



ALLIANCE WITH AMERICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RECENT SPEECH DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

London, June 10.—Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, Member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, in the House of Commons today moved a resolution in the Foreign Office...

"Our better relations with the United States are mainly due to the good influence of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, for the Government policy has been rash and feeble. Every one will welcome an alliance with America, but no alliance could be a war alliance."

Continuing, Sir Charles said he did not believe in the possibility, mooted by Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of an alliance with Germany.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon, gave credit to the good influence of the British Ambassador at Washington. But he asserted, credit was due not merely to the Ambassador or to the exigencies of the moment, but to "Lord Salisbury's friendly, calm and dispassionate attitude during the discussion of difficult matters with America two years ago."

Mr. Curzon added: "An arbitration treaty will some day be accepted."

QUESTIONS OF IMPERIAL INTEREST.

Answering a question Mr. Curzon said the subjects to be referred to the Arbitration Commission all relate to questions between Canada and the United States. "But," he added, "some of them are of imperial interest."

No decisions he continued, had yet been reached regarding the appointment of the Commissioners, and he said he did not know whether the agreement must be submitted to the Senate of the United States.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, asking information this afternoon as to the foreign policy of the Government, proceeded to criticize at length the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham. He referred ironically to the "pitiful spectacle of the Secretary of State for the Colonies standing, cap in hand, before the Powers and seeking an alliance," remarking: "The Chinese question must be settled in friendship and concert with Russia."

He asked whether it would not have been better for Mr. Chamberlain to "postpone his insults to Russia" until the talked-of alliance had been secured.

Mr. Chamberlain, who, on rising to reply was received with Government cheers and Irish Nationalist hisses, denied that there was any discrepancy between himself and other members of the Cabinet.

"I believe," he said, "that our interests are much more closely allied to the interests of Germany than to those of Russia. The Cabinet is not responsible for every single word uttered by its members, but it is responsible for every declaration of policy and every important statement of fact. If there had been a difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury and myself, it would have been my duty to resign. That is my answer to all these charges. I have not resigned, and I have not been rejected by the Prime Minister."

THE OBJECT OF HIS SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the object of his Birmingham speech was not to lay down a policy, but to state facts to the country as to what he conceived to be the conditions and great problems England was called to face. The speech, he continued, had been made, and there was not one word of it that he intended to withdraw. Great Britain could stand alone; but, in that case, she could not exercise the controlling influence she had hitherto exercised in China.

"So long as we are without alliances," he said emphatically, "it will be impossible to preserve the independence of China against the inroads of a great military Power."

Repeating the leading features of his Birmingham speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared: "If it became known that we were willing to consider alliances, it is not unlikely that advances would be made to us. A mutual understanding with one of the great powers would save a very large addition to the navy."

In concluding, he referred to the "importance of a close understanding with America," adding: "In my opinion, on such a matter, the United States would not listen to the Irish vote."

But whether England or America was menaced, he said he hoped it would be found that blood is thicker than water, and, without desiring to force either nation to enter an alliance with which a majority of both peoples did not thoroughly sympathize, he would repeat his conviction that the closer, the more defined and the clearer the alliance between the United States and England, the better it would be for both nations and for civilization.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech ended amid loud cheers from the Government benches.

John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, protested against Mr. Chamberlain's "insults to the Irish in America."

Sir Charles Dilke's motion for a reduction in the Foreign Office vote as a rebuke to the Government's foreign policy was then rejected by the House by a vote of 254 against 125.

"The Westminster Gazette" this afternoon, commenting on the American suggestions that the Liberals are hostile to the proposed Anglo-American understanding, says:

The Liberal party desires nothing more than to draw close the bonds with the United States. If its leaders draw attention to points needing careful handling it is because, judging from the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have ground for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States it is because we are anxious to save that cause from the fickleness of the present Government.

TO ENABLE SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Washington, June 10 (Special).—The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill providing that volunteers in the field may vote for Representatives in Congress. The act is designed to provide for cases where there is no provision of State law to enable the soldiers who may be absent from home in the service of their country to vote for candidates for Congress, and it provides all the necessary machinery for that purpose. It does not make like provision, however, for volunteers enlisted in the Navy, and for that reason Mr. Cummings, of New-York, who is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved to recommend it to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, in order to have the omission supplied. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, to-day again continued to filibuster against the passage of the bill, and he received the support of some forty other Democratic statesmen, but their efforts came to naught, and the measure was carried by a vote of 165 to 42. Just what advantage in a partisan view, or satisfaction in any other view, Mr. Bailey and his followers expected to derive from their opposition it was impossible to conceive, for the passage of the bill by a big majority was foredoomed from the beginning. All they could hope, therefore, to accomplish was to

place the Democratic party, so far as lay in their power, in an attitude of hostility toward the citizen soldiers who have enlisted to fight the battles, defend the flag and uphold the honor of their country.

