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FREELAND, PA., JULY 7, 1898.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

England is absorbed in the fighting around Santiago. Special war editions were printed by the newspapers in London and snapped up eagerly by people in the streets. Nothing but the war was talked of. Great admiration was expressed for the heroism of the Americans, who are seen to be facing odds enough to dishearten ordinary troops.

On Sunday Gen. Shafter had made a demand for the surrender of Santiago by noon Monday. Thereupon the foreign consuls at Santiago made a joint representation requesting that women and children in the city have until Tuesday noon to withdraw before the bombardment begins. This request Gen. Shafter complied with.

The mines dragged out of Guantanamo harbor by American warships were manufactured in France in 1896, and placed in position early in April last, before war was declared. They were charged with gun cotton, but the Spaniards failed to prevent barnacles from accumulating on the contact arms, thus rendering them ineffective.

The hospital ship Relief left Old Point Comfort for Santiago. Gen. Miles received a despatch from Lieut-Col. Wagner announcing that Gen. Pando and his army of 5,000 men had not been able to reinforce Gen. Linares at Santiago, Garcia and 3,000 Cubans blocking his path.

Admiral Camara was ordered by Egypt to leave Port Said as soon as possible. Being refused permission to either buy or charter a ship from Spanish colliers in port, he said his ships needed repairs, and began to lighten them in order to make the repairs.

General Shafter's partial list of the officers who were killed and wounded shows that the men in command kept well in front of the action. There are eight of them in the incomplete list of dead, and sixteen are reported as wounded.

A sergeant of marines, calmly standing on a bare hill top, exposed to the full Spanish fire and signalling the Dolphin to fire on the Dons, is the central figure of Stephen Crane's thrilling description of the battle of the marines at Guantanamo bay.

Spain is in sore perplexity over Camara's fleet. She needs it at home in view of an expected American attack, yet the powerful war party demand that it be sent to reinforce the Philippines, make a dash upon Hawaii and raid the California coast.

Sampson, Shafter and Dewey made the Fourth of July most glorious by reporting to Washington three notable triumphs—the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the complete investment of Santiago and the capture of the Ladrone Islands.

A censored despatch from Madrid admits that the Spaniards had abandoned their trenches Friday and fallen back on Santiago, with heavy losses, among the wounded being Gen. Linares and Gen. Vara de Rey.

Several New York cavalrymen are among the ill of typhoid fever at Camp Alger. The complaints as to the drinking water have been renewed. The water supply is being investigated again.

Gen. Gomez's chief of staff, now at Key West, reports him as saying that he would move westward if he had supplies, and that with a well-mounted army he could threaten Havana.

Gen. Miles received several messages from Gen. Shafter. In one Gen. Shafter said: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

The report that Germany, Russia and France have arranged to meddle in the Philippines is officially denied, so far as Germany is concerned.

The capture of Santiago the Paris Temps regards as an irreparable blow to Spain, which has "not an hour to lose to negotiate for peace."

Upward of 4,000 men are now on their way to reinforce Shafter at Santiago. It was reported in Madrid that Gen. Linares died of his wounds.

Reinforcements for Shafter.
Washington, July 7.—General Garretson's brigade of the Third Army Corps will be sent to Santiago on the fastest ships in the service of the government. It will be embarked at Charleston, S. C., and be landed in Santiago province as early as Saturday morning.

The cruisers Yale, Harva, and Columbia are now at Charleston ready to receive the troops and the only delay will be in getting the brigade started from Camp Alger, near Washington. It is calculated that the Yale, the Harvard and the Columbia will carry all of Garretson's brigade. The ships will also carry a good stock of subsistence and general supplies and ammunition.

CERVERA'S FLEET IS GONE

Wiped Off the Earth by Sampson's Ships in a Great Naval Fight.

WE LOSE ONLY ONE MAN.

Cervera and Sixteen Hundred Men Our Prisoners With All Spanish Ships Destroyed.

Cervera Ran Out of Santiago Harbor Sunday Morning in a Bold Attempt to Escape But Was Headed Off by Our Fleet and All His Ships Forced Ashore as Complete Wrecks—Tremendous Cannonading and Bold Fighting.

