NO SURRENDER.

Spaniards Fired the First Shete at Santiage Las Sunday - Gen. Shafter Reports the American Position Impregnable.

(ieneral Toral, of the Spanish troops at Santiago, refused to unconditionally surrender his men last week.

General Shafter Sunday again resumed firing, which will be maintained until the American flag floats over the Spanish stronghold.

Shortly after midnight Sunday the War Department made public the following.

Playa Dei Este, July 10. Headquarters Pifth Corps, To Adjutant General, Washington, D.

Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have consider-able forces to morrow. able forces to-morrow, enough to com-pletely block all the roads to the north-

pletely block all the roads to the northwest. I am quite well.

General Garcia reports that the enemy evacuated a little town called Dos Caminos, about three miles from Santiago and near the bay.

In the early morning came a telegram from General Shafter saying that he had ridden over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch reported that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fear of a successful sortie by the Spanish troops should a maneuver of this kind be attempted.

Every day that a passes greatly

kind be attempted.

Every day that a passes greatly strengthens the American position without helping the Spaniards. No further measure of defense is left to Toral. He has exhausted all his resources. He may construct more mines in the clostest approaches to the city and in the very streets, but his mines can easily be avoided or countermined by artillery.

Prisoners and deserters report that Toral has thrown up barricades in the

Prisoners and deserters report that Toral has thrown up barricades in the streets and is turning the houses on the streets are the streets as atrong as he can make them.

The English cable operators who were admitted to the city so that Toral might consult with Madrid by cable declare that the Spaniards cannot possibly hold out for a week longer. The Spaniards, they say, are praying for rain. The wells and cisterns which supplied water since the water pipes running into the city were cut are exhausted.

So close were the Spaniards to stary

So close were the Spaniards to starv-ation that biscuits were selling for \$5 a pound. Deserters say that the Spaniards have never recovered from the flerceness of the attack of July 1.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Alles left last Saturday for Santiago.
On the Vizenya 163 out of 510 men were killed outright.

The poor of Havana are dying of starvation in the streets. A regiment of troops will be sent from San Francisco to Hawali, The Americans turned from morning prayers to the guns.

Cervera was ordered out of Santiago arbor by dispatches from Madrid. Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo a reported by a deserter as starving.

Wednesday the Spanish cabinet de-ided that the war would be continued. The Spanish cabinet may soon be re-placed by one composed of military

Gen. Shafter, who was quite ill last ceek, reports to Washington that he better,

Gen. Shafter has full authority to arrange for the exchange of prisoners as he may see fit.

The destruction of the Spanish ships at Manila and Santiago represent a loss of \$23,000,000.

A Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia, evidently lying in wait for Kiondike treasure. Spanish torpedo boats, the Plu-

ton and Furor, were destroyed by the Gloucester, in charge of Commander Wainright.

Cuban cable companies refuse to transmit Spanish dispatches. This, Spain claims, is due to British partial-

The steamers frequels and Cherokee left Santiago last Wednesday for the North, carrying 600 wounded American soldiers.

it is said that Blanco has been in-formed that Havana will be bombard-ed in a few days if the city is not surrendered. The government is arranging to send wrecking apparatus to Santiago. An endeavor will be made to raise Cer-

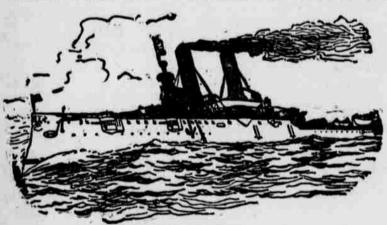
era's ships The Spanish warship, Alfonso XIII, in attempting to run the blockade out of Havana, was destroyed by Ameri-can vessels.

Cubans, under orders from Sampson, have buried the bodies of more than 100 Spaniards washed ashore from the wrecked squadron.

Spain is so downcast over the destruction of Cervern's fleet, that theaters have closed their door and bull-fights have stopped.

