Republican Progress.

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ANSWER TO SPAIN.

The Philippine Question is Causing No Little Trouble.

President McKinley Willing to Return Them to Spain.

That Will Be the Only Concession Made to Their Plea for Peace.

A Batch of Miscellaneous Telegraph News from All Parts of the World.

The Question of Peace.

The terms which the United States will find acceptable as a basis of peace is being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the President having reached a conclusion. If the President's purpose was to secure a free expression of public opinion, he has been gratified with the response made through the newspapers and in the interest shown by government officials in the complex problem now presented. Although no announcement of the position assumed by the United States will be forthcoming before it has been formally discussed in the Cabinet, after the full conference the President had with members of the Cabinet, he has already made up his mind.

Secretary Day has practically reduced to form the reply the United States is to make to the Spanish Government.

The only point open to amendment is the disposition of the Philippines. While the Administration has not failed to take notice of the demand for their acquisition, it can be stated that a conclusion has been reached adverse to the first demand, namely, to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting.

Whole Gang of Outlaws Killed and Wounded.

Eufala (I. T.) special: In two distinct battles with Deputy Sheriffs a gang of cattle thieves and outlaws who have disturbed the Cherokee and Creek Nations for a long time, have been destroyed. The fight occurred six miles east of Checotah, and resulted in one outlaw, a half breed Cherokee named Petit being mortally wounded, David Greathouse, an ex-member of the French gang, slightly wounded and captured, and one Cawhorn captured. Later the remainder of the gang were intercepted near Braggs, Cherokee Nation, by Deputy Marshals Ledbetter and Plazz, and all the outlaws killed. These latter were Goldsby, a brother of Cherokee Bill; Mose Miller and the famous "Pickalow Bill."

Bismarck's Condition Is Considered Alarming.

Berlin special: Authoritative reports from Fredrichsruhe fully confirm the previous statements that the condition of Bismarck is such as to cause the gravest apprehension. The ex-Chancellor has been confined to his bed for the last three days. He has been absolutely without sleep for the last three nights and is unable to drink or eat. Dropsy is rapidly creeping up from his legs, and it is feared that the end is near. Bismarck's sons, Counts William and Herbert, with their wives, have been summoned to his bedside.

Fell Dead on His Wheel.

Louis Hildebrand, instructor in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Indianapolis, Ind., left there on his bicycle, accompanied by O. E. Reed, to attend the National Convention of Teachers of deaf and dumb pupils at Columbus, Ohio. Near Knightstown Mr. Hildebrand fell dead of heart failure. He was 35 years old and his parents reside at Huntingburg. Mr. Hildebrand had long been connected with the institute.

Powder Mill Explodes.

An explosion occurred in the powder works at Pinola, near San Francisco, Cal. The damage was small, a few of the outer buildings being slightly shattered. While a number of men were clearing the debris away, a second explosion occurred, completely wrecking the building and killing five workmen and injuring eleven more, none of whom can recover.

Fine Side Arms.

Anderson (Ind.) Masons will present Col. W. T. Durbin and Quartermaster Brunt of the 161st Indiana Regiment, with the finest side arms that can be purchased. Both reside in that city and are very prominent in Masonic and Knight Templar work.

And Still Another.

The E. F. Johnson powder mill at Troy, Pa., exploded, wrecking the building and throwing Johnson, who was the only occupant, through the side of the building. He died soon after. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

President's Proclamation.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation restoring to public domain the eastern, middle and western Saline reserves of the Cherokee outlet "subject to the policy of the Government in disposing of Saline lands."

Wreck on the Pennsylvania.

There was a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Fourth street yards, Altoona, Pa. One engine and six cars loaded with flour, feed and produce were completely demolished. No one was killed or injured. This wreck was caused by a switch failing to work. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

Kenney Jury Fails to Agree.

At Wilmington, Del., after having been locked up for three days, the jurors in the case of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the looting of the First National Bank of Dover, were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

Meets Death He Expected.

