit the Republic of Cuba to assume any of it. Spain can, of course, bring the matter before the Peace Commission, but the representatives of the United States will be instructed to oppose any plan to saddle the debt upon this country or the new Republic.

Of the $550,000,000 indebtedness for which Cuba is given as security, all is held in Spain but $20,000,000, in the hands of French syndicates.

The President has acted on the assumption that the money was contracted for by Spain to carry on the war in Cuba and against the United States, and that, in consequence, this Government should not be expected to pay any part of it. The portion of it expended in improving Cuba, the President believes, has been repaid by the oppressive taxation which Spain has levied on the residents of Cuba.

American speculators who have purchased Spanish bonds at 25 cents on the dollar are endeavoring to persuade the administration to take up their cause.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, have declined to act as Peace Commissioners for the United States. Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and a recognized authority on international law; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, and ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney will probably be among the men selected for Commissioners.

Major Morrison, judge advocate general of the army, summarizes as follows, the steps likely to be taken in peace negotiations between the United States and Spain:

First—The President and the government at Madrid will agree upon an armistice for the cessation of hostilities.

Second—This agreement to suspend war pending the drafting of the treaty will be communicated by both governments to their armies in the field as speedily as possible.

Third—Until commanding generals are officially notified they will proceed according to their orders.

Fourth—The United States can continue to send troops to Porto Rico or Santiago. An armistice terminates aggressive warfarefi but it does not prevent either party sending troops to the territory already occupied by its armies.

Fifth—The blockade at Havana need not necessarily be raised.

Sixth—As to Manila, the terms prepedent require that the United States occupy the city and bay and the armistice will be followed at once by an order from Madrid to allow General Merritt's troops to occupy the city.

ROUGH RIDERS RETURN.

They Are the First of the Santiago Troops to Embark for the North.

The plea of the American soldiers to be released from the unhealthy conditions at Santiago has been heeded and the war department is hastening the work of their transportation to Montauk, L. I.

The first regular cavalry, "Rough Riders," sailed Monday on the transports Miami and Matteawan for the north.

The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp near Santiago. At the station they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter. Col. Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda skirting the water front to the dock where the Miami was moored. All the men looked fit, but worn out.

Garcia Wins a Battle.

Gen. Garcia with his Cuban forces has had a heavy fight with Spaniards, near the Bay of Nipe, on the north coast of Santiago province. Spanish cannons were seized and the cavalry was defeated. The Spaniards were trying to effect a juncture with the main body of regulars at Holgium.

Shafter's Health Report.

Gen. Shafter's daily report to the war department of the health of his command at Santiago, as bulletined by Adjt.-Gen. Corbin Sunday night, follows:

Sanitary report for August 6: Total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477.

George Tod, a guest at the Hotel Majestic in New York fell or threw himself from his room on the tenth floor the other morning. He was instantly killed.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Shafter has turned loose all political prisoners at Santiago.

Sixty tons of supplies left Philadelphia the other day for Porto Rico.

Gen. Garcia has captured the town of Mayari, and taken 250 prisoners.

Capt. Clark of the Oregon is ill, and has been ordered home by the navy department.

Gen. Fred Grant's third brigade left Newport News for Porto Rico last Thursday.

Gen. Miles has 20,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles at his disposal in the Porto Rican campaign.

The Yale college battery has been ordered to Porto Rico under command of Gen. Wade.

The Potomac has recovered $10,000 from the grounded Spanish vessel, the Maria Teresa.

Brigadier General King will leave with several thousand troops for Manila next week.

The pope fears for the lives of the clergy at Cavite and the president has been appealed to.

Foreign consuls at San Juan have urged the Spaniards to surrender but they prefer to fight.

Five thousand immune troops are now on their way to relieve Gen. Shafter's men at Santiago.

Fire proof wood will be used in the construction of all future vessels for the United States navy.

Gen. Weyler opposes peace. All the other Spanish party leaders agree that the country has suffered enough.

The war has caused the making of various kinds of contracts at San Francisco to the amount of $2,000,000.

Admiral Sampson is eager for peace. Great relief will come to Cuba when the rigors of the blockade are removed.

Five hundred Cubans held as political prisoners by Spain will be released so soon as the peace treaty has been signed.

The Guido, a Spanish prize steamer captured some months ago has been sold at auction in New York for $130,000.

It will probably be three months at least before all of the Spanish troops have embarked from Cuba and Porto Rico.

After the war it is the intention of this government to keep a larger squadron in European waters than ever before.

The war department is charged with so many scandals in conducting the war that a congressional investigation is talked of.