The Red Cross society is taking care of 800 wounded American soldiers near Santiago. The hospital accommodations are inadequate.

The Spanish seamen drank to excess before leaving Santiago, and when they reached the open sea their work was that of drunken gunners.



BATTLESHIP IOWA.

The battieship lowa was the first to see the Spanish ships coming from the harbor of Santiago. Two 12-lach shells from the lowa pierced the Almirante Oquendo at the same time, one forward and the other aft. For fifteen minutes the lowa fought a terrific battle with the Vizcaya. The shells from the lowa tore great rents in the side of the Spaniard, who was soon compelled to run for the beach.

Unwilling to call the American soldiers brutes, they call them fools.

"The pigs charged up the hill like fools," say the Spaniards, "They are mad men, imebelles! They don't know what danger is!"

The hills which flank Santiago are cecupied by our artillery, placed behind sandbags and bomb proofs.

cupied by our artillery, placed behind sandbags and bomb proofs.

Admiral Sampson is zending ashore his rapid fire guns, which will add to the deadliness of the bombardment.

The great battle expected Saturday did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not enter-tained for a moment by our govern-



"The Vizcaya fired the first shot," said Capt. Philip on the Texas after the battle as he pointed out with pride the shell holes and scars which told what a game part his fine ship had played in the fight. "As far back as history goes," he went on, "In the days of Joshua, at Manila, here, everywhere, the man who fires the first shot of a battle on the Sabbath is sure of defeat. These Spaniards are a godless sace and their cause is unrighteous; that accounts for our easy victories." CAPT. PHILIP OF THE TEXAS

The deaths in the city of Guantana no. Cuba, now number 15 a day.

There are at present 55,000 volunteer oldiers encamped at Chickamanga Biscuits are selling at 10 cents a plece at Havana, and bread at 50 cents

a pound.
The first American newspaper published in Cuba has been issued by the New York Journal.

All festivals have been stopped in Havana on account of the destructon of Cervera's fleet.

of Cervera's fleet.

The Philippine insurgents are encouraging the Spaniards to waste their amountion. At night they shoot fire-crackers, and the Spaniards fire muskets in return.

All the churches in the country devoted their exercises to thanksgiving services last Sunday.

This was done according to the President's request for a national service of thanksgiving for the success of our arms.

arms.
The chief suffering among the American troops in Cuba thus far has been caused by malaria.

Sampson's

It is said that Admiral Sampson's report to the navy department of the destruction of Cervera's fleet is about

destruction of Cervera's fleet is about 12,000 words. General Draper, Argerican ambassa-dor to Italy, sazes that country is more friendly to the United States than any other power of Europe, except Eng-land.

The Spanish fleet which turned back from its intended trip to the Philip-plnes, is now preparing to defend the Canary Islands against the proposed American attack

About 50 Spanish prisoners at-tempted to escape from the cruiser Harvard the other night. Six were shot by American marines. None of them left the boat.

Admiral Sampson said: "Of course, the victory is very gratifying. The 1.800 prisoners will be sent to New York. All the ships in the engagement fought splendidly."

The latest estimate on the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,-200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, who had sunk the two torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton and Furor, saw the Cubans shoot the Spaniards lashed to a spar and fired a blank shot at them. Americans are accused by Russian awapapers of using some kind of an aplosive, contrary to international

The Spanish wounded in the American lines are receiving many favors and courtesles from their captors. They are amased at the conduct of the Americans whom they had so greatly despised but a few days ago.

A SCENE OF DEATH AND DESOLATION.

THE WRECKED SHIPS.

Coban Coast Lined With the Rulls of Spain's One Defant Oreisers Bussarde and Sharks Watching for Dead Bedice.

The vessels which compose Admiral Cervera's squadron converted into wrecked charnel houses are littering wrecked charnel houses are littering the Cuban coast and the scenes of description, ruin, horror and death baffle description. At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies the Reina Mercedes sunk at midnight on July 2. Westward five miles from the harbor is a torpedo boat destroyer stuck fast in the rocks close in shore and battered by the surf. Hocks jutting out of the water in front where she lies hide her hull from view. Her



CAPT. EVANS OF THE IOWA.