Charles A. Brant, 30 years old, stenographer for an electrical supply company, was assassinated the other evening on a street in St. Louis, Mo. The murderer escaped without being seen. Letters on Brant's person indicated that he was expecting to be waylaid and shot.

Poisoned by Buttermilk.

Two families, consisting of thirteen people, on the De Coursey farm south of Leavenworth, Kan., were poisoned by buttermilk said to have contained ptomaine. One child 5 years old is dead and others may not recover.

TRAGIC STORY IN A SUICIDE.

Mother of a Bashful Girl Follows the Latter's Jilted Lover.

In a muddy pool of water, not two feet deep, Mrs. J. P. Havens, wife of a farmer of that name who lives near Hallsville, Mo., drowned herself. The circumstances surrounding her death are remarkably tragic and bring to light a peculiar story embracing another suicide in Boone County several weeks ago. C. H. Fait, a young farmer, fell in love with Cora Havens, aged 18, daughter of the woman who drowned herself. The girl returned his love and the wedding day was set, but the marriage never took place. The girl's bashfulness was of such a remarkable nature that she refused to marry at the last moment. Fait was crazed with disappointment. He brooded for a few days, and on July 5 took morphine and died. He left a number of strange letters to his friends, one of which contained a diagram of the grave in which he wished to be buried. Mrs. Havens was heartbroken at the affair. She had favored young Fait in his suit for the hand of her daughter, and had done all in her power to persuade the girl to abandon her decision to reject him. For several days the mother acted strangely, talking of nothing but suicide. The tragedy was the denouement.

PREACHER ELOPES WITH A GIRL.

St. Louis Pastor Weds a Young Member of His Flock.

Rev. Walter S. Bundy, pastor of the Methodist church in Lindenwood, St. Louis, Mo., has eloped with pretty 17-year-old Edith Murphy, a member and zealous worker in his church. He is 28 years old. The couple were refused license in the Illinois towns across the river from that city, and so returned to the other side of the river and are said to have been successful in one of the adjacent counties. The father of the bride says he objected only on account of the age of his daughter, but when they return all will be forgiven. The pastor wanted to be appointed a chaplain in a Missouri regiment because he could not marry the girl, but she persuaded him to stay in charge of the church for her sake.

UNITED VERDE MINE CAVES IN.

Three Men Killed and Another is Seriously Injured.

A cave-in occurred at the United Verde copper mine at Prescott, Ariz., causing the destruction of the assay office and part of the foundry on the surface. W. J. Johnson, civil engineer, a nephew of W. A. Clark, owner of the mine; C. E. Beveridge, the assayer, and a laborer named Larson were killed. A mining expert from New York, whose name is not known, was seriously and probably fatally injured. Superintendent Giroux, whose office is in the assay building, had just left when the building collapsed.

REACTION CAUSES RELATIVE LOSS.

Apparent Decrease in Trade Only the Consequence of Large Grain Shipments.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: "A state of war does not disturb business, but reaction after a phenomenal movement of grain causes relative loss, which many mistake for decrease in the volume of trade. So much grain has been required and shipped during the last twelve months that a decrease was inevitable, and granger and Pacific roads show a loss in earnings, even compared with 1892, though not much yet compared with last year."

Two Floating Docks to Be Bought.

Civil Engineer Endicott, chief of the yards and docks bureau at Washington, has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to begin negotiations for the purchase of two large floating dry docks, capable of handling the largest unprotected cruisers of the navy and the small gunboat class of vessels. There are a number of such docks which have been offered for sale, but only two, so far, have been found that meet the requirements of the service, and if they can be secured for reasonable terms purchases will be made, and the basins shipped south to Tampa and Key West, where some of the ships now with the blockading fleet may use them for much-needed attention to their bottoms. The floating dock has never been used in the navy, although one was built years ago at the cost of $500,000, and now lies at Key West useless and gradually going to pieces. The necessity of small docks on the gulf has been recognized by the navy for years, but the difficulty in securing desirable sites has prevented a single one being located there. The new docks will have, one a capacity of 3,500 tons, which will enable it to take in ships as large as the Raleigh and Cincinnati class, and the other will accommodate not over 2,000-ton ships. They are of steel, new, and well built, and are to be sent South as soon as the purchase price is agreed upon. One of the finest floating docks in the world will fall into the hands of this Government when Havana is captured. This dock was built last year, and reached Havana late in the winter, just before the Maine affair. It is so large that the heaviest cruisers may be taken in with ease.