CHANCES OF PEACE REMOTE.

VIEWS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ON EUROPEAN MEDIATION.

Washington, June 10.—Reports from Madrid that Spain, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, had taken formal steps toward securing peace have not been confirmed by any action in Washington up to this time. There has been no proposition for peace or for an armistice, nor has there even been an entering wedge of inquiry as to how such a proposition would be viewed. The Madrid dispatch said that the Spanish Ambassador to Austria had been instructed to seek the good offices of Austria in bringing forward the peace proposition. But if this be true the Austrian Minister, Baron von Hengelmüller, has not conveyed to the State Department any indications that Austria is ready to act. On the contrary, Baron von Hengelmüller does not appear to think that his services will be required here in the near future, as he goes next Tuesday to New-London, Conn., taking his official staff, for a summer vacation.

At the same time the prospects of peace continue to be discussed in diplomatic circles, and it is known that at least one of the great Powers of Europe stands ready to act as mediator in case the United States will make a suggestion that such a movement would not meet with disfavor. One of the most influential members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador of a continental Power, said to-night concerning peace possibilities:

"There will be no offer of mediation from outside. Such a movement, if it comes at all, should come at the suggestion of the United States that it would be acceptable. Let your Government intimate that it would be willing to discuss the terms on which peace could be restored, and I feel sure that at least one Government of Europe will be ready to meet this suggestion and do its utmost, in a spirit friendly to both opposing nations, toward putting an end to the present conflict and bringing them together on a basis honorable to both. Until that is done, rest assured that these reports of peace offers are not to be credited; for, in the light of experience, foreign Governments will not invite the United States to a course of action until first assured that it is the course which this country itself desires to have taken."

This view was repeated by other members of the Diplomatic Corps, and may be taken as fairly reflecting the views entertained by the foreign representatives here. With this hesitation on the part of foreign Powers as to making the first overtures, and with no indication that the authorities here would invite or entertain such overtures, the chances of peace seem remote, despite the talk from abroad.

SOON TO ASK FOR PEACE.

London, June 11.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"Authentic reports have been received here that the situation in Madrid is advancing with the greatest rapidity. There is no doubt that a crisis exists. Spain will entreat the intervention of the Powers almost immediately, and confidential inquiries in this sense have already been made here."

AUSTRIA WON'T BEGIN IT.

Vienna, June 10.—The Government has declined to initiate mediation between the United States and Spain, as it wishes to avoid the appearance of making intervention seem only a dynastic action in the interest of the Queen Regent, which, perhaps, might give fatal offence.

"SPAIN'S COLONIAL FUTURE."

London, June 11.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"Whether Admiral Camara's fleet, with reinforcements, ever sails for the Philippines is doubtful. Many people think it may soon be more urgently required nearer home."

Meanwhile the political importance of events in the Philippines is fully recognized. "The Impartial" says: "As bearing on the peace negotiations, what we may do in the Pacific will be of capital and perhaps of decisive interest. In the Bay of Manila is the colonial future of Spain; and in the promptitude with which assistance is sent lies the key of that future."

"This and similar references to peace negotiations are significant; but it would be a mistake to assume confidently that the Spanish Government is about to take the initiative in that direction. All I can venture to say is that peace has been brought nearer by recent events."

ENGLAND AND THE PEACE QUESTION.

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, replying to a question as to whether, "in view of the condition of the population of Cuba and the sufferings and evils arising from the Spanish-American war, Her Majesty's Government, or any of the European Powers, have any intention of intervening to secure a cessation of hostilities by inducing one or both belligerents to negotiate terms of peace," said:

"Her Majesty's Government will gladly take any favorable opportunity for promoting a cessation of hostilities, and negotiations for peace. But any action upon their part for this purpose can only be undertaken if there is reasonable prospect that it will be well received by both parties, and of its being likely to lead to an agreement between them."

"Unfortunately, there is not sufficient ground for believing this condition exists."

SPAIN'S HOPELESSNESS.

London, June 10.—"The St. James's Gazette" this afternoon publishes a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of any further Spanish resistance, and suggests the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuban question in Spain. It says:

"There is no need of an invasion; but the mere presence of a strong armament, which the Spanish navy could not drive off, on the coast, would produce a tremendous effect, and there are numerous unfortified anchorages where the Americans could recon with leisure."

