

OUR FLAG NOW WAVES OVER SANTIAGO.

The Spanish Troops Have Left the City for the America Lines as Prisoners of War and Will Return to Spain.

THE ENEMY SURRENDER THEIR ARMS

All Forces and War Material Included in the Conditions of Captivation.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES SHAFTER

The American flag now floats over Santiago. Sunday morning the Spanish emblem was hauled down, and 24,000 soldiers laid down their arms and passed into the American ranks as prisoners of war.

Defiant Spaniards who came to Cuba opposing a weak people and fighting against an interested nation are to be returned to Spain by a gallant foe.

Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

General Shafter and the American



Who Conducted the Successful Campaign Against Santiago.

division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards.

At the peace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by 21 guns by Captain Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our lines played "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The Thirteenth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

General McKibbin has been appointed Military Governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all Americans present.

Gen. Shafter claims that it would have taken 5,000 lives to have taken Santiago by force.

The final conditions of surrender were contained in a dispatch received at Washington from General Shafter: "Headquarters Santiago, July 16. The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in the described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in the district to the Kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy, the officers to retain their side arms and the officers and men to retain their personal property.

The Spanish Commander is authorized to take the military archives belonging to the surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers, civilized and guerrillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms.

Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await the disposition of the United States Government, it being understood the United States Commissioners will recommend that the Spanish troops return to Spain with arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the Government.

"I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

The government does not favor Gen. Shafter's recommendation that the Spaniards be permitted to return to their country, carrying arms.

General Toral, the Spanish general who surrendered at Santiago, in a letter publicly acknowledges the great generosity of this country in permitting his soldiers to return to Spain.

President McKinley and Secretary Alger immediately after the surrender of Santiago sent the following message of congratulation: "To General Shafter, Commanding Front, Near Santiago, Playa: "The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them." WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"To Major General Shafter, Front, Near Santiago, Playa: "I can not express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

"A. ALGER, Secretary of War." "The Cubans may be allowed to establish a government, but the United States will not recognize it unless they are able to self-governance."



MAJOR GENERAL A. MILES. Who will in person direct the army which will shortly proceed to invade and take possession of Porto Rico.

Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, has yielded to the American ultimatum Thursday, and Santiago is formally delivered to the American general commanding. The news reached Washington in a brief dispatch from Admiral Sampson to Secretary Long, saying briefly, "Santiago surrendered," and in the following dispatches from Gen. Shafter and Miles:

Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender on the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Acceradores on the south to Sagua on the north via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps.

W. B. SHAFTER, Maj.-Gen. Playa, July 14. Secretary of War, Washington:

Before Santiago, July 14.—Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the



The Spanish General Who Surrendered Santiago.

conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those who are not, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangement will be immediately made for carrying out the instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES, Major-General of the Army.

The siege of Santiago has lasted two weeks and was remarkable in the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. During these two weeks a great squadron has been destroyed, nearly a thousand sailors have been drowned or killed by shells and flame and an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches at Santiago. About 250 American soldiers have been killed, and 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals, suffering from wounds and fevers.

The territory surrendered to us by Gen. Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. The Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain are estimated at 10,000 men.

The territory surrendered by Gen. Toral includes a population exceeding 125,000, when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Parana and Baracoa.

It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Juragua, Balquira and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are the extensive plantations of Soledad Esperanza, Los Canos, Santa Cecilia and others. Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

For the present a military government will rule Santiago.

Refugees are flocking to Siboney with paper in one hand and gold in the other begging for food.

The United States will open a port of entry at Santiago, and proceed to collect customs from goods imported into Cuba.

Spanish soldiers will now assist the American navy in removing the torpedoes and mines from the Santiago harbor.

The Red Cross steamer, State of Texas, was the first to enter the harbor of Santiago, and gave assistance to the sick and wounded in the city.

Numerous garrisons about Santiago, which were ceded to the United States at the surrender, refuse to lay down their arms and are in open rebellion.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

There are on the island of Puerto Rico 17,000 Spanish soldiers.

The Spaniards looted the city of Santiago before they surrendered.

Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked 57 houses.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is only 26 years of age.

Impure water has caused typhoid fever among several soldiers at Camp Alger.

The American consuls at Gibraltar and Tangier are buying enormous quantities of coal.

Admiral Sampson has given Commodore Schley the credit of running down the Christiana Colon.

Two hundred and thirty-five wounded men have arrived at Fort McPherson from Santiago battle fields.