Fighting "Bob," as the captain of the lows is familiarly known, was the first to see the enemy leave Santiago, and all of the Spanish ships suffered from the effects of his tremendous guns.

davits and the top of her conning

davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place.

Visible from the sea a few miles further, in an inlet embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers Infanta. Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, formerly the pride of the Spanish mavy. On beyond lies the Vizcaya, a mass of ruins, and 42 miles away from Santiago de Cuba the Cristobol Colon lies helpless on her sides with her smokestacks under water.

The Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo stand upright, stuck fact on the rock shoals. All that is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor defying total annihilation, inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their bollers, engines, bunkers and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of twisted, melted iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass work and gold and sliver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers, whose protective decks only stand in places.

coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers, whose protective decks only stand in places.

But the most ghastly, horrible sights in those silent steel coffins are the mangled, scarred and charred bodies of hundreds of brave saliors sacrificed for their country. Buzzards are feeding off the dead, and others are hovering over the wrecks. On the beach here flocks of buzzards sit silently waiting for the sea to give up its dead. Every tide adds to the tale of horror, washing up such objects as, for instance, a sleeve enclosing a wasted arm, other portions of human bodies gnawed by hungry sharks and countless relics of the battle. Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy, and over 100 bodes taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders.

Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond bellef or lie in sthe depths of the sea. These form the food of the buzzards who keep constant vigil about the wrecks. The buried remains lie in a confused mass, unnumbered and unnamed, in a huge pit dug in the sandy beach, where the vessels went ashore. A rude wooden cross from the wreckage alone marks the grave over which Spain may well

from the wreckage alone marks the grave over which Spain may well

mourn.

Boat crews from the Texas landed this morning on the wrecks of the Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them and thought our men had better take their arms, but the Spaniards would not wait. When the Americans neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping off and swimming ashore. Not a shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

The wrecks are best described as looking like big steel buildings after destruction by fire. The deck beams of the warships are twisted as if the flames had the power of a tremendous explosion. Side armor plates weighing tons had been wrenched off, and there were many evidences in the hugshofds where the shots of the Brooklyn and Oregon had landed. The decks were strewn with officers' uniforms, provisions and small arms. All the guns are ruined except an 11 1-2 inch gun in the forward turret of the Infanta Teresa, which appears to be in perfect order.

NO HOPE FROM THE POWERS.

Peace Idea Besoming Stronger in Madrid - The Ameri-can Flort Feared in Spain.

cas Fiest Feared in Spais.

Information from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid official-iom. The hopelessness of the war is finally recognized. The peace idea now seems to predominate in the Cabinet, and negotiations are considered urgent. The Cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleagured, and cannot hold out, owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, while the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula.

There is no confidence felt that the

There is no confidence feit that the Powers will interfere, even if defense-less scaports are bombarded, and therefore, what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

Premier Sagasta, however, is known to be anxious for the immediate cessation of the war.

In response to a question as to what he thought of America, Admiral Cervera, the commander of the destroyed Spanish squadron, said:

"You ask me," be said, "how I like America, and I answer you that I have always liked, and I may say loved, your people, but this war has been a duty with me and the men under me.

SCHLEY IS THE HERO.

SCHLEY IS THE HERO.

The Destruction of the Spanish Fiest Due to Els Enservers—Els this Alsoc Attached Four Vessels.

Unquestionably Commodore Schley is the hero of the Santiago maval battle. Dispatches indicate that neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Watson were present during the fight.

There seems to be no doubt the Cristobal Colon and, perhaps, the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley, The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Jowa, the Indiana, the Texas and the Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but, from the beginning to the end of the fight, the Brooklyn, the Oregon and the Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag.

Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, (Admiral Sampson's flagship), which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously amaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and the Cregon.