M. JULES CAMBON.

(The French Minister who is acting for Spain in the peace negotiations.)

A dispatch has been received at Madrid which states that 2,000 volunteers at Porto Rico have surrendered to the Americans.

Major General Young, now in Cuba, says the insurgents are no more capable of self government than the savages of Africa.

The cost of Spain's wars, colonial and foreign, from March, 1895, to August, 1898, exceeds $400,000,000. More than 100,000 lives were lost.

The North American Trust Company began a banking business at Santiago last Monday. They occupy quarters formerly possessed by the Bank of Spain.

Thirteen carloads of portable houses have been sent to Santiago. They will be used to shelter the stores of the army which do not keep very well under tents.

Francis Murphy has accepted the appointment offered by Gov. Hastings, as chaplain of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, now encamped at Chickamauga.

Citizens of Greensboro, Ala., the home of Lieut. Hobson, have extended an invitation to Admiral Cervera to visit that city. The admiral was forced to decline saying he soon expected to depart for Spain to stand trial for his conduct.

The war will close without an opportunity having been given Inventor Holland to show the possibilities of his sub-marine boat. He blames the navy department.

The charters of the St. Paul and St. Louis will soon be canceled and the vessels are to assume their old positions in the International Navigation Company's line.

Senor Capote, vice president of the Cuban Junta in Washington has left for Cuba. He will endeavor to reconcile Gen. Garcia to the American general at Santiago.

Twelve of the Brooklyn's 5-inch guns were injured during the battle of July 3. They were all remounted last week, the work being done entirely by the Brooklyn's crew.

A mass meeting was held at Boston, Mass., a few days ago, protesting with the war department against the treatment of volunteer troops at Santiago under Gen. Shafter.

Americans in London are protesting against the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. London shopkeepers have used the flag extensively as a device to catch tourists' dollars.

Capt. Sigsbee will probably succeed Capt. Philip as commander of the Texas. As Captain Philip will be made a Commodore next month, he is required by naval regulations to give up his ship.

Three hundred deaths are accredited to the use of the war balloon at Santiago by a military officer. It always gave the Spaniards an idea as to the whereabouts of our men and their shooting was thus made very effective.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the military commander of Santiago has threatened to revoke the licenses of all butchers and grocers unless they moderate the prices of their goods. Exorbitant rates have been charged by these men for the necessaries of life.

When Gen. Wilson's forces arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, the other day he discovered that the governor had left his breakfast in his haste to escape from the Americans.

PREPARING TO ATTACK SAN JUAN.

RESISTANCE EXPECTED.

The Fourth Ohio Soldiers Capture Guayamo After a Sharp Skirmish—Fate of the Enemy Settled by Dynamite Guns.

The movement of the United States forces against San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, began Sunday morning. Great and careful preparations have been made for this attack as considerable resistance is expected. The men are under command of Gen. Miles.

Sunday a news dispatch came to the war department from Gen. Miles. It was as follows:

"Ponce, Aug. 6, 1898.

"Gen. Brooke reports Haines' brigade, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois,

The Captain-General of Porto Rico Commanding Forces Opposing Miles.

captured Guayamo yesterday. Slight skirmish with enemy in and about town. Enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them are regulars; resistance not strong. Private John O. Cordner wounded below the knee; C. W. Riffee, both legs below thigh; T. W. Wolcott, right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed, two wounded so far as known.

"MILES."

A cable from Ponce, dated Saturday, says: Gen. Brooke's advance guard entered Guayamo after a sharp skirmish, in which several on both sides were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the groundings of the transport Massachusetts, with Gen. Brooke's headquarters aboard. The capture of Guayamo was accomplished only after a lively skirmish outside the city with 400 Spaniards, and after the loss of three Americans. After their entrance into the town Gen. Miles' men were forced to repel an attack which they did with honor to themselves.

Under Gen. Haines were the Fourth Ohio, Col. Coit; and the Third Illinois, Col. Bennett. There were two dynamite guns in the expedition also.

Praise can be benerously given the Ohioans for their telling work against the Spaniards. For a time the enemy barricaded itself, being almost entirely concealed, but the fierce fire of the Americans made it flee. It was the Ohio regiment that raised the Stars and Stripes over the town hall.

At the sight of the flag all the natives who gathered to welcome the troops cheered as loudly as our men. During the interval the enemy suddenly returned, making a heavy attack on the town from the north. The Ohioans were sent to resist the attack, and ran into a hot fight. It lasted two hours. Five shots from the dynamite guns, which were soon brought into position, settled the fate of the Spaniards.

