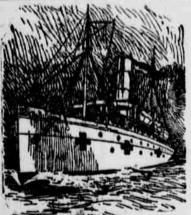
TROOPS ANGHOR OFF PORTO RIGO.

MORE MEN ENROUTE.

Sen. Miles May Het Effert a Landing Until the Me From Tamps, Charleston and Chickamauga Reach Rim-Lighters May Add to the Delay.

Gen. Miles with a portion of the in vading army arrived at Porto Rico Sunday. Last Sunday the German stenmer Croatia, arrived at St. Thomas, and reported that she was fired by one of the American ships miles from San Juan de Porto

as, and reported that she was fired upon by one of the American ships aight miles from San Juan de Porto Nico. Whether or not Gen. Miles will un-dertake to make a landing in advance probably will depend entirely upon opnditions as he finds them. Should there be no Spanish force, or at least an inconsiderable one, on the coast, the troops will be landed to relieve the confined closely on shipboard un-der a tropical sun. The general best with him sufficient artillery to hold any position he may this antillery will be by the guns of his naval convoy. Meanwhile the de-partment is making every effort to puty along the remainder of the ex-pedition. Some troops are now on their should reach Porto Rico in a few days, setting the troops off, and are engaged in sending the necessary orders to that ond to the commanders of the way in the the service of the war department. Thesday the troops



BOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE.

brought from Chickamauga by Gen. Brooke salled from Hampton Roads. There is a probability that Gen. Miles may be delayed for several days in his leading operations for lack of lighters, but several of these are now on their way and others will be hurried for-ward as rapidly as possible. However it may be as to his speedy landing on Porto Rice soil, it will be well along towards the middle of next week be-fore the sclive land campaign can be begun in Porto Rice.

Gowards the middle of next week be-fore the active land campaign can be begun in Porto Rico. Last Tuesday three troops of the Panhayivania volunteer cavairy; City troop of Philadelphia; Governors troop of Harrisburg, and Sheridan's News for Porto Rico. Tyenty immune nurses came to Tampa a few days ago and will go to Sautiago with the expedition on its way to Puerto Rico. They will dis-ambark at the former place to nurse the yellow fover sufforers. The Government has profited by the lessons taught by the Santiago expedi-tion. Aside from the actual loss of life that might be expected to result from a badity calculated start, it is realized by the adverse moral effect created by anything approaching a defeat for the American arms at this stage of the war. Therefore it is certain that so far as the department can prevent, Gen-eral Miles solders will not run short of food nor of tents to protect them from the tropical rains, nor of the means of transportation, that were so deficient at the beginning of the Santi-ard Miles reported that he had

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Gen. Wood has been created military ommander at Santiago. The second expedition for the relief of Dewey has reached Manila.

Blanco says the surrender of Santi-ago is of no significant importance. The fifth military expedition for Manila will leave San Francisco in a few days.

Great Britain has just appropriated \$75,000,000 for battleships and destroyers.

Spain has sent \$50,000 to Admiral ervera and his men, now prisoners at Annapolis. Porto Rico is to be held by this coun

try as a permanent possession, price of war.

Camara's Spanish fleet has arrived at Cartagena, Spain's stronghold on the Mediterranean.

Clara Barton, in her Red Cross Re-lief work, fed 15,000 persons a day dur-ing the past week.

Spain is devoting all her attention to preventing a revolution and safe-guarding the dynasty.

The Spanish Trans-Atlantic steam-ship company, in fear of Watson's fleet, is distributing its vessels among foreign ports.

Havana will not be attacked until all danger to our troops from yellow fever has been removed. This will be in the

The tug Uncas landed rifles, food and clothing for the Cuban insurgents at Cardenas last week without diffi-

It is rumored that Admiral Cervera will not return to Spain, but that after the war is over will take residence in Boston.

About 1,500 American troops are suffering from fever at Santiago. Only 10 per cent, of these are down with yellow fever. The English admiralty has just an

nounced that there were no expert gunners aboard Dewey's ships during the Manila battle.

After severe fighting, the insurgents compelled the evacuation of Gibara, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

The Cubans already had a man se-lected to act as governor of Santiago, but evidently President McKinley ig-nored the appointment.