Washington, July 7.—The official news that every vessel that had been under Admiral Cervera's command in Santiago harbor had been destroyed by ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet was received at the Navy Department at ten minutes past noon Monday in the following despatch from Admiral Sampson:

"Siboney, July 3, via Hayti, July 4.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet—not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 this morning. At 2 the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo, and Viscaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port.



WHERE THE BATTLE OCCURRED.

"Our loss one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.

"SAMPSON."—This despatch from Commodore Watson, commanding the eastern squadron, was received at the Navy Department later:

"Playa del Este, Cuba, July 3. "Secretary Navy, Washington: "At 9:30 to-day Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles to westward by the Commander-in-Chief, Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, surrendering to Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking. None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn, the chief yeoman, Ellis, was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers excepting Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 300 killed or drowned and 160 wounded. Latter cared for on Solace and Olivette. Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while Commander-in-Chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon.

"WATSON."—Immediately on the receipt of Admiral Sampson's message the President sent the following: "Executive Mansion, "Washington, D. C., July 4. "Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: "You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the American navy, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."—Secretary Long sent the following: "Washington, D. C., July 4. "To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: "The Secretary of the Navy sends you and every officer and man of your fleet, remembering affectionately your dead comrade, grateful acknowledgment of your heroism and skill. All honor to the brave! You have maintained the glory of the American Navy." "JOHN D. LONG."

A special to the New York Herald reads: "Scattered along the shore for a distance of ten miles from Morro Castle to the westward now lie the four armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers that composed Admiral Cervera's fleet.

"In a running fight of two hours, these vessels, the cream of the Span-

ish navy, were almost annihilated this morning by the powerful ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, under the immediate command of Commodore Schey.

"Admiral Cervera, after making as plucky a fight against overwhelming odds as is recorded in naval history, was compelled to surrender. He was taken as a prisoner of war, together with every man in his fleet not drowned or killed in the action. The Spanish Admiral was wounded in one of his arms.

His splendid ships, the Cristobal Colon, flagship, the Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, and Infanta Maria Teresa, and the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, lie on the Cuban rocks, shell ridden, smoking hulks.

"Cervera, on the Colon, made the longest run toward liberty. He yielded to fate only in the face of death, and in a prisoner's noose on the Gloucester, which before the war was J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair.

"Admiral Cervera, with thirteen hundred of his men, was taken to the Red Cross all the necessary land \$5,000 with which to build a hospital for the wounded just north of the Royal Palm Hotel, Miami, Fla. He also offers the use of a new pier, upon which the hospital may be built, or it may be placed on adjacent land.

Upon the condition that Mr. Flagler will undertake to have the first hospital building, 100 by 30 feet, ready for occupancy within 30 days, and to construct another smaller one if necessary immediately, the offer has been accepted. Transports could land the wounded alongside the pier.

Scarcity of Tax Stamps.
Boston, July 5.—The sale of war tax stamps began Friday morning in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Federal Building. The rush for stamps, owing to the pressing need for them, was tremendous.

At 1:45 it was necessary to close the doors of the Collector's office, as the supply of stamps was exhausted.

St. Louis, July 5.—There was a dearth of stamps in this city Saturday, and as a result there was an approach of stagnation in business.

WAR PARAGRAPHS.
Tangier, July 7.—The Spanish minister has gone to Madrid, it is believed, for instructions in connection with the American squadron's expected visit to Tangier.

For two hours and a quarter Saturday morning the guns of Sampson's fleet pounded Morro Castle, and the destructive effects were plainly apparent from the fleet.

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Transatlantic Liner Burgoyne Sank in a Collision Off Sable Island.

Halifax, July 7.—La Burgoyne, the Transatlantic liner which left New York for Havre July 2, was sunk off Sable Island Monday in a collision with the Allen steamship Grecian, which was badly damaged. Six hundred lives were lost and two hundred saved.

Ladrone Islands Captured.
Cavite, July 1, via Hongkong, July 6.—The transport ships Australia, City of Peking, and the City of Sydney, conveyed by the cruiser Charleston, arrived here Sunday with all well on board.

The cruiser Baltimore met the vessels at Cape Engano, at the northeast corner of Luzon, on which Manila is situated, and piloted them here. As they entered the bay and came up to the American warships they were greeted enthusiastically by officers and men. The troops were overjoyed that their long voyage from San Francisco had ended. They were in good condition despite the fact that they were poorly equipped for service in the tropics.