During the chase a clever maneuver by Commodore Schley, in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more northerly direction with a greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

HAWAII ANNEXED.

Seaste Passes the Resolutions Which Bad Already
Been Favored by the Bouse.

Last Thursday President McKinley
signed the Hawaiian resolutions.
Minister Sewell has been instructed to
take formal possession in the name of
the United States.

The joint resolution Wednesday
passed the senate providing for the annexation of Hawaii. It was originally

AN APPALLING MARINE DISASTER.

553 LIVES LOST.

The La Beurgogne Cellides During a Pog Off Cape Sable Inhuman Fereigners Cut Off the Escape of Women and Children.

With bows stove in and partly dismasted, the ship Cromartyshire was towed into Halifax, N. S., last Wednesday morning, by the Allen liner Grecian.

She had been in collision with the French steamer La Bourgogne, and brought news of the most appalling marine disaster of recent years.

On the morning of July 4, the collision occurred during a heavy fog off Cape Sable, and in ten minutes the La Bourgogne went down with 563 of her crew and passengers. One hundred sixty-three persons were saved, and among these there was only one woman.

The only officers saved were the pur-

man.

The only officers saved were the purser and three engineers. About thirty of the crew were rescued. The balance of the 162 saved are passengers.

So quickly did the vessel sink that a majority of the passengers could not reach the deck from their state rooms. The woman rescued was Mrs. Lacarse, who was picked up by her husband and placed on a raft. Another woman was with her but was washed off by the seas and drowned.

Capt. Deloncie, of the La Bourgogne remained on his ship and went down with her, refusing to leave the vessel. The captain of the Cromartyshire said: "When my ship was sixty miles off South Sable Island, she was on the port tack, heading west by northwest under reduced canvas, going four or five knots an hour. The fog horn was kept continually blewing, Shortly after 4 a. m. I heard a steamer's whistle on our weather bow, which seemed to be nearing us very fast.

"I blew our horn and was answered by the steamer's whistle. Suddenly a steamer loomed up through the fog on our port bow and crashed into us,going fit terrific speed. Our foremast and main topgallant mast were carried away. I immediately ordered the boats out and went to examine the damage, and found that our bow had been completely cut off and the plates twisted into every conceivable shape."

After the collision a terribic sight



This battleship took an important part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet

introduced in the house by Mr. New-lands of Nevada and passed that body June 15. Two days later it was re-ported favorably to the senate. Its

June 1s. Two days later it was reported favorably to the senate. Its text is as follows:

Whereas, The government of the republic of Hawaii having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government and crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining: therefore.

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress, assembled. That

representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled. That said cession is accepted. ratified and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore men-tioned are vested in the United States of America. representatives of the United States of

of America.

The resolution passed the senate by a vote of 42 to 21.

All existing treaties between the islands and other nations shall cease. They are replaced by the treaties now existing between the United States and foreign nations.

SEVENTY LIVES SAVED.

Bisamer Delaware. Oarrying Supplies for Treeps.

Barned at Sea.

Ammunition for Admiral Sampson's fleet and for our troops in the South added in the destruction of the Clyde line steamship Delaware. The blackened hulk of the formerly handsome craft now lies on the New Jersey beach about three miles off Cedar Creek. N. J., and 12 miles south of Barnegat, where she was abandoned by her passengers and crew when all hope of saving her was gone.

gone.

In all 70 persons were saved from the sea, after drifting more than three hours in the darkness in open boats and on a raft.

The Delaware sailed from New York Friday for Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., carrying 29 passengers and a crew of 41.

Fire is believed to have been smoldering in the hold since the vessel left port. It was discovered a few miles northeast of Cedar Creek, when the vessel was well on her way.

A Mether's Despirate Deed.