"Of course, there are Powers in Europe who would witness the operation with great disgust. But if the Americans are going to be frightened by the vague abstraction called Europe they must be very timid. Let them consult the Sultan, and remember that England is their Russia for the time being."

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On June 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, an Express Train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 2:30, and Flatbush Ave. Sta., Brooklyn, L. I. City at 2:31 P. M. On June 10th and 11th, an Express at 2:21 P. M. On June 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, an Express Train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:05, Flatbush Ave. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 12th, the Express Train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34; Flatbush Ave. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 12th, an additional train for the special stations on the Greenport branch will leave L. I. City at 1:07; Flatbush Ave. Sta., Brooklyn, at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

HAWAII GETS A HEARING.

HOUSE AGREES TO VOTE ON THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTION NEXT WEDNESDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—The joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States has at last been brought before the House of Representatives for consideration, and after four days of debate it will be passed by that body late on Wednesday afternoon. This programme was rather unexpectedly agreed to this afternoon after the opponents of annexation had been filibustering for several hours against the consideration of the resolution. The opposition, which comprised all the Democrats present and voting with a half-dozen exceptions, plus the Populists with a couple of exceptions, plus a half-dozen Republicans, fought stubbornly and did not yield until overtaken by a fear that the continuance of the struggle would be suddenly cut short by a report from the Committee on Rules. They demanded and obtained the ayes and noes on every motion designed to clear the way for the consideration of the joint resolution and thus succeeded in wasting a considerable amount of time.

SPEAKER REEDS FAIRNESS SHOWN.

While the anti-annexationists were engaged in this performance a thing happened which apparently surprised, and was a disappointment to some of them, who had not yet learned to appreciate correctly the inflexible impartiality and uprightness of Speaker Reed's parliamentary decisions. They knew that he was strongly and unalterably opposed to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and they evidently cherished the hope and belief that he would sustain a point of order against a motion offered by General Grosvenor, who was trying to remove obstacles to the consideration of the resolution, even if it should be necessary to strain a point for that purpose. To-day was "private bill" day—that is, unless a majority of the House should otherwise determine, only bills of a private nature would be in order. General Grosvenor moved that the House proceed with the consideration of public business, and after arguments by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in support of his point, that the motion was not admissible, and by General Grosvenor in favor of the opposite view, the Speaker decided the motion to be in order. This decision removed the most serious obstacle to consideration, and the anti-annexationists seemed to lose heart.

CARRIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

General Grosvenor's motion was carried by a vote of 140 to 88. Six Republicans voted in the negative, as follows: Crumpacker and Johnson (Ind.), Connolly (Ill.), Loud (Cal.), McEwan (N. J.) and White (N. C.). The following Democrats were recorded in the affirmative: Berry (Ky.), Brucker and Todd (Mich.), Cummings and Sulzer (N. Y.) and Devitt (Cal.). Messrs. Newlands, of Nevada (Silver), and Skinner, of North Carolina (Pop.), also voted in the affirmative.

This result was followed soon afterward by overtures from the anti-annexationists, led by Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, looking to an agreement respecting the time to be allowed for debate, and an amicable and satisfactory understanding was quickly reached. A great many members have signified a desire to speak on the question, and Mr. Hill's list of those who desire time on the affirmative side is already very long. Four days is a long time for a debate to run in the House of Representatives, however, and a good many speeches are to be expected which will be foreign to the subject. That can be endured, however, in consideration of the fact that the Hawaiian resolution is at last to be considered and disposed of by the House under the ordinary code of procedure. There seems to be little reason to doubt that the majority for annexation will be at least as large as that obtained to-day for the consideration of the joint resolution.

PROSPECTS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, June 10.—Senator Frye, who in the absence of Senator Davis is acting as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would ask the Senate to take up the Hawaiian annexation resolution as soon as it should pass the House. He thinks it will be possible to get the resolution up next Thursday, and expresses the opinion that the Senate can be held in session long enough to secure action.

The advocates of annexation appreciate that the contest they will have to make will be against the general desire to adjourn, which is great because of the weather and the fact that the session has already been somewhat prolonged. They have, however, looked the situation over carefully, and believe that a majority of Senators will agree to remain.

In this struggle they are counting adversely on the active co-operation of the President. It is possible that a message may be sent to Congress urging action before adjournment, but this has not yet been decided.

SPANIARDS ARREST AN AMERICAN.

Gibraltar, June 10.—An American, it is reported, was arrested at Algeciras, on the Bay of Gibraltar, Spain, to-night, charged with being in possession of the plans of the fortifications at Cadiz.

COMMENTS ON WAR SITUATION.