In accordance with instructions received prior to sailing, the convoy went to Guahan, the capital of the Ladrone Islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the place. They arrived there on June 20. The Charleston entered the harbor of San Luis Dapra and shelled the old fort of Santa Cruz. No reply was made to the American fire.

On the following day Gen. Marina, the Governor of the islands; his Secretary, Capt. Duarta, the port Captain; Lieut. Gutierrez, Sergeant Romelo, two lieutenants and fifty-four soldiers surrendered. They gave up four Spanish flags, fifty-four Mauser rifles, fifty-four Remingtons, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

All the prisoners were brought here on board the Charleston. Not a single able-bodied Spaniard now remains in Guahan. The wives of the prisoners were left behind.

Offers a Hospital.
Henry M. Flagler has offered to the Red Cross all the necessary land \$5,000 with which to build a hospital for the wounded just north of the Royal Palm Hotel, Miami, Fla. He also offers the use of a new pier, upon which the hospital may be built, or it may be placed on adjacent land.

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Morocco has declared her neutrality.

Slipped by Sampson's Men.
Off Juragua, July 4.—Naval officers here are greatly chagrined to learn that the Spanish supply boat Purisma Concepcion, which escaped recently from Jamaica, has arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of Santa Clara province.

Spain Cedes Yolo to Germany.
Manila, via Paris, July 7.—It is stated by the highest Spanish authority that Spain has ceded Yolo, in the Sulu islands, to Germany, who will maintain an autonomy over the remainder of the islands under Spanish protection.

THE MARKETS.
Produce.
MILK AND CREAM.
The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been 1 1/4¢ qt. net to shipper.

Wheat—July.....\$ 71 1/2 @ 73 1/2
Sept..... 69 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Corn—July..... 32 @ 32 1/2
Sept..... 32 1/2 @ 33

BUTTER.
Creamery—extras..... 16 @ 17
Firsts..... 16 @ 16 1/2
State Dairy tubs, extras..... 15 1/2 @ 16
Factory, Fresh, firsts..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

CHEESE.
State—Full cream, new, large 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Small..... 6 1/2 @ 7

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, old, 1/2 bbl..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Onions, white, 1/2 bbl..... 2 00 @ 4 00

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls, 1/2 lb..... @ 8
Chickens, 1/2 lb..... 13 @ 15
Turkeys, 1/2 lb..... 9 @ 10
Ducks, 1/2 pair..... 40 @ 50
Geese, 1/2 pair..... 75 @ 100
Pigeons, 1/2 pair..... 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, 1/2 lb..... 9 @ 10
Broilers, Phila..... 18 @ 22
Fowls, State & Penn., 1/2 lb..... @ 9 1/2
Squab, 1/2 doz..... @ 2 50

LIVE STOCK.
BEEVES.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 95 @ \$4 45; 1/2 to 100 lb; good to choice, oxen and stags at \$2 00 @ \$4 25; bulls at \$3 50 @ \$4 35; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 25 @ \$4 00.

CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$6 00 @ \$6 75; mixed calves at \$4 50 @ \$6 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3 25 @ \$4 50 @ 100 lb; medium to good shorn do at \$3 90 @ \$4 16; choice small lots at \$4 50; unshorn lambs \$4 40 @ \$4 75; clipped do, at \$4 00 @ \$5 30; spring lambs at \$4 00 @ \$6 50 each.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON, Who Commanded the Fleet.
Ired of his men surrendered. Of the prisoners, more than four hundred, the crew of the Viscaya, were taken by the Iowa, Captain Evans.

"Every vessel in Admiral Sampson's fleet went through the fierce engagement without injury. But one man in the American fleet killed, and two were injured.

"From the very first of the fighting the little Gloucester was in the thickest of it. At one time she was pouring her 6-pounder shells against the entire Spanish fleet, while the guns of Morro Castle were making her their target. She riddled the Spanish destroyers and fought the Viscaya and Oquendo as fiercely as if she was a battle ship."

A special to the World says: "Cervera told Lieut. Wainwright, after his surrender, that he made his break for liberty this morning for two reasons: He preferred to die fighting in the open sea rather than be caught in a trap like a rat, and he chose the broad daylight for the attempt because he knew he could not escape detection at night, while by day he might possibly catch the American fleet without full steam up.