Prominent Spanjards predict that after the war, the Cubans will wage against the Yankees the same war they waged against Spain.

they waged against Spain. The second expedition, which has just arrived at Manila, took possession of the long-lost Wake Island in the name of the United States.

Guam, the island in the Ladrone group, which was recently captured, will be permanently retained by the United States as a coaling station.

The Americans at Santiago are buy-ing swords, medals and buttons from their late foes, and all talk cheerily whenever an interpreter can be ob-tained.

Applications have been received at Washington from enterprising citizens who wish to establish national banks at Puerto Rico, Santiago, Manila and Hawaii. It is likely that some of the ships in-

tended for Watson's cruise may be needed in the bombardment of San Juan. This will delay the expedition to the Spanish coast.

It is rumored that Commodore Wat-son's ships will sail direct to Manila to reinforce Dewey's fleet. On the way an attack will be made on Spain's fleet if it is in evidence.

The Spanish transport Valdez arriv ed at Algeciras and landed guns and war material. Admiral Camara's fleet is said now to be at Cartagena waiting for Watson's American squadron.

All of Gen. Shafter's troops will be re-tained at Cuba as there are evidences of unrest among the Cubans. They want to take immediate possession and control of Santiago and resent Ameri-

control of Santiago and resent Ameri-can rule. From Germany comes the report that all of the Powers, excepting Great Britain have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philip-pines or an Anglo-American protector-ate over the islands. Washington officials are greatly in-censed at the conduct of the Cubans at Santiago. The government may put a stop to supplying the rebels with food and arms, and this would have a wholesome effect on them. Lieut, Hobson, the hero of the Merri-

PRISONERS AND NEWSPAPER MEN HISTORY MADE BY THE UNITED STATES THUS FAR IN CUBANS COMING INTO DISFAVOR

SPAIN, THE OPPRESSOR.

Teb. 15.—The United States battleship Maine, while on a peaceful mission in the harbor of Havana is blown up. Two hundred and sixty-six lives lost.

April 21.—Spain severs diplomatic re-lations with the United States, which act is considered a declaration of

pril 30.—Spanish squadron sails wes from the Cape Verde Islands.

April 26.—Spain sends protest to the Powers against the ineffectiveness of the Havana blockade, and "the scan-dalous aggression of the United States."

May 2.—Martial law proclaimed at Madrid.

May 6.—Spain threatens to court mar-tial Montejo, the Spanish admiral, for suffering defeat at the hands of Dewey.

July 2.-Spain orders Cervera and his

squadron to leave Santiago harbor and make a dash for liberty.

June 14.-200 Spaniards killed at Pun-ta Algere by Cuban soldiers,

June 13, -- 300 Spaniards killed by the Americans at Guantanamo.

July 8.—Spain declares that Admiral Cervera should be courtmartialed for not injuring any of the American vessels while making his escape from features.

May 18 .- A new Spanish cabinet

July 9.-Admiral Camara's fleet turns to Spain through the Suez ca-nal, after having paid heavy tolls.

war.

pril 30.-

formed.

Santiago.

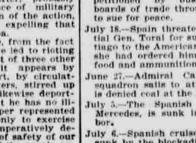
ENGAGE SHAFTER'S TIME.

respondents Guilty of Brave Breaches of Military Are Expelled frem the Islands-11,000 Bysslards Fed Daily in the American Camp.

General Shafter reported by cable Sunday that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and although he has not been able to fur-nish them tents yet, this deficiency is being made good, and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this rest ect than was their condition before the surrender. The General makes no mention of the alleged letter from Gar-cia to himself nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the de-partment has come to doubt the au-thenticity of published stories on these subjects. at Santiago was rapidly improving

partment has come to doubt the au-thenticity of published stories on these subjects. In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, General Shafter's report, by circulat-ing of the newspaper correspondents there have invoived themseives. From his report it would appear that animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at San-tiago after the initiation of the negoti-ations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, ne-cessitating prompt corrective action by General Shafter. This efforts to take part in the fing after the instance, one correspond-ent, in his efforts to take part in the fing raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their dury, and even attempted a per-sonal assault upon the commanding summary and severe punishment, even (contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba. A nore serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to right and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents who, it appears by General Shafter's report, by circulat-ing inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deport-ed, and as evidence that he has no lli-feeling towards the paper represented by them, but desires enly to exercise

ed, and as evidence that he has no ili-feeling towards the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively de-manded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people un-under their care. General Shafter has declared that these correspondents may be replaced by others from the same newspaper who will observe the rules of prudence. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santago are generally micable and satisfactory. In a very dignified manner General