Red Men Going to Mexico.

It is definitely learned at Wichita, Kan., that the full-blood Indians of the five civilized tribes are preparing to leave the Indian territory and go to Mexico. This talk was started last year and went so far that the different members of the five tribes that comprise the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, united and sent delegates to the City of Mexico and into the State of Chihuahua to investigate the feasibility of buying land there. The movement of the Indians was favored by President Diaz, and land companies made satisfactory prices to them. The Indians returned to their tribesmen and reported. Secret meetings were held and it was finally agreed in event the Curtis bill allotting their lands was passed that the Indians would move to Mexico. Just prior to adjournment Congress passed this measure and the Indian delegates at Washington returned home to counsel again with their tribesmen. More secret meetings were held and a final conclusion was arrived at to dispose of their Indian territory homes at any price and go to Mexico. The Indians are worth about $500 per capita and own, when the land is divided, about 160 acres each. There are about 30,000 full bloods who would emigrate. They propose to go overland, some of them on bicycles.

General Amnesty Granted.

President Alfaro of the republic of Ecuador has issued a decree granting a general amnesty to his political enemies, many of whom are in the United States and in Europe. The only exceptions made are Bishops Schumacher and Massia, for their prominent attempts to incite a revolution.

Sewer Workers Are Crushed.

One man was killed and several were injured while at work on a sewer near Edgewater Park, Cleveland, Ohio. The men were down in the sewer trench, when the trestle on which the car hauls away the dirt fell, crushing down upon the workmen.

Killed by a Falling Rock.

While working in Portland mine, Cripple Creek, Colo., Michael Leary, single, aged 21, was struck by falling rock and almost instantly killed. His skull was crushed. He went there from Barnesville, Wis., where his mother lives.

Canadian Klondike Trade Collapses.

Travel to the Klondike by the so-called all-Canadian route, via Stickine river and Lake Teslin, has collapsed to such an extent that the Canadian Pacific Railway has abandoned Alaska transportation business.

Volunteers Die at Fort McPherson.

Martin Welsh, private, Company G, Eleventh infantry, and D. M. Wilson, musician, Company E, Second Ohio volunteers, are dead of typhoid fever at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Striking Miners Fight.

The trouble between the union and non-union miners at Ledford, Ill., culminated the other night in a riot in which two men were probably fatally injured and dozens badly bruised. The miners walked out because they were not being paid the Springfield scale and the company supplied their places with men gathered here and there. An effort is being made to break the miners' union. On the night of the trouble, when the non-union men came out of the mines they were met by a large crowd of union men. There were words and in a few minutes the riot had begun. Knives and clubs were freely used, while several on both sides drew revolvers and fired indiscriminately, but, strange to say, no one was struck. Bob Baker, a union man, and James Goss, a non-union man, were slashed about the face and body, and their condition is critical. Not a man on either side escaped without some injury. Dozens were severely cut and several, it is feared, sustained fractured skulls. A large force of deputies are guarding the non-union miners, as well as their homes, for it is believed that the trouble is but a forerunner of other disturbances.

SEASON'S CATCH BY WHALERS.

Fleet Has Large Amount of Oil and Several Whales.

Captain Hayes of the steamer St. Paul received an inofficial report of the catch of the whaling fleet just before sailing from St. Michael's for San Francisco. The figures given Captain Hayes are: The Horatio, 500 barrels of sperm oil; the California, 600; the Jeanette, three whales; the Karluk, five whales; the William Bayliss, three whales, and the Alexandra clean. The Alexandra is said to have been ashore at Naxario cape, but nothing is known as to the extent of her injury. The steam whaler Bowhead has 1,600 pounds of bone, for which she traded.