IT STANDS UNPARALLELED

Nothing in Naval Warfare Equals Our Victory Off Santiago.

DESPERATE, DECISIVE.

Cervera Requested the Americans to Guard His Men From the Cuban Soldiers on Shore.

He Was Taken on Board the Gloucester at His Own Request—Heartbroken Expression on His Face as He Took Capt. Wainwright's Extended Hand—The Latter's Congratulations to the Plucky Spanish Admiral.

Washington, July 7.—The engagement in which Admiral Sampson's ships utterly destroyed Cervera's redoubtable squadron stands unparalleled in the annals of naval warfare.

It was the most desperate and decisive, as well as the briefest fight of steel clads ever known.

The engagement lasted four and a half hours and in that time the main naval strength of Spain was shattered. Admiral Sampson was not present save in the last few moments of the battle, his flag ship, the New York, returning from a run to the eastward in time to fire only a few shots.

The Spanish loss in killed and drowned was 350, and in wounded 160. Not one of the American ships was injured.

The American loss was one killed, one wounded. There is not an officer of the American fleet but admires Cervera for his courage, and when the foremost admiral in the Spanish navy stepped, a prisoner, aboard the converted gunboat Gloucester, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, who had been the Maine's executive officer, extended his hand to the vanquished officer and said:

"I congratulate you, sir, upon making as gallant a fight as ever a man made on the sea."

And Admiral Cervera could not speak in answer. He covered his face and wept.

Off Santiago, July 7.—An incident of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet by the North Atlantic squadron is worthy of wide notice as illustrating the humanity and desire to follow the rules of civilized warfare displayed by the Americans.

Soon after Admiral Cervera reached the shore and surrendered he was taken on the Gloucester at his own request. There was no mistaking the heartbroken expression on the old seaman's face as he took the proffered hand of Captain Wainwright and was shown to the latter's cabin, but he made every effort to bear bravely the bitter defeat that had come to him. He thanked the captain of the Gloucester for the words of congratulation offered on his gallant fight, and then spoke earnestly of his solicitude for the safety of his men on shore. He informed Captain Wainwright that Cuban soldiers were on the hills preparing to attack his unarmed men and said he thought his sailors had suffered enough in their battle with the American forces and that he was willing to surrender his entire command, but he asked that some protection be given to his men until they could be taken off in the American vessels. Captain Wainwright had heard similar reports from his own officers regarding the presence of Cubans in the brush and he sent a guard of armed soldiers ashore to prevent the Spanish prisoners from being molested.

Government Crop Report.
The latest Climate and Crop Bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau states that "upon the whole general weather conditions of the week ending June 27 were favorable to agricultural conditions."

Local storms, with hail, proved destructive to crops in some districts on New Jersey and the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, while heavy rains retarded cultivation in Missouri. The condition of spring wheat was "less favorable than reported in the previous week." But the harvesting of winter wheat and oats is nearing completion. Except in the Carolina cotton belt, has grown rapidly throughout the cotton belt. The week was favorable for haying. And in the principal corn States the reports indicate that corn has made rapid progress and that "the crop is generally in excellent condition."

Since Monday of last week the meteorological conditions over the country have been very similar to those of the previous week, with perhaps a little more sunshine.

Sortie at Manila.
London, July 7.—A dispatch from Manila dated July 2, says Captain General Augustino made a sortie for the purpose of repairing the aqueduct which supplies the walled city and in an endeavor to communicate with General Monet. The insurgents concentrated their troops and opposed the sortie, forcing the Spanish commander to return to Manila. The insurgents are said to have suffered severe losses.

The Spaniards are reported to have had fifty men killed and 150 wounded.

Foreign Warships Leave Manila.
Madrid, July 7.—There is much comment here over the news of the departure of the foreign warships from Manila at the moment of the arrival there of the American reinforcements. Only two German, two French and four British warships now remain at Manila and people are asking if international politics has undergone a change and if the Americans are to be given a free hand in the Philippine islands.

London, July 6.—The Foreign Office received a cablegram Monday from the British Consul at Santiago that upon receiving news of the impending bombardment of the city he and some of his colleagues visited the American lines and obtained a postponement of the bombardment for twenty-four hours to enable the non-combatants, about 20,000 in number, to escape.

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