The Postoffice Begins Operations With 200 Sacks of Mail Received from the North. The postoffice at Santiago was opened Saturday, 200 bags of mail of the steamer Lampasas, brought by the

steamer Lampasas, brought by the Comal, being distributed by Louis Kempner, the postmaster. The cargoes of supplies on the ves-sels at Santiago are being unloaded, and the prevailing distress is being re-lieved rapidly. Orders have been is-sued with a view to enforcing cleanil-ness throughout the city. The houses are subject to inspection and heavy fines will be imposed for negligence in complying with the sanitary measures. The Red Cross Society's steamer. State of Texas, has unloaded her cargo and returned north. Miss Clara Barand returned north. Miss Clara Bar-ton and her staff remain doing efficient

General Shafter and his staff have established headquarters at the palace. General Wood will remain as military

governor. Many of the refugees are seeking employment, and commerce is being esumed. General Shafter's report to the army

was published last week. In it the General thanks the officers and men for their efficiency.

The schooner B. W. Morse, Captain

GARCIA DISGUSTED.

The Robel Londer Complains that He Was Not Invited to be Present at the Surrender of Da Junta Denies that There is Ill Foiling

The conduct of the Cubans at Santi-ago has been such that Gen. Shafter threatens to cut off their food supplies. They are accused of indolence, refus-ing to assist our soldlers in the work of preparing camps and making roads. April 23.—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.
April 27.—Batteries at Mantanzas silenced by United States cruisers.
April 25.—Forts at Cabanas demolished by the New York.
May 1.—Spanish fleet at Manila defoated by Dewey. Eleven Spanish warships destroyed and no Americans killed.
May 2.—Naval bill for 35 new warships signed by the Provident.

ORWERAL CALIETO GARCIA.

They are contenting themselves with United States rations, smoking eigar-ottig and grumbling because they were not privileged to loot Santiago at the states of surrender. A satilago special says that Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter declaring that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will therefore withdraw his forces to the hills. The surrender of the Spanish for under Gen. Toral, and he is also se-consed at the sulleged fact that be was not invited to be present at the cere-mony attending the formal capitula-tion of Santiago. Another grievance is the retention of the spanish civil authorities in the ad-ministration of their functions in San-tiago.

For these reasons Garcia declares he will no longer co-operate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently as he did be-fore the American troops landed in Coba

but will act independently as he did be-fore the American troops landed in Cuba. Gen. Palma, president of the Cuban junta, is in Washington. He does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban soldiers and the Americans. "I think," he said, "all Cubans rec-omize the nice work of the United States in helping the Cubans to attain their independence. I cannot think any regular soldiers of the Cuban army have refused to help build roads, dig trenches, etc. I do not know what some few scattered soldiers may have done, but it is not reasonable to sup-pose that any of the regulars under Garcia bave declined to perform such service. Gen. Garcia from the beginning suiders have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have refused to help will that was necessary to aid the Americans, and his soldiers have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have grown accustomed to it." "What do you estimate as the num-ber of Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba at ho present time?" was saked. "I think we have about 55,000 Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba now," said Gen. Palma. "There are probably about 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers with Garcia and the balance of them scattered all over Cuba. It must be remembered that we have possession of a good many towns, and there must be a guard maintained over them by our Cuban army. All through the prov-inces there are needs for the protection which is afforded by these soldiers. Most of our calvary is in Porto Prin-cipe."

cipe.

Fighting Yellow Tever.

Fighting Tellow Fever. The medical end of the war departi-ment is making all possible efforts to speedily control the yellow fever epi-demic at Santiago. Immune doctors and nurses are being gathered from all over the country and sent to the scene. A number left on the supply steamer Resolute, from New York yesterday, and the Olivette will leave the same port in a few days; she will carry a large force of immune doctors arine port in a few days; she will carry a large force of immune doctors and nurses to care for the yellow fever patients in Gen. Shafter's army. There is plenty of material for the work and Surgeon General Sternberg is busily engaged in organizing volunteers for effective service. Over 250 physicians who have had yellow fever, and now considering themselves immune, are among the volunteers.