London, June 10.—The weekly papers in their review of the week as bearing upon the Hispano-American situation regard its events as a distinct step toward America's triumph. "The Spectator," extolling the feat of Lieutenant Hobson in sinking the Merrimac, says:

"The feat is of itself sufficient to indicate the certain result of the war. You cannot beat a nation whose officers and men are equally ready to perish in a forlorn hope if only it may advance a national object. As to the general situation in Spain, there can be no doubt that when the truth is realized and nothing more can be hoped for from Cervera, Spain, especially Southern Spain, will explode in a burst of revolutionary passion."

"The Speaker" says: "Both at Santiago, and, apparently, at Manila resistance is hopeless, and Spain must soon be led to see it."

"The Saturday Review" says: "The moment is opportune for the intervention of France, whose good offices would certainly be acceptable to both countries, and an honorable peace might be secured."

MISS LONG VOLUNTEERS AS A NURSE.

Washington, June 10.—A substantial evidence of self-sacrifice for the sake of their country is afforded by the taking up of a military nurse's duties by the daughter of Secretary Long, Miss Margaret Long, with some of her friends at the Johns Hopkins Medical School of Baltimore. The young women who go with Miss Long are the Messrs. Dorothy Reid, Mabel Austin, daughter of ex-Governor Austin of Minnesota, and Mabel Sims. They have already reported to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn to nurse the wounded and sick sailors who were sent up from Sampson's fleet on the Solace.

SPARKLING MONTVEIT TABLE WATER.

Absolutely pure and crystal clear. 15 E. 17th St., N. Y. City. Adv.

FORT MONROE EXCITED.

ARE ENEMY'S VESSELS NEAR?

REPORT THAT FOUR SPANISH WARSHIPS WERE SEEN OFF CAPE HENRY.

Newport News, Va., June 11, 2 a. m.—A dispatch just received from Fort Monroe says: "Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe last night shortly after 9 o'clock by a dispatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry, stating that Spanish warships were lurking in that vicinity."

"A short time later a message was received from Washington, instructing the commandant of the fort to be on the alert."

"Reports as to the number of ships are conflicting. A lieutenant who was seen after midnight said he had been informed that a Spanish battle-ship, two cruisers and a torpedo-boat had been caught under the searchlight at Cape Henry, steaming from a northerly direction."

"As soon as it was reported that the enemy's warships had been sighted there was great activity at the fort. The big searchlight began to sweep the bay, and signals were flashed to the cruiser Minneapolis, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie and the dynamite cruiser Buffalo, which are anchored off Old Point. Quarters were sounded, and the crews hastily prepared the ships for action."

"The gunners took positions at their posts, where they were ordered to remain during the night. The searchlights were kept playing on the waters."

"In the fort ammunition was hurried to the big guns and the troops ordered to their posts. Some of the officers were with their families at the hotels, and messengers were dispatched for them. The men scurried out of the hotels half-dressed and hastened to the fort. In the camp of the Maryland troops orders were given to sleep in their clothes, with their guns close."

WAR REVENUE BILL PASSED.

SENATE ADOPTS THE CONFERENCE REPORT BY A VOTE OF 43 TO 22.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—The Senate accepted to-day, with far less friction comparatively than did the House of Representatives yesterday, the conference report on the War Revenue bill, which will now go to the President for approval. As in the main the Senate conferees had carried their points in committee, and the Senate provision for the coinage and use of the silver dollar had been retained in slightly altered terms, little or no opposition was made to the report by the Democratic and Populist managers.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas again assailed the bond issue section, but as both houses had voted to authorize a bond issue—one branch for \$500,000,000 and the other for \$900,000,000—and the conferees had merely compromised on a limit of \$400,000,000, the objection raised was a rather scattering and irrelevant one.

The vote by which the report was adopted—43 to 22—showed an increase of one in the majority for the bill since last week, when it passed the Senate by 47 to 28.

Every Republican present voted for the report, and their votes were supplemented by those of eight Democrats, one Silver Republican and one Independent. The Democrats who voted for the adoption of the report were Messrs. Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnery, Mitchell, Moran, Murphy and Turpie; the Silver Republican was Mr. Mantle, and the Independent was Mr. Kyle. The vote against the report was cast by sixteen Democrats, three Silver Republicans and three Populists.

CABINET DISCUSSES BOND ISSUE.