From the very moment fire was opened to the close of the engagement the Ohioans, more than held their own. None of the Americans were seriously injured.

Without resistance, the Americans at Porto Rico under Gen. Miles are pushing into the interior of the island.

At Ponce, Yauco and Juan Diaz the American flag has been floated amid the enthusiasm and greetings of the assembled inhabitants.

Col. Hulings 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 there Sunday with great enthusiasm by the populace.

Besides the towns of Yauco and Ponce, nine other towns have signified their delight at the coming of the Americans. These towns are Guayamo, Juana Diaz, Penuelas, Santa Isabel, Salinas, Arroyo, Patillas, Yabucoa and Guayabal. Guayamo was occupied and the troops were received by the inhabitants with acclamations of joy and American music by local bands. The Spanish garison had been driven from the town and the American flag raised before the soldiers arrived.

PREPARATIONS AT MONTAUK.

Large Number of Supplies Sent to the Camping Grounds of the Santiago Soldiers.

Saturday's shipments from the Schuylkill arsenal were the largest made since the beginning of the war. To Montauk Point, L. I., where Shafter's army is to be quartered, were sent 20,000 campaign hats, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 20,000 ponchos, 18,000 blankets, 40,000 pairs of stockings, 10,000 bedsacks, 147 hospital tents complete and 62 wall tents complete. Preparations are being made to facilitate the prompt delivery of the goods at the camp site. Other shipments made from the arsenal were 1,000 forage caps and 3,000 shelter tents to Fort McPherson and 150 pairs light weight trousers, for the use of convalescents at Fortress Monroe.

A Stubborn Husband.

Against the advice of rivermen Henry W. Heath insisted on taking a row on the Monongahela river at Pittsburg last Saturday. The current was estimated at 7 miles an hour. No sooner was he out in the river than the boat capsized and his wife was drowned, he being rescued with difficulty.

NEWS NOTES.

The output of the Klondike gold fields this year will amount to $20,000,000.

The schooner Cambridge brought word to Halifax that 1,600 people are starving along the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts.

The steamer Dirigo reached Seattle from St. Michaels with 100 passengers. Charles Moore and J. H. Brown of Midland, Ont., had $70,000 between them. Capt. E. W. Spencer of Seattle had $40,000.

BISMARCK'S FUNERAL,

Not Much Interest Shown in the Public Services Held at Berlin.

Thursday's ceremony at Berlin was brilliant and impressive as regards court display, but quite disappointing in other respects. The church was inadequately decorated and the public displayed no enthusiasm in the ceremonial, which, so far from having the exceptional character of great national mourning for a nation's greatest statesman, differed hardly any from hundreds of similar functions that may be witnessed here at any time.

Perhaps the most disappointing feature, though it was known beforehand, was the fact that not a single member of the Bismarck family attended. The royal pew set apart for their accommodation remained conspicuously and significantly empty. It must be admitted that the deceased statesman was not altogether popular with the masses in Berlin, but on such an occasion this alone could hardly account for the sparseness and nondescript character of the public attracted to the scene.

The bitterness of the old chancellor toward the young kaiser seems to reach beyond death.

The ceremony of blessing Prince Bismarck's remains was Tuesday performed, only the near relatives attending. The coffin was then closed and will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is completed, which will be in October next.

Ambassador White sent the following cablegram Wednesday to Washington:

"I am requested to convey the sincere thanks of Emperor William and the German people to the president and people of the United States for their message of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Prince Bismarck."

The influx of telegrams, letters and wreaths at Friedrichsruhe is increasing. Already the Schloss overflows with wreaths, and those arriving later must now perforce be placed in the garden.

UNDER HER OWN STEAM.

Spanish Cruiser Maria Teresa Afloat and Will Sail for Norfolk.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking company has informed the navy department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk. The navy has nothing to do with this voyage, the wreckers having contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervera's fleet that might be recovered

COMMODORE J. C. WATSON.

A Cadiz merchant has advised the nonshipment of goods ordered by him, the insurance companies refusing a war risk to Cadiz, as it is believed that Watson's squadron is coming to blockade the port, but not to bombard it.

at Norfolk. It is expected that the battle-scarred Spanish ship will attract thousands of curious visitors when she reaches Hampton Road. It is fully expected at the navy department that the Maria Teresa will require very extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot, shell and fire, but also from a month's submersion in the quickly fouling water of South Cuba. However, the repairs will certainly be made for the sentimental reason alone is strong enough to warrant the expenditure of money enough to put the ship into serviceable condition.

Porto Rico Humiliates Spain.