SHORN OF ITS POWER.

Nebraska Transportation Board Is Checked by Court Decree.

In a decision rendered at Lincoln, Neb., District Judge Cornish deprives the State Board of Transportation of much of the power conferred upon it by the last Legislature. Attorney General Smith and the members of the board, acting under the law giving them jurisdiction over telephone and express companies, proceeded to enforce reductions in rates in violation of a restraining order. Judge Cornish purged them of contempt, but assessed costs against them and issued strict orders to make no further efforts in this direction.

Town Wiped Out by Fire.

The town of Pugwash, 1,200 inhabitants, a shipping port of considerable importance on the straits of Northumberland, N. S., was wiped out by fire. 200 dwellings, five churches, twenty stores, three hotels and several mills being destroyed. The foreign shipping in port was slightly damaged. The town was little insured, owing to the absence of fire protection. The inhabitants encamped in the fields and woods. Several people are reported missing.

Six Held in La Bourgogne Case.

Nineteen Austrian sailors who arrived at Havre by La Bretagne were taken before a magistrate and confronted by four second-class passengers, survivors of La Bourgogne, on charges of cruelty and brutality at the time of the collision between La Bourgogne and the British ship Cromartyshire off Sable Island July 4. Although the evidence offered against them was very slight, six of the accused were held on remand.

Americans Killed in Mexico.

An American named Reed, a civil engineer from Nashua, N. H., and another American named Wing, connected with a banking firm in New York, were attacked by robbers in a plantation house at Tlacotapam, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The former was killed and the other mortally wounded. They had a large amount of money in the house.

Refuse to Suppress Bounty.

The report of the Brussels sugar conference shows that it failed through the refusal of France and Russia to join the other powers in the suppression of the export bounties. The British delegate, who recommended that the other Governments nullify the French and Russian bounties by the imposition of countervailing duties, as done by the United States.

Gold Finds in Old Mexico.

Ed Hunt, a prospector who has spent a year in the Sierra Madres country, Mexico, reports that thousands will go into that country in the fall. Virgin fields of gold and silver are being discovered. When Hunt left Casas Grandes there were 1,000 prospectors ready to start for the gold fields, which are reported to be fabulously rich.

Four Drowned in a Squall.

The yacht Clipper, owned by William Arbuckle, a prominent Toledo attorney, and which has been attending the inter-lake yacht regatta at Put-in-Bay, was struck by a squall off Green Island, Lake Erie, and capsized. William Arbuckle, Jr., son of the owner of the yacht, and Marcus Battelle and two of the crew were drowned.

Wheat Crop Overestimated.

Reports from the throngs of thrashers of wheat in Kansas state that the crop will be 15,000,000 bushels short of the estimates of a month ago, which placed the total yield at 70,000,000 bushels. Much of the wheat was prematurely ripened and the grain is badly shriveled.

Little Ones Burned to Death.

Near Beatrice, Neb., four children of Elmer Wallman, a farmer, were burned to death during the absence of their parents. Their ages range from 9 years to an infant. How the fire caught is not known.

Two Children Burned to Death.

The farm home of John Gramble, near Tonkawa, Ok., burned the other night, and two little children perished in the flames and a third was fatally burned.

Earl of Minto Is Named.

The Earl of Minto has been appointed governor general of Canada in succession of the Earl of Aberdeen. He is a liberal and retired from the army in 1870.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.40; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, choice, 40c to 45c; per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. white, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.30; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $3.75 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.00; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.15; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.25 to $4.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; rye, 46c to 47c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; clover seed, $3.20 to $3.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 3, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 44c; pork, mess, $9.75 to $10.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, common to choice, $3.50 to $4.50; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $5.00; lambs, common to extra, $5.00 to $6.50.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.60 to $4.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; butter, creamery, 14c to 18c; eggs, Western, 13c to 15c.