CAPTAIN GENERAL AUGUSTT. Madrid has received news from Gen.

July 10.—Spanish prisoners, brought to the United States, are amazed and moved to tears by the gallant con-duct of their American captors, whom they had been taught to hate. June 12.—Spain fails to secure a loan from the powers. July 14,-The government of Spain is petitioned by business men and boards of trade throughout the land

July 4.—Admiral Cervera's entire squadron destroyed by Commodore Schley at Santiago. The Ladrone Islands are taken—Relief expedition reaches Dewey. July 5.—Capture of Admiral Cervera and 1,300 Spanish sallors announced. July 7.—Hobson exchanged. July 8.—Commodore Watson ordered to hombard Snain. July 18.-Spain threatens to courtinarto bombard Spain. July 12.—General Miles arrives at San-tiago with reinforcements. July 13.—Fiag of truce suspends hostil-ities at Santiago, allowing Gen. Toral to communicate with Spain in regard to communicate with Spain in regard tial Gen. Toral for surrendering San-tingo to the Americans, claiming that she had ordered him to fight until food and ammunition was exhausted.

June 27.-Admiral Camara's Spanish squadron sails to attack Dewey but is denied coal at the Suez canal.

July 5.—The Spanish cruiser, Reina Mercedes, is sunk in Santiago har-

July 6.—Spanish cruiser Alphonso XII sunk by the blockading squadron off Havana.

July 25.—Orders sent throughout Spain to strengthen defenses in all coast cities, against Watson's squadron. Estimated lives lost by the Spaniards

PROGRESS AT SANTIAGO.

Prisoners of War Will be Returned on Transports Fly-ing the Enemy's Fing at a Cost of \$535,000.

Arrangements practically were con-cluded by the government last Thurs-day for the transportation of the Span-ish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain

UNITED STATES, THE LIBERATOR,

March 9.—Emergency bill passed, ap-propriating \$50,000 for defense pur-poses.

April 20.—Cuban intervention resolu-tions passed by Congress and signed by the President.

April 22.—First shot of the war fired when the gunboat Nashville captur-ed the Spanish coast trader, Buena Ventura. April 23.—President calls for 125,000

signed by the President. May 11.—Ensign Bagley and four men on gunboat Winslow killed at Car-denas. Four Americans killed at Ci-

enfuegos, av 12.--Admiral Sampson shells San

May 12.

July July

July

May 12.—Admiral Sampson shells San Juan, Porto Rico. May 22.—First relief expedition sails for Manila. June 3.—Hobson sinks the Merrimac. June 6.—American marines land at Balquiri and Aguadores. June 6.—Insurgents take outer Manila and 18,000 Spanish prisoners. June 12.—First land battle in Cuba. Four American marines killed. June 12.—Gen. Shafter sails for Cuba with an army of 27,000 men. June 23.—Gen. Shafter's army lands. June 24.—1,000 Rough Riders attack 2,000 Spaniards. American loss, 16.

2,000 Spaniards. American loss, 16, uly 2.—American troops capture height of San Juan, Great loss on both sides. uly 4.—Admiral Cervera's entire

to surrender. uly 14.—Santiago surrenders to Gen. Shafter. 25,000 men to be returned to Spain, one of the conditions of sur-

render. July 17.—American flag raised at San-

tiago. July 20.—Troops sail for Porto Rico.— Second relief expedition reaches Second relief expedition reaches Dewey. uly 25.—Gen. Miles arrives at Porto

Rico. Estimated lives lost by the Americans,

IN SPANISH VESSELS.