All mails leaving Santiago for the United States will be fumigated to prevent the spread of yellow fever.

Gen. Toral said that everyone of his generals was killed or wounded, and that he had not a single colonel left.

The little town of Calimanes was evacuated by the Spanish troops Tuesday and is now occupied by Cubans.

The Cuban blockade is now very effective and there is no possibility of getting food to the beleaguered cities.

Dr. Senn, now in Cuba fighting yellow fever, says that in two weeks 25 per cent. of the troops will be unfit for work.

There is great excitement in Cadiz owing to the expected coming of Watson's fleet. Many residents are leaving the city.

Boston now has no further use for the First regiment of artillery, and has placed the troops at the disposal of the government.

Twenty-three cases of yellow fever and three deaths among the American soldiers were reported from Santiago last Saturday.

Blanco has telegraphed to Madrid that his army is ready to strike a terrific blow to the Americans, and wishes the war prolonged.

Latest reports indicate that the government despatch of saving a single Spanish warship destroyed at Santiago by Commodore Schley.

Five hundred thousand pounds of refrigerated beef are now on transports sailing for Santiago, to relieve the sufferings of Cubans and Spaniards.

A British schooner which attempted to run the Cuban blockade was captured by an American gun boat and towed to Key West last Tuesday.

Camara's squadron, which is returning to Spain, having given up all efforts to interfere with Dewey at Manila, is constantly engaged in gun practice.

It is said that Captain General Blanco has cabled to Madrid declaring that the volunteer army in Cuba wishes the war to continue, as the troops hope to secure victories.

The Spanish prisoners on Seavey's island while away the time with their favorite sport, ball-fights. A stalwart sailor takes the part of a bull while the others poke sticks at him.

PORTO RIGO TO BE ATTACKED NEXT.

MILES WILL COMMAND. An Entire New Army Will Make the Trip—Soldiers at Santiago Have Done Their Share and Will Return Home—Sufficient Transport.

Having taken Santiago, American effort on this side of the Atlantic will now be directed to the taking of the island of Porto Rico, the first move being made against San Juan.

At the same time the program mapped out for Commodore Watson to cross the ocean and attack Spain's home coasts will be carried out. The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by Gen. Miles personally, though Gen. Brooks, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon Gen. Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. Gen. Brooks was ordered to Washington by Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views known to the department. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition it is expected will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair.

That the navy is ready to do its share at short notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the mere effect of the surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan. There is, however, always the prospect that some of the more obstinate elements will progress against Spain's easternmost West India island.

In the matter of transports the department is fully prepared for the next move. The acquisition recently of a number of trans-Atlantic liners capable of carrying several times as many men as the smaller transports, has put it on an excellent footing, and it was announced that no more ships were being bought for the Atlantic coast.

Many of the transports which carried soldiers to Cuba are now being used for other purposes, chief among which is that of bringing the sick and wounded to the United States. The ships available by the department are distributed about as follows: Twenty-five at San Juan, 12 at Tampa, 2 at Charleston, 4 at New York, 4 at Key West, and others en route to and from different points.

The secretary of war said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops. In view of the danger of spreading contagion, the sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the coast and the regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The troops that are left behind after the Porto Rican expedition leaves, will form part of the big army which will attack Havana this fall.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Skaguay Placed Under Martial Law—\$10,000,000 in Gold is Awaiting Shipment.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived at Victoria, B. C., last week from Dawson. She brought news that Skaguay had been placed under martial law, and that all prisoners had been released by Captain Yeatman.

The vessel brought \$250,000 in gold and drafts. F. A. Raney, who was on board, says \$10,000,000 in dust is being bound by the lower-river boats, while the party, of which he is a member, brought a quarter of a ton nuggets and dust with them.

It is anticipated that all the larger rivers will have trouble in crossing the Yukon flats, as the river is lower than usual at this season of the year, and this will naturally augment the traffic by the upper river, even though the Skaguay-Bennett Railway cannot be completed this season.

Refugees Return to Santiago. The 20,000 refugees at Caney and Siboney are now to be turned back into Santiago. An American infantry patrol is to be posted in the roads surrounding the city. Our hospital corps are to give attention to any possible sick and wounded among the Spanish soldiers in Santiago. The guns and defenses of the city are to be turned over to the Americans in good condition. The Americans are to have full use of the Juragua railway, which belongs to the Spanish government. The Spaniards are permitted to take portable church property with them.