MILES HAS LANDED.

PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION DISEMBARKS AT GUANICA.

Town on the South Coast of the Island Selected for the Landing—More Troops to Be Ordered to the Front Without Delay.

Flag in Porto Rico.

Washington special:

The advance brigades of the army of invasion under Gen. Miles landed on the island of Porto Rico and immediately began establishing bases of supplies for the re-enforcements that are speedily to follow. The War Department received information direct from Major Gen. Miles of the landing.

Circumstances were such that the American commander deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor, met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. This is a well protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports; the heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised.

The little village of Guanica, where our troops landed, is on the southwest coast of Porto Rico not far from Ponce. There were twelve vessels in the expedition, including five warships. Among the latter were the battleship Massachusetts, the cruiser Columbia, and the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. These vessels and transports, conveying 4,000 troops, artillery, horses and ammunition from Guantanamo, arrived off Porto Rico, and, in accordance with a plan agreed upon at the council of war held at sea on board the Yale, Gen. Miles' headquarters, proceeded to Guanica, at which place there is an excellent approach. At the council it was

GENERAL JULIAN PARREDA.

Spanish Commander at Guantanamo Who Refused to "Capitulate."

decided that Guanica afforded a much better landing place than Ponce, which was the real objective point, and that the troops could be put ashore without meeting with any serious resistance.

The Massachusetts and Columbia steamer inshore as far as was considered safe and dropped a few of their big missiles among the enemy. At the same time the Gloucester, whose lighter draught enabled her to approach the shore much closer than the heavier warships, opened fire with her three and six pounders. The Spaniards replied without effect with their Mauser rifles and then retired. The Gloucester then sent a party ashore to haul down the Spanish flag from the blockhouse near the beach, which had been abandoned by the enemy at the opening of the fire. As the flag was being lowered a number of Spanish troops came on the guarding party, who replied spiritedly with their rifles and a machine gun, which they had taken ashore with them. The Spanish fire was finally silenced. It is known that at least four of the Spaniards were killed. Not an American was hurt.

Ponce, toward which place Miles' army immediately began an advance, is the second city in population and commercial importance in Porto Rico. It is about three miles from the coast and has a population of 22,000, with a jurisdiction over 47,000 inhabitants. It is located on a high plain, is the chief town in the judicial district of the same name, and is said to be the healthiest place on the island.

There is a railroad to Yauco and a stage road to San Juan, on the north coast; Mayagilez, on the west coast, and Guayama, on the east. There was also a telegraph and cable station until recently, when the British Cable Company cut out the Porto Rico loop to prevent it being tied up by the war. There are no fortifications at Ponce, but about thirty old mountain howitzers. There are reported to be about 2,000 Spanish soldiers garrisoned there, but from the harbor the warships could command the whole place and land the troops of Gen. Miles with perfect safety.

About 22,000 troops are already under orders to take part in the Porto Rico campaign. Some have reached the island, some are steaming thither, others are

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

The veteran cavalryman at his headquarters before Santiago.

boarding ship, and many have not yet left their camps in the United States. It is asserted in official quarters that from 10,000 to 15,000 more men will be ordered to Porto Rico as soon as the transports are available to carry them.

SHAFTER'S LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

Fifteen Hundred and Ninety-five Men Killed and Wounded.

Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the War Department. The total number of casualties was 1,565. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,206 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

HOISTED WHITE BREECHES.

Viscaya Used Pair of Trousers as a Token of Surrender.

A letter from a seaman on the battleship Iowa tells of a ludicrous occurrence at a tragic moment during the naval battle off Santiago on July 3. It was just after the Iowa had sent a broadside from its big guns into the Vizcaya. When the smoke drifted away the Vizcaya was seen headed for shore, and from her gaff, where a Spanish ensign had been, floated a pair of white duck breeches. It was probably the only article handy that could be gotten quickly and used as a token of surrender.