Spain. The contract was awarded to the The contract was awarded to the Spanish Transatiantique Company, re-presented by J. M. Cebballos & Co., of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each en-listed man and \$55 for each commission-ed officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the govern-ment's advertisement for bids. The award provides size that the company shall have five ships at San-tiago in nine days from the 21st inst. two in seventeen days and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in twenty-one days. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 bificers, it will cost the gov-ernment \$535,000 to transport the pris-oners.

ernment \$555,000 to training of the ships will fly the colors of Spain The ships will fly the colors of Spain and will be manned, probably entirely, by Spanish crews. It was remarked as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States government should enter into a friendly contract with a company, many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

Good Results From Endless Chain Letters.

deficient at the beginning of the Santi-aro movement. General Miles reported that he had with him 10 transports, which, it is presumed, have aboard several thou-dend soldiers, although at least two of them are filled with equipment. The men aboard ship are suffering from delay precisely as did the soldiers who by in Tampa bay before the departure of the Shafter expedition. As the cam-ment, the naval officers do not believe an extensive convoy is necessary. Epanish troops at San Luis and Pal-

Spanish troops at San Luis and Pal-mas, Cuba, would not surrender unless they could see for themselves that Cer-vera's fleet was destroyed and that Santiago had surrendered. They were permitted to do this by Gen. Shafter and surrendered last Friday.

TEREE MONTES OF WARFARE.

President and Bis Officials Satisfied With the Progress Hade The Engagement at El Caney

With the week just closed the United tates saw the end of the third month Blates saw the end of the third month of the war with Spain, and the respon-fible officials feel nothing but satisfac-tion at the progress made. An army of quarter of a millionmenhasbeen mo-bilized, armed and equipped, and much of it has seen service. The battles pre-deding the capture of Santiago have been remarkable in many respects, and in the opinion of military experts, have covered the United States army ensaged with imperishable glory. and in the opinion of military experts, have covered the United States army engaged with imperishable glory. Modern warfare of a type developed in these engagements was absolutely new and untried not only to the United States army, but to the world. No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and the blockhouses crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engage-ments between trained troops and sav-age races in the jungles of India and on the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed in a slight man-ner the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the Fifth army corps have been the first in which large bodies of troops of civilised nations on both sides have bound to be highly instructive to the silitary student and to extort admira-tion for the spindid fighting qualities of the United States soldiers from the modet unwilling critics. unwilling critics.

Retels Anniess to Take Manila. Aguinaldo's cabinet took

"Gen. Aguinaldo's cabinet took the oath of "office at Baccor on Sunday in the presence of 5.00 natives. A fre-warts display followed. Aguinaldo, the lander of the Philippine robels, is rest-land under American restraint and wants to capture Manlis. United States Consul Williams, who is at Ca-vits, has written to United States Con-mit Wildman at Hong Keng, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and res-ter the Des. Aguinaldo with whom he

Lieut, Hobson, the hero of the Merri-mac, arrived in Washington last Fri-day. He was cordially greated by day. He was cordially greeted by the President. His mission now is to re-port and arrange for saving the Spanish ships lying on Cuban shores.

Gen. Shafter, in complimenting his mon a few days ago said that they had endured hardships heretofore un-known to American armies, and that their work had only been rivaled upon a few occasions in the world's history.

All the liquor stores, wholesale and retail, at Santiago, are closed under Gen. Shafter's orders, but the Spanish soldlers have a large stock of rum on hand, which they are exchanging for our hardtack and corned beef.

our hardtack and corned beef. The British steamer Regulus, of about 1,500 tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk, 19 miles from Sagua la Grande, Pro-vince of Santa Clara, and was brought to Key West a few days ago. She had landed a cargo at Sagua la Grande and was coming out when taken.

was coming out when taken. Gen. James F. Wade assumed com-mand at Camp Thomas Sunday, as the successor of Gen. Brooke, who has gone to Porto Rico, he has not yet se-lected a location for his headquarters and is debating whether he will locate on the site Gen. Brooke had his head-quarters, near the battlefield station, or pitch his tent on Snodgrass hill.

A French squadron is reported to be cruising between the Canary islands and the Cadiz coast. The British bat-tleship Illustrious will sail from Gib-raltar for Tangler on Tuesday next, supposedly to represent England at the gathering of warshis occasioned by the expected coming of the Ameri-can squadron under Commodore Wat-son. son.

son. The patriotic German-Americans in New York are agitating a movement to present the national government a modern battleship, armed and equipped. They expect to open head-quarters in this city within a few days, and their countrymen in other cities of the United States will be asked to organise sub-committees to co-operate with them.

with them. General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is fighting for annexation to the United States. The Cortes and the Basa families and other families of influence on the island have been giving money freely to buy arms fore the insurgents on assurances from the United States Consul here, Mr. Wildman, that they could trust to the American spirit of justice.