Cervera at Annapolis. Admiral Cervera and about 40 other Spanish officers were brought to Annapolis last Saturday and are now within the historic precincts of the United States Naval Academy. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis brought the foreign visitors up Chesapeake Bay and a fleet of small craft surrounded the great cruiser in the hope of seeing the Spaniards.

Admiral Cervera took courteous leave of the officers of the St. Louis and marched down the gangway of the ship with a stately tread. He wore a black derby hat, and the dark clothes of a civilian. On his left arm he carried a brown overcoat. Immediately following him were the recent Governor of Santiago, Captain Eulate, late of the Victoys, and the other Spanish officers.

An English newspaper correspondent has been arrested at Puerto Rico, for

MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Powder Mill Explodes at Pompton, N. J.—Eleven Workmen Killed.

Two explosions which killed 11 men, wounded about 20 others and wrecked two buildings, occurred at the plant of the Laflin-Rand powder works at Pompton, N. J., Tuesday. The first explosion was in the house where gun-cotton was being made, and the second, presumably superinduced by concussion, was in the drying house close by.

Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and they were blown to atoms. Chief Engineer Craig, who was in the engine room, had his head crushed to a jelly in the wreckage of the boiler house, the side of which was blown out. John Phillips was standing near a tree, some distance from the mixing house. His head was blown from his body and was picked up 80 feet away. His body was frightfully torn by the force of the explosion and his clothes were whipped from him by it.

After the explosion there was some talk of a Spanish spy being implicated in an attempt to destroy the powder mill, but the theory of the men connected with the works is that a grain of gravel or sand got into some powder, which was in process of handling in the mixing room, and that as it went through the machinery the foreign substance came in contact with a metal surface and threw out a spark, which ignited the explosive.

TRANSPORTING THE ENEMY. Government Advertising for Proposals to Remove 24,000 Spanish Troops.

The government is inserting the following advertisement in some of the eastern papers:

Sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war who surrendered to the United States forces from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz, or such other port of Spain as may hereafter be designated. Their number is estimated as 1,000 commissioned officers and 24,000 enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago. Proposals to state the per capita price for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men to and from the shore at the Spanish port. Subsistence to be equal to United States army 'garrison' rations.

CARRIERS PAY THE TAX. According to a Washington Decision the Shipper Does Not Have to Affix the Stamp.

Assistant Attorney General Boyd decides that it is the duty of every railroad, steamboat, express company or other common carrier to affix the revenue stamp to its bills of lading or manifests. He says that "the purpose of the law was to tax the carrier and not the shipper; and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and canceling the stamp, and their failure to do so subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. While it is no my province to advise as to the recourse

of the defenders of San Juan. There is, however, always the prospect that some of the more obstinate elements will progress against Spain's easternmost West India island.

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DEWEY DEFIES A GERMAN WISH.

Rebels Were Not Allowed to Tame the Island and Appeal to the Admiral—He Sends To You-sels and the Foreign Warships Disappears.

The American navy under Admiral Dewey has won another important victory in the capture of Grand Island, in Subig bay, island of Luzon, at also the chief harbor in the Philippines. Chief Aguinaldo, on July 6, informed Admiral Dewey that the insurgents had full possession of Subig bay with the exception of the large island controlling the entrance. A strong Spanish garrison occupied the island, and he was unable to take it.

Admiral Dewey, early on the next day, July 7, dispatched the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Comdr, with emphatic orders to Capt. J. B. Coglian, to take the island and capture the garrison. As soon as the cruiser arrived they shelled the principal points on the island, utterly destroying the earthworks and other fortifications and laying the torpedo station in ruins. Capt. Coglian then sent out a launch with a message to the garrison, demanding surrender. There was no response and the Raleigh finally sent six-inch shells through the commandea house. The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthworks. The Spanish Col. Rio realized his hope less position, made submission, and gave up his sword. The 500 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners and their rifles were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one hotchkiss gun were also captured.

Chief Aguinaldo's force of merchant steamers has been increased by the Filipino, to take the American steamship, which had lain hidden in a creek in the north of Subig Bay since war was declared. On Sunday, July 3, the crew mutinied, killed the four Spanish officers and captured the vessel, turning her over to the rebels.

On Wednesday, July 6, the Filipinos, with 200 rebels, started to Grande Island, at the entrance of Subig Bay, intending to capture the Spanish garrison stationed there. The insurgents claim that the German cruiser Irene, which was in the bay, ran alongside the Filipinos and notified the rebels that they would not be allowed to capture the garrison, and also saying that the Germans did not recognize the rebel flag.