SPAIN SEES THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

CARE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrangements at Hospital Stations on the Coast Completed.

The medical department of the army has completed arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers at hospital stations on the Atlantic coast. About 1,000 beds have been provided at Fort Monroe and the accommodations at other points are ample for the present. The surgeon general has received many proffers for the use of private estates on the Eastern coast for the care of the sick and wounded, but there has been no occasion to accept these. Reports received by the surgeon general indicate that the wounds of soldiers injured in the Santiago campaign are healing rapidly. Blood poisoning has occurred only in the rarest cases. The wounds from Mauser rifle bullets have in most cases not been dangerous, and they have yielded promptly to the antiseptic treatment.

BODIES STILL IN THE WRECKS.

Spaniards Killed at Manila Have Not Been Removed from the Water.

Divers have examined the hulls and interiors of the Spanish warships sunk by Dewey's squadron in Manila bay. The cruiser Reina Cristina has all its woodwork burned out and charred human remains were seen in several places. The course of an eight-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of ruin, extending from the stern to the waist. The cruiser Castilla was less burned, but was terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore its hull to pieces. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a complete wreck, much like the Maine in Havana harbor. Many of the bodies aboard are badly burned. Don Antonio de Ulloa did not burn. It sank quickly, riddled to pieces by shells of all sizes. A number of bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure shows that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the treasure chest to the superstructure and save it. The description of these ships shows the state of the remaining vessels of the sunken Spanish squadron. Heaps of bodies near the ladders leading to the engine rooms of the ships shows that the engineers' forces made a rush to escape, but failed.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Riot in Camp at Jacksonville to Be Rigidly Investigated.

At Jacksonville, Fla., several members of the First North Carolina and First Wisconsin regiments are in the guard house under arrest, and will probably be court martialed for participating in a riot which nearly caused bloodshed in the camp. The trouble began when a North Carolina soldier broke through the Wisconsin ranks and started a fight. Comrades of the Southern soldier came up with rifles and were met with loaded arms by the Wisconsin men. The free fight, in which heads were cracked and many blows struck, was brought to an end by the Second Virginia regiment interfering.

SPAIN PUSHES BLINDLY AHEAD.

Notwithstanding Defeats She Would Assemble a Third Fleet.

Notwithstanding two crushing defeats at sea and the destruction of two fleets, Spain is said to be using her utmost endeavors to gather another at Cuba for the purpose of giving battle to Commodore Watson. The only two formidable warships left to Spain—the Pelayo and the Carlos V.—are at Cartagena, where repairs are being made on them, and after they are completed they will rejoin the remainder of Admiral Camara's squadron at Cuba. It is conceded that if another naval engagement takes place it will be in the vicinity of that place, but no one in Washington has any doubt of the outcome of such a conflict.

WILL REORGANIZE THE FLEET.

Auxiliary Vessels to Be Kept Available for Service.

When the naval auxiliary fleet goes out of commission it will be in such shape that if at any time in the future it should be needed again it can be placed in service at forty-eight hours' notice. Captain J. R. Bartlett, its chief, is anxious to thoroughly reorganize the service, and this is about the only reason the fleet is being kept up.

Discount Silver Dollars.

Gen. Shafter asks that gold and paper money be used in Santiago for paying the troops, because the tradesmen in the city refuse to accept American silver dollars at their par value. They allow only 50 cents for an American silver dollar, as is the case with the Mexican and South American silver.

Yellow Fever in Red Cross.

The Red Cross authorities in New York have been informed that almost the entire working force of the society in Cuba caring for the yellow fever patients at the front have succumbed to the disease, and are in the hospital near Siboney.

TO OVERHAUL THE WARSHIPS.

Some Were Slightly Damaged in Battle and Others Need Cleaning.