Paul Dengler, of Clinton, Ia., a railroad baggageman, upon returning from
a trip found a note from his wife stating she was losing her mind, was not
fit to live and was going to die and
take two children with her. Search resuited in the discovery of the three
bodies in a barrel near the house, partly filled with water. The heads of the
victims were submerged, but the feet
protruded. Mrs. Dengler was 38 years
old, and the children 5 years and 19
months, respectively.

LAWS FOR HAWAII.

\$100,000 was appropriated by congress to carry out the Hawaiian resolutions, and make them effective.

All municipal, civil and judicial power shall be conducted as the Pre-sident of the United States may direct. There shall be no Chinese immigra-tion to the islands.

was witnessed by the rescuers. Hundreds of men and women were pleading for assistance, grasping at every floating object and bearing heavily on the life rafts already overloaded.

As the ship sank, the vortex sucked down everything upon the water's surface within a wide radius. Shortly after 200 bodies came to the surface with a rush.

There were three priests on board the passenger steamer, and they went about the vessel granting absolution to the Catholics on board.

On board the La Bourgogne were a large number of Italians and other foreigners who lacked the qualities which have ennobled men in previous marine disasters.

which have ennobled men in previous marine disasters.

Unhesitatingly they pulled out knives slashing them right and left, killing and wounding the poor women and frightened children who impeded and endangered their chances of escape.

These brutal flends would not even assist in launching a life boat in which 40 women and children had been

40 women and children had been gathered.

gathered.

When the great vessel went down these unfortunates were drawn down to death, when but a few strokes of the knives in the hands of the foreign brutes would have rescued them.

Among the lost are Mrs. J. B. Coleman of Lebanon, Pa., Dr. L. E. Levingood of Reading, Pa., Rev. Father John Willms, Bertha and Marie Flueckiger, of Pittsburg, E. A. Angell, of Cleveland, the wife and daughter of ex-Judge John Forest Dillon, one of the foremost lawyers of New York City.

City.

Nearly all the first-class passengers

aved being mostly

were lost, those saved being mostly from the steerage and sailors. The work of rescue was commenced without a moment's delay, Mrs. Hen-derson, wife of the captain of the Cromartyshire, had ample opportunity Cromartyshire, had ample opportunity for interviewing the survivors, and she expresses the belief, from what she has heard, that no concerted effort was made to save the women. There were many foreigners on board, calling themselves men, who fought for places in the boats. According to Mrs. Henderson, it was fully ten minutes before the illfated vessel went down after being struck, and there was ample time to rescue at least some women and children. The crew of the Cromartyshire also express the belief that there must have been foul play, seeing that only one woman was saved. The Bourgogne left New York last Saturday for Havre.

The famous Coliseum building at Allegheny. Pa., was destroyed by fire last Sunday night. Many other buildings in the immediate neighborhood were also consumed, among them being the large furniture store of De'p & Bell, and the building of the Pittsburg Valve and Machine Co. The loss will amount to \$200,000.

The President has determined to promote Acting Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, but is as yet undecided as to the extent of promotion.

CABLE FLASHES.

Germany continues to belittle the American army and navy. A Russian paper calls the destruction of Cervera's fleet by the Americans,

of Cervera's fleet by the Americans, slaughter.

The Fuerst Bismarck which is scheduled to sail from Hamburg for New York on July 14, will take among her passengers Mrs. Wiborg, the noted Augsburg specialist, and Dr. Hessing, who successfully performed in Paris a difficult operation upon the knee bones of George Vanderbilt, for which he received \$6,000.

HOBSON FREE

Again Deier its American Big Gellast Gree Again Deier its American Flag.