The town of Nipe, on the north coast of Cuba, opposite Bantiago, was cap-tured July 11 by the cruiser Topeka, gunbost Annapolis, converted yacht Wasp and tug Leyden, after a sharp fight leating an hour and seven min-ties. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan

Americans are about to attack the city and that grave events are impending

Shafter takes notice of some of the severely critical newspaper articles that have appeared, touching the con-dition of the troops before Santiago, while they lay in the trenches. He ad-mits that there was a shortage of to-bacco for a time, but shows confclusive-ly that there was no lack of the neces-saries of life, and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison, it em-bodies the main features of the army ration while on the field scrvice and removed from a base of supplies. As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that Shafter takes notice of some of th battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that while General Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying il ow-ing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out with absolute exactness.

Queen Regent's Birthday

Quess Regrat's Birthday. Thursday was the queen's birthday (she was born July 21, 1858), but "owing to the nation's circumstances," the us-ual official receptions and banquets were suppressed. The only ceremony was a private mass held in the chapel of the royal palace. The royal family and the court attended this service. The queen regent has ordered that the customary funds be distributed in works of charity. The queen regent re-ceived congratulatory dispatches from the pope and several sovereigns. The pope's telegram was very sympathetic.

Another Cuban Town Bombarded.

Asstar Guas Teve Benkarist. The bombardment of Manzanillo by American warships a few days ago insted four hours. Three thousand five hundred projectiles were fired, after which the Americans withdrew. Three steamers of the Menendez line were destroyed. The gunboat Centinela was burned. Three Spanlards were killed and 14 wounded.

Made No Difference to Our Boys

A naval representative of the Turk

sh government who witnessed the battle of Santiago among other things

said: "The rations furnished the men were not anywhere equal to those furnished by Turkey to its forces. We have no canned food. We use live cattle, killed near encampments, with large smounts of rice and biscuit. It seems to me the food was neither sufficient nor suitable to the requirements of the climate. Ap-parently it made no difference to the massing abilities of the American men, howsver,"

T. T. Newbury, chartered by the Aux iliary No. 10, Red Cross of New York

iliary No. 10. Red Cross of New York, came down the river with a cargo of 751 tons of lee and hauled up to re-ceive a large consignment of lemons, beets and carrots, furnished in Eath. Me. The cargo is intended for the United States warships on the north-ern coast of Cuba, and was purchased and will be distributed under the di-rection of Dr. R. L. Lamar, of New York, who volunteered his services. Dr. Lamar states that the cost of the cargo and transportation was raised by the 10-cent subscriptions secured on the endless chain-letter system of Miss Schenck, the Babylon, (L. I.) girl.

Native Chiefs Want to Rule.

Native Chiefe Wast to Eule. The Manila correspondent of the Lon-don Daily Mail under date of July 10, commenting on the "state of anarchy among the rebels," says: Each local chief desires to become the supreme ruler of his Island. It is pitiful to think that a nation like the Spanish has been beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity. American inactivity is tell-ing on the natives in the rebel districts. Food is plentiful, but there is no money to purchase it and no way to distribute it.

Madrid newspapers are filling their columns with serial stories, as they are not allowed to print the news.

Recommends American Ships.

Lieutenant V. Geelmayden, the naval officer sent by the Norwegian Govern-ment to see how Uncle Sam fought at sea, sailed for home last Saturday. Having seen the destruction of Cer-vera's fleet and closely inspected the Oregon, he has decided to recommend to his government that it place a con-tract with an American shipbuilding firm for the construction of two battle-shipg hipe

Many Pleating Corpose.

Hany Fissing Corpess. The British tank steamer Olifields, which arrived at Chester, Pa., last week from Shields. England, reports having passed a large number of bod-ies of persons while off the Newfound-land banks a few days ago. Capt. Shawyer stated that there were fully 200 and he supposes they were some of the victims of the Bourgogne disaster.

CABLE FLASHES.