Nearly all the big ships of the navy, which have been constantly in service since long before the war began, are to be brought to the United States for overhauling. Only one or two of the battleships and armored cruisers will be taken from the West Indian waters at the same time, but the Navy Department has decided that the work must be performed as rapidly as possible, and available docks will be utilized. The Texas has been ordered to New York from Santiago. Like nearly all the other ships, she is suffering from splintered decks and bulged bulkheads caused by the concussion of the big guns. Few of the ships require repairs on account of damage done by the enemy's shells. The Indiana needs some renovating; the Brooklyn received a few rounds from the rapid-fire guns of the Cristobal Colon, and the Iowa has an unexploded shell sticking in her side.

GARCIA IS DISGUSTED.

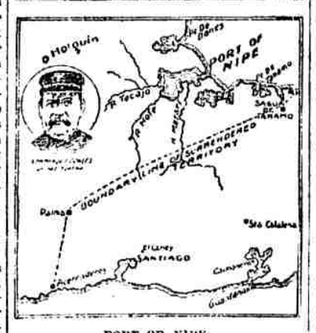
He Feels that He Has Been Slighted by Major General Shafter.

Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter, in which he declares that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will consequently withdraw his own forces to the hills, being no longer willing to submit to the indignities to which he has been subjected. Among the things of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another of his grievances is the action of Gen. Shafter in retaining the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago. For these reasons he declares that he will no longer co-operate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

TEN THOUSAND MEN LACKING

States Slow to Respond to President's Last Call for Troops.

Ten thousand men are lacking under President McKinley's last call for troops. About 65,000 of the 75,000 asked for are ready for Government orders. North Carolina is the furthest behind. Only 55 soldiers of its quota of 783 have come to



PORT OF NIPE.

Map showing location of the important port won by the expedition under Commander Cowles.

the front. Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia have furnished less than one-third of the soldiers asked of them under the call.

SPANISH DESERTERS GIVE UP.

Say a General Feeling of Despair Prevails Among the Enemy.

The United States gunboat Castine brought to Key West three deserters from the Spanish gunboat Aguila. These men are Spaniards and their desertion and voluntary surrender to the American forces is perhaps the best indication of the existing state of affairs in Cuba. Bad treatment, poor food and the general despair prevailing in the Spanish naval force caused their desertion.

SPANISH PRISONS HORRIBLE.

Men Incarcerated for Years for Petty Crimes.

Gen. Shafter recently appointed a prison commission to inspect the Spanish prisons at Santiago. They were found to be in the most terrible condition. Prisoners were discovered in some of them who have been confined for years without trial for crimes the maximum punishment for which under Spanish law would be two months. The commission will sit daily until these cases can be reviewed. A large sum of money is missing from the Santiago branch of the Havana bank. Inquiries are being made for it. Otherwise the greatest tranquility prevails.

PLEADS FOR PEACE.

OVERTURES MADE BY AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

Sagasta Realizes that War Is Hopeless for His Country—Terms Not Suggested—Hostilities Are to Be Continued Until Spain Gives Up.

Spain on Her Knees.

Washington special:

Poor old Spain is on her knees at last, begging for peace. She has had enough of war and cries quits. She has laid aside her Castilian pride and approached the White House as a suppliant. She has lost her haughtiness and assumed a proper spirit of humility. She has not had the presumption to suggest terms. She has humbly asked whether the President will deign to discuss terms of peace and end a war disastrous to Spain and full of glory for the United States. The Madrid authorities have finally realized that it is useless to keep the Spanish people longer in ignorance of the actual results of the war. The fulminations of bombastic Blanco have come to be regarded at their true worth in the capital of the peninsula. They have ceased to delude even a small portion of the Spanish people.

Premier Sagasta, appreciating the utter hopelessness of the situation from his standpoint, comes now holding out in one hand the olive branch, while with the other he presents a petition for clemency to President McKinley.

There was an important conference at the White House Tuesday afternoon. The participants were President McKinley, Secretary Day, M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and M. Thiebault, the first secretary of the French legation. The conference lasted for more than an hour, and when it adjourned the American Secretary of State

LIEUT. COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT.