Assistant Navai Constructor Richmond P. Hobson of the flagship New York and the seven seamen who, with him, sailed the coiller Merrimae into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, on June J last, and sunk her there, were surrendered by the Spanish military authorities in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

military authorities in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

The men whose return to their comrades has been secured by the negos tions detailed above a e: Richmond P. Hobson, lieutenant, U. S. N.; Osborne Deignan, coxswain; George F. Phillips, machinist; John Kelly, water tender; George Charette. a gunner's mate; Daniel Montague, seaman; J. C. Murphy, coxswain; Randolph Chausen, coxswain.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldlers, who threw aside all semblance of order, scrambled out of the entrenchments, knocked over tent guys and other camp paraphernalis in their engerness to see the returning heroes, and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

Hobson had little to say in regard to his experiences, except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards and that they were all in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented to exchange Hobson and his men and a truce was established for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the entrenchments occupied by Col. Wood's Rough Riders, near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters and in the center of the American line.

The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes hospital on the out-skirts of Santiago, where they had been confined, in charge of Maj. Iries, a Spanish staff officer, who speaks English perfectly.

The prisoners were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not not the contenting place on foot, but were not

lish perfectly.

The prisoners were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Col. John Jacob Astor and meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Cot. John Jacob Astor and Lieut. Miloy, accompanied by Interpreter Maestro, were in charge of the Spanish prisoners. These consisted of Lieuts. Amelio Volez and Aurelius, a German belonging to the Twenty-ninth regular infantry, who were captured at El Caney on Friday last, and Lieut. Adolfo Aries of the First provisional regiment of Burcelona, one of the most aristocratic military organizations of the Spanish army, and fourieen non-commissioned officers and privates.

Maj. Irles was given his choice of three Spanish feutenants in exchange for Hobson, and was also informed that he could have all of Je fourteenmen in exchange for the American sallors. The Spanish officers selected Lieut. Aries, and the other two Spanish officers were conducted back to Juragua.

The meeting of the two posities and

The meeting of the two parties and the exchange of prisoners had taken place in full view of both the American and Spanish soldiers, who were en-trenched near the meeting place, and the keenest interest was taken in the

ADMIRAL CERVERA ARRIVES.

He and Die Officers Will be Taken to Annapolis-A

Total of 636 Prisoners.

The captured Spanish Admiral, Cervera, is now in the United States, Sunday the cruiser St. Louis arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., having on board 636 Spanish prisoners. There were 52 officers and surgeons and 634 men. Among the officers were Captains Eulate of the Vizcaya and Chacon of the Christobol Colon.

Admiral Cervera eccupied a suite of rooms on the upper deck. He speaks English to some extent. The admiral was dressed in a blue undress uniform, the coat of which was much too large for him. It was loaned by Lieutenant Wainwright of the Gioucester, who found the admiral swimming in the water in his drawers and undershirt. Admiral Cervera and his officers will be taken to Annapolis, where every effort will be exerted to make their stay as agreeable as possible.

The Americans have the kindliest feeling for the admiral, occasioned by his gailant treatment of Constructor Hobson. Cervera is 58 years old.

When Admiral Cervera left Spain with his squadron for the United States he concluded a speech to his men as follows:

"Then, when I lead you to battle."

Then, when I lead you to battle, have confidence in your chiefs, and the nation, whose eye is upon you, will see that Spain to-day is the Spain of all

Fresh Ment for the Army. The Cubans did the army a great service the other day. They made a stealthy advance into the Spanish lines and drove off 50 head of cattle. These have been butchered, and the fortunate ones are getting their first taste of fresh meat since the army landed. Our



One of Cervera's chief officers, killed in the naval battle at Santiago last week. This officer had charge of the famous torpedo fleet when it left Spain for Cuba six weeks ago.

men are none too well fed. whatever may be said of the Spaniards.

The Monterey and Brutus, warships now on their way to Manila to relieve Dewey, are reported at Honolulu unfit for the journey.

Urging a Cambine Against America.

The central bureau of Berlin for preparing commercial treatles has iss paring commercial treaties has issued a book written by Baron Waltershausen, professor of economics at Strassburg, in regard to the United States commercial policy toward Germany. It advocates the adoption of Count Goluchowski's advice in regard to forming a conlition of the West European powers, Germany, Austria, France, Beigium, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Portugal and the Balkans, with the view of forcing the United States to adopt a reciprocity treaty.