A general arbitration treaty between Italy and Argentina has been signed. The Prince of Wales injured his knee cap the other day, the result of a fall. He may be lame for life. A violent shock of earthquake was feit at Concepcion, in Chill, and in the surrounding country. Several houses were destroyed. A Chinese mob destroyed the China inland mission at Chang Shu, in the province of King-See.

WEIG7

States.

HAVANA STRONG IN DEFENSES.

The People Have Confidence in Their Army and St diers-Are Willing to Mret Americans.

dien-An Willing to Meet Americans. In accordance with the determina-tion of the inhabitants to defend Ha-vana against the attacks of the Ameri-can forces, the city has lately been convented into a Sebastopol and Mala-koff. Great animation reigns in the city, and the most intense enthusiasm is displayed among the regular troops and the volunteers. Military exercises and drills are being held constantly. All the forces expr.rs desire to meas-ure arms with the invaders, and a de-termination to sell their lives dearly if necessary in defense of the honor of their country. Judging from the words and acts of the troops it would be dif-ficult to find soldiers more willing than those in Havana to suffer and even to rive up their lives as if they were of no value when yielded in defense of their country.

Lewis Warner, the defaulting prodent and treasurer, respectively of the Hampshire County National bank and the Hampshire Savingsbank, of North-ampton, Mass., and for whose capture a reward of \$1,000 is offered, was ara reward of \$1,000 is offered, was ar-rested a few days ago at Louisville, Ky, Warner embezzied over \$440,000 three months ago. He has been track-ed by countless detectives. When cap-tured he had but \$7 in his pocket and a gold ring. At the office of the chief of detectives Warner confessed. He said he speculated freely and lost large sums of money and now is poor.

Honors Sent to Dewey.

The State Department last week completed the engrossment of the jointed resolution adopted by Congress, extending the thanks of that branch of extending the thanks of that branch of the government to Admiral Dewey for his notable achievements in the Philip-ines. These were transmitted to the Navy Department, which will forward them to the Admiral, along with the degree of LL. D., conferred on him by the Western University of Pennsyl-vania

Another Spanish Craiser Destroyed

The following message has been re-ceived at the Navy Department:

"Expedition to Nive Department: "Playa, July 22. "Expedition to Nipe has been entire-ly successful, although the mines had not been removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, de-fending the place, was destroyed with-out loss on our part. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to musist in the landing of the commanding General of the army on arrival at Puerto Rice.

Forty cars were destroyed by fire in the Consolidated Traction Company's car barns at Pittsburg last Sunday. Gen. Joe Wheeler, now at Santia will be a candidate for Congress for the eighth congressional district Alabama. The Walker Manufacturing Comp

NEWS NOTES.

The water Manufactoring Comparison of Cleveland received an order from Paris for the equipment for 500 electric street cars. This lactudes L000 motors, L000 controllers, 500 trolleys and other details.

Sunday Fatal to the Spi Sunday Taial is the Spaniards. On Sunday, May 1, Dewey won the great victory at Manila. On Sunday, May 29, Schley found the fleet of Cer-vera in Santiago harbor, and said. "They will never go home." On Sun-day, July 3, a portion of Admirat Sampson's fleet, under Commodoro Schley, defeated the attompt of Ad-miral Cervera to sucape and destroyed his squadron, and on Sunday. July 17, the Spanish flag on Morro Castie at Santiago was hauled down forever, be-ginning of finale of Spanish control

Spain's Ruless Foar the People. The military consor will not even al-low the Madrid press to print or send telegrams abroad repeating the severe suthorities at Santiago for surrender-ing under conditions disapproved by the politicians and army officers here. The Government is so afraid of the people that it has not permitted the publication of the telegrams from Gen-eral Blanco censuring General Toral for having disobeyed his orders, which were to resist as long as ammunition and provisions lasted.

volunteers. More Towns Surrender

Kee Towns Surreader. Caimanera and Guantanamo have surrendered and the Stars and Stripes are now flying over these places. Four thousand Spanish soldiers have laid down their arms. Eight hundred of the prisoners are ill. The gunboat Sando-val was among the prizes captured. Capt. McCalla, of the Marbiehead, sof the surrender at Santiago and to give them four hours to haul down the fag. After some parleying the Spanish ensign came down and the command-ing officer promised to formally sur-render.

Abseander of Mearly a Million Canght

Spain's Rulers Fear the People