Who with the yacht Gloucester destroyed two Spanish torpedo boats in the naval fight at Santiago.

made the following official announcement:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and settlement of terms of peace."

When it became known throughout the city that Spain had formally sued for peace there was more excitement in diplomatic and administration circles in Washington than there has been at any time since the news came that Santiago had surrendered to the American forces.

The indications from Madrid are that Spain will try to negotiate peace on the basis of the independence of Cuba. That proposition will be met with the demand that Spain shall withdraw from the Western hemisphere, where her government of colonies has been so ruinous and cruel as to engender strife and anarchy. She must withdraw from both Cuba and Porto Rico. As to the Philippines, the administration is not ready to declare its policy or formulate its demand. That will depend largely upon the situation at Manila after the surrender, and on public opinion in this country.

There will be no armistice pending any negotiations that may be entered upon. The campaign in Porto Rico will be pushed with the same vigor. Gen. Miles is in Porto Rico, and the American flag has been unfurled there. That campaign will continue. The war there will be waged until Spain surrenders the island and withdraws her army.

KAISER IS FRIENDLY.

Sends Message to the President About the Philippines.

President McKinley received a message from Emperor William of Germany which is understood to be of a highly gratifying character, in view of the disquieting rumors of German action at Manila. The message was communicated to the President by the German ambassador. It was read to the cabinet, and was considered to be of such importance that its tenor has been guarded with unusual care. All that is known of it is that it was satisfactory, and leaves the impression that the situation at Manila, as far as the Germans are concerned, may be left; to Admiral Von Diedrichs and Admiral Dewey, without the necessity of the German or the United States Governments taking up the case in mutual representations.

Junta Disapproves.

The Cuban junta has sent a dispatch to Gen. Garcia and other Cuban officers, telling them that their course at Santiago is not approved by the junta, and if persisted in will result in serious injury to the Cubans. It is believed that their representations will bring about a better understanding between the Cuban officers and the Americans.

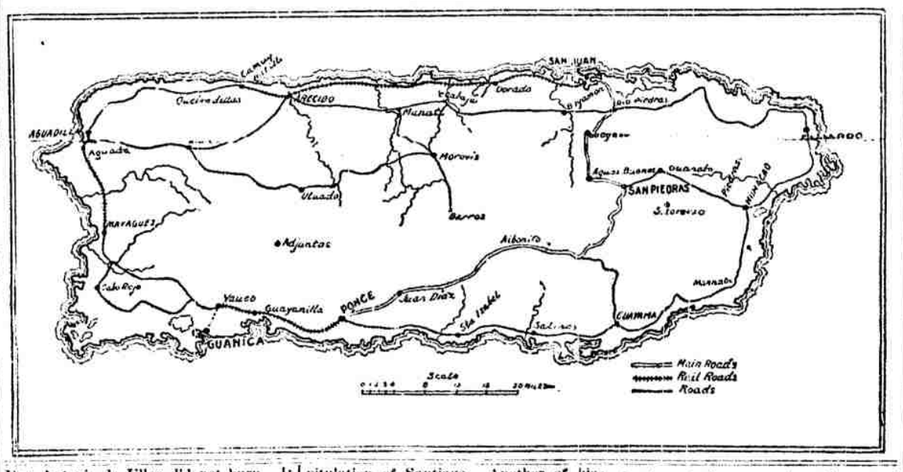
Cervera Fears Court-Martial.

It comes from a very reliable source that Admiral Cervera will renounce his allegiance to Spain and become a citizen of the United States. Admiral Cervera, it is said, has come to this conclusion for various reasons, the principal being that he is convinced the Spanish Government will order a court-martial to try him for losing his ships off Santiago.

Spain Fears for Troops.

A Madrid dispatch says that Spaniards are just beginning to realize that Cuba is lost to them forever, and they are becoming possessed of a fear for the fate of the troops now on the island.

THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.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Santiago
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Lucea
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