Admiral Dewey's possession of Subig bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines. The plan was designed and executed with great dispatch by the Americans. Its success has surprised the Germans and other foreigners here.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over the vessel to the Americans. The refugees she had on board, Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

The navy department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch: "Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Comdr went there; they took the island and about 1,200 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Cuan. No transport vessels available. DEWEY.

Governor General Augusti has issued a proclamation, promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

REWARD FOR THE NAVY. Admiral Sampson Will Receive \$10,000 and His Men Smaller Sums for Destroying the Spanish Fleet.

Something over \$200,000 will be paid by this government as "head money" to the brave officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the order of the President of \$100 a head for every man on the ships of an enemy when those ships are destroyed. There is an old adage in the navy about the distribution of money earned in this manner. According to the adage, the money is poured over a ladder, whereupon all that falls through goes to the officers and what remains on the rungs goes to the sailors.

Nevertheless, every man in Admiral Sampson's fleet will receive a purse, small or great. Admiral Sampson will receive over \$10,000 as his share, but Commodore Schley will receive only about \$1,000. It is estimated that Capt. Taylor, Evans, Phillip, Chadwick, Aginon, Clark and Cook will receive about \$2,500 each. After the other officers of the warships receive their share the remainder will be divided among the crew. It may receive something like \$20 each.

A Sanitary Measure. The town of Siboney, at the mouth of Juragua river, in Cuba, was burned the other day by the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the 50 which straggled along the irregular bluff was set fire to during the day, and the Cuban inhabitants fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD. The W. C. T. U. have abandoned all efforts to secure the temple building at Chicago.

The navy department has asked for bids to construct two floating docks, to cost not over \$250,000.

Six persons were killed by a boiler explosion in the Niagara starch works at Buffalo last Thursday.

All of Blanco's dispatches to Spain will now be examined by Americans at Santiago before transmission.

The eighth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's societies was opened at Buffalo last Thursday.

The opportunity to subscribe for the \$200,000,000 war loan closed last Thursday. The bonds have been subscribed for more than six times over.

Ex-President Cleveland subscribed \$10,000 for the new war bonds. His bid will be rejected, but many others as no applications for more than \$5,000 will be granted.

The ashes of Capt. Gridley, of Dewey's flagship, Olympia were interred at Erie, Pa., last Wednesday. The body had been cremated at Hong Kong previous to its removal to this country.

The capital stock of the Westinghouse Airbrake Co., of Pittsburg, was increased from \$5,000,000 to 11,000,000 last Wednesday. The cash dividends of this company for the last ten years have amounted to \$13,000,000.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, has purchased a valuable piece of real estate from Levi Z. Leiter, for \$2,100,000. This cash will enable Leiter to pay some of the debts of his son, Joseph Leiter, the deposed wheat king.



MISS CLARA BARTON.

Who has charge of the work of the Red Cross in Cuba, alleviating the sufferings of the Spanish soldiers as well as those of the American and Cuban troops.

which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure that the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer damages for such refusal."

The President in Good Health. President McKinley is at his desk until after 12 o'clock every night. A conference with Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin usually concludes the day's work, and they rarely end their deliberations before midnight. When a midnight council is not held the president is engaged with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou in clearing up his correspondence and attending to the almost numberless matters that are brought to his attention. The president is bearing up remarkably well under the strain imposed by the war. A slight paleness is noticeable by those who have not seen him for a year, but he is as vigorous in action and as agreeable in manner as in the days when he was in congress.

Final Report of Casualties. The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 246, of whom 21 were officers; wounded, 1,584, of whom 95 were officers, and missing, 84, of whom none was an officer. Of the wounded only 68 have died.

The government purchased the cruiser Nictitery from the Brazilian government some time ago for \$350,000. She will be the most expensive cruiser in the government service.

CABLE FLASHES. Some of the German newspapers complain of the favor shown American preserved meats in the army and navy to the detriment of German meats.

The semi-official newspapers say the departments of the Prussian Government are about to forbid their employees from taking Socialist papers or participating in Socialist agitation under the pain of severe punishment.

Irving Scott, the American shipbuilder, is returning from Russia, to which country he had been summoned by the czar for the purpose of advising

the construction of a new class of battleships.

An English newspaper correspondent has been arrested at Puerto Rico, for