"The Madrid press strongly blames the want of loyalty the volunteers in Porto Rico have displayed in allowing the American invaders so easy a walkover. Indeed, this behavior tends to diminish the regret felt here at losing the island. Santos Guzman, Calvo and other chiefs of the Spanish party in Cuba, who have recently returned to Santander, speak despondently of the condition of the island and declare that America will be compelled to keep an army of 100,000 men there for years to come."

Successful Campaign of Gen. Miles.

Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the management of the Porto Rican campaign, a tribute to Gen. Miles' ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without doctors or medicine nor is the onward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery, owing to General Miles' insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster departments.

Spaniards Had Better Guns.

Maj. Shiba, attache of the Japanese legation, in London, who has just returned from Santiago, says: "The Mauser guns used by the Spaniards appear to be a better fire arm than the guns used by the American troops. The Springfield rifles with which many of the American troops were equipped were ineffective compared with the Mauser."

He speaks in the highest terms of the American soldiers.

Carrying Arms Into Canada.

The Dominion government has granted the request of a section of the Grand Army of the Republic to visit Hamilton, Ont., to attend a celebration carrying their arms. As soon as the request was made it was answered, the permission being granted with pleasure.

Courtmartialed and Shot.

Colonel San Martin, who evacuated Ponce on the approach of the American army of invasion, is reported to have been tried by courtmartial and shot, and, Colonel Puig, who evacuated Guanica when the Americans landed, committed suicide at Utuado, on the road between Adjuntas and Arebico, on the north coast, yesterday.

Spanish Prisoners Incur Expenses.

Spanish transports to remove the prisoners from Santiago have not yet arrived. This proves expensive to the United States government. It costs $4,320 a day to feed the 24,000 Spanish troops.

ARMY MUST BE MOVED NORTHWARD.

GENERALS INSITS.

Officers Headed by Col. Roosevelt Protest Against Exposing the Troops Any Longer to Yellow Fever. Prisoners Will be Transported First.

"The secretary of war has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison.

"The rest of Montauk Point will prepare these seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they will probably take part. The first transportation left Santiago yesterday. The movement is expected to be

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

The assistant secretary of war, Meikeljohn, stated that sufficient transportation for the next expedition to Manila had been arranged for. About 15,769 officers and men have already left San Francisco for the Philippines, and of this number about 11,000 have arrived at Manila. The transports which carried the first expedition—the Australia, City of Pekin and City of Sydney—have started on their return trip, and will in all probability carry 2,500 of the remaining troops, which Gen. Merritt says will be needed at Manila.

completed by the 20th of the month. Five United States volunteer regiments, immunes, have been ordered to Santiago for garrison duty; the first has already arrived, the others are being pushed forward as rapidly as transportation can be furnished."

The war department points out that Shafter's army as a whole cannot be withdrawn from Santiago until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago and thus lose to the American the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all the American troops will have bee removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders has addressed a communication to Gen. Shafter urging the removal of the troops from Santiago. To keep the troops there, he argues, would involve the destruction of thousands of soldiers. He declares that in his division the men are so weakened by malarial fevers, that they are all ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic sets in.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a round-robin addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads: "We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of the occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern sea coast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives.

"Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely.

Carlists Preparing to Revolt.

A Madrid dispatch says the government has positive information that the Carlists have resolved to start a civil war in Spain soon. Advices received by the court and by the foreign minister from Vienna and the vatican show that Don Carlos believes he cannot afford to lose this, his last opportunity of fighting for the throne of Spain. Both his wife, Dona Berta, and his son, Don Jaime, insist upon prompt action, because their followers assure them that more than 60,000 armed volunteers are ready to rise in the region along the Pyrenees from seashore to seashore and even into central Spain.

Large Deficit Caused by War.

Assistant Secretary Howell made public the following statement in regard to the receipts and disbursements of the Government during the last fiscal year:

"Receipts, including Pacific Railroad items, were $405,321,335; expenditures, including Pacific Railroad items, $443,568,582, leaving a deficit of $38,047,247.

"If we exclude the receipts from Pacific Railroad, amounting to $64,751,223, and the expenditures on this account of $4,549,368, the account would stand as follows: Receipts, $340,570,111; expenditures, $438,819,214, leaving a deficit of $98,249,103.

MANY CLAIMS FILED.

United States Will Assume Liability for Damages Inflicted by the Spaniards.

The announcement that the United States government will assume liability for the claims of the insurgents against the Spanish government on account of injuries and damages sustained in the Cuban insurrection has caused the filing of a large number of claims with the state department. Very many of these are not based upon events occurring during the last rebellion, but date back for very many years, and relate to excess customs collections, damages sustained through municipal maladministration, alleged illegal confinement and such things.

On the other hand there are now Spanish claims to the amount of $8,000,000 against the United States that in the event of a joint claims commission being authorized would be proper offsets to many Americans here. A large number of these claims are made by Spanish subjects on account of property destroyed or appropriated by the Confederate troops during the Civil war, thus having exactly the same basis as a number of claims filed by American citizens against the Spanish government for property seized or destroyed by the insurgents in Cuba. Another class of these claims are of ancient date, flowing from the abortive efforts of the commissioners and special courts created by congress to settle the "Florida claims."

It is believed to be probable, however, that in the adjustment of peace terms, our government will ignore all claims save those preferred by American citizens for losses sustained in Cuba, allowing the others to be arranged for later on by a joint commission.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The Swedish Representative Says Our Work at Santiago Could Not be Excelled.

Capt. Abilidgard, who was sent over by the Swedish-Norwegian government to report his observations on our war with Spain, and who is now in Washington, says: "I was a witness of all the fighting around Santiago and can cheerfully testify to the splendid courage of the Americans. They fought like lions and nothing could stop them. The predominant trait of your men in battle seems to be an unyielding disposition to keep going at the enemy. That, to my mind, is after all the essential thing in war. The aggressive army in most cases is the victorious one. Here is where the Americans excel. They have the intelligence and spirit necessary to success. No troops in the world could have behaved better than yours did in Cuba. I can say truthfully that the American volunteers have in themselves the material for the finest soldiery. With proper drilling they would soon be on an equality with the best."

ENGLISH FINANCIAL METHODS.

London Earls Who Charged Immense Sums for the Use of Their Names.

The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed at London Monday. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of the distinguished clients who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names or for introductions to people of prominence. Mr. Hooley, upon examination, insisted with few exceptions upon the truth of the statements he had made. He said in regard to the earl of Winchelsea that the latter himself suggested he ought to be given £10,000 for joining the directorate of the Cycle Tube Company. The earl, witness added, said he could not take the money personally, but remarked that it could be given to his brother, Mr. Fitch-Hatten. Continuing, Mr. Hooley asserted that the earl of Winchelsea also received £2,000 for joining the directorate of a horseless carriage company.

VALOR WILL NOT SUFFICE.

Gen. Augusti Fears That Manila Must Eventually Give Up the Struggle.

Communications from Gen. Augusti, captain general of Manila, received in Madrid a few days ago, are so despondent concerning his resources that it leads to the surmise that the fall of Manila is imminent. The captain general says he has improvised defenses, but his supplies are diminishing. The garrison is enfeebled by daily losses, and it is only by valor and endurance of their sufferings that the troops are able to repulse the enemy. They decline terms to surrender, and are determined to fight to the last for their flags and honor. Nevertheless, Gen. Augusti declares, the government must understand that valor will not alone suffice to hold the city. There are limits to physical endurance. The troops have no rest and no relief and consequently under such circumstances it will be impossible to continue the resistance unless support is received.

Mayor Saves Three Lives.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, who has been at Freeport, L. I., Wednesday rescued three young women from drowning. They were: Miss Jennie Lowndes, daughter of Rev. Arthur Lowndes, assistant rector of St. Thomas' church of New York; Miss Clara Pritz and Miss Eliza Heinsheimer, both of Cincinnati. The young women went in bathing in Jamaica bay. Miss Lowndes, the only one of the trio who could swim, got out over her depth and could not get back to the beach. They were instantly beyond their depth. The cries attracted Mayor Van Wyck, who immediately threw off his coat and ran to the rescue. Unaided he brought the three to the beach. They were all unconscious.

Passengers and Cargo for Porto Rico.

The steamer Silvia, chartered by the New York & Porto Rico Steamship company, which until the beginning of the war ran a regular line of steamers to Ponce, San Juan and other Porto Rican ports, sailed from Brooklyn on Saturday for Ponce, Porto Rico. She will carry a miscellaneous cargo and some passengers. Among the passengers booked, it is reported, is a justice of the Brooklyn supreme court. An agent for a New England cotton mill will go along with samples of the goods made at the mill. He thinks that a good trade in cotton goods can be established with Porto Rico.

CABLE FLASHES.

American dramatic attempts in London have proved a failure.

The sultan has refused to compensate Americans for losses in Armenia.

The harvest prospects are so good throughout Spain that some grain may be exported.

Clara Loesch, aged 19, was killed by a burglar, whom she discovered in her room at Louisville, Ky.

London financial journals predict a great wave of prosperity for the United States as soon as peace is declared.