Washington, June 10.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting, including Secretary Long, who has had to make use of crutches to save his lame ankle. The bond issue under the War Revenue bill was discussed, and Secretary Gage's plan of distribution was approved. The Secretary is required to allot the bonds to those making application thereof in sums of \$20 and upward, the smaller amounts asked for to be allotted first. It is expected that the first issue of \$200,000,000 will be largely oversubscribed. The general circular of instructions to the public will be issued by the Treasury Department almost simultaneously with the signing of the bill by the President, and every available means will be used through the post-offices, banks, express offices, etc., of the country to place a large proportion of the issue among people of small means.

FATAL TEST OF A TORPEDO.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A MISPLACED WIRE AT ST. JOHN'S BLUFF, FLA.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 10.—A torpedo exploded while being tested at St. John's Bluff to-day, instantly killing J. J. O'Rourke and Edward Houston, of this city, seriously injuring Lieutenant Hart, of the United States Engineer Corps, and painfully wounding a stenographer named Barnham and a negro laborer.

For several weeks Lieutenant Hart has been laying mines in the river at St. John's Bluff. He had been assisted in this work by O'Rourke, who for a number of years had been a foreman of the Western Union Telegraph Company. To-day O'Rourke and Houston were near the cable-house on the bluff testing a torpedo. Lieutenant Hart was about fifteen feet away, and the stenographer and the negro were also a few yards distant. O'Rourke had the testing-wires in his hands, and Houston was bending over the deadly explosive.

In some unaccountable manner O'Rourke connected the battery wire with the firing plug, instead of the testing plug, and a terrific explosion took place. Houston was blown to atoms. O'Rourke was instantly killed, but was not badly mutilated. Lieutenant Hart was struck in the small of the back and in the head by pieces of shell. Barnham and the negro were also struck by pieces of the torpedo.

ARMY CAMPS AND YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, June 10.—The appearance of the yellow fever in Mississippi caused some talk at the War Department to-day as to the possibility of its spread to other places in the South. However, the officials are not as yet giving themselves any concern on the subject. Representatives Livingston and Adamson, of Georgia, were at the Department during the day and were at the Department during the location of pointed out some objections to the location of the Army camps, should yellow fever spread, and urging other places which they say are proof against it. The War Department now has a board of officers investigating the question of camp sites in several Southern States, and their report will soon be submitted to the Secretary.

There was a photographer that lived in a stew. He had so many children he didn't know what to do. Rockwood, Broadway and Fortthoat.—Adv.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

It was reported at Fort Monroe that four Spanish warships were sighted at Cape Henry.

The Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba are preparing for a desperate defence against the invasion of United States troops. Insurgents are gathering near the city, where they are being equipped by the Americans.

Havana advices state that American ships bombarded Baiquiri, a town twenty miles from Santiago de Cuba.

The Senate adopted the conference report of the War Revenue bill by a vote of 43 to 22. The bill now goes to the President for signature.

Diplomats in Washington believe that no European Power will propose mediation without an intimation from this Government that the offer would be favorably received. They consider the prospects of peace remote.

A dispatch from a correspondent with the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba says that Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have finished their work of preparing the way for the invasion.

The transports carrying troops to Santiago de Cuba, with the warships conveying them, are thought to be still at anchor in Florida waters.

AMERICANS SHELL BAIQUIRI.

SHIPS RESUME THEIR ATTACK.

SPANISH ADVICES FROM HAVANA SAY THERE WAS "NO DAMAGE."

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(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

Havana, June 10, 8:30 p. m.—Several American warships to-day bombarded Baiquiri, twenty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and near the railway line to Santiago.

Official advices from Santiago say that the bombardment "caused no damage."

Baiquiri is a mining locality, and some of the mines are under American control.

At the palace it is denied that there has been any bombardment of the Santiago fortifications to-day.

EXPEDITION TO SANTIAGO.

TRANSPORTS AND CONVOY PROBABLY HAVE NOT STARTED YET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—In spite of the announcements made daily from Key West and Tampa of the sailing from Key West and Tampa of the military expedition destined for Eastern Cuba, there is still every reason to believe to-night that the transport fleet and its naval convoy are as yet still tugging at anchor in Florida waters. Undoubtedly the impression was given several days ago, whether by misadventure or not, that General Shafter's army corps, or the greater part of it, had cleared for Cuba. But indications have not been lacking at any time which pointed to a certain incompleteness of preparations for landing troops either at Santiago or at San Juan de Puerto Rico, and the vague rumor that Spanish warships had been sighted in the Nicholas Passages near Havana has now been turned to account to yield the further breathing space required to fit the expedition thoroughly for the work ahead of it.

It has been determined, apparently out of an abundance of caution, to provide a naval convoy for the transports sailing from Tampa strong enough to defeat any hostile squadron which may be encountered on the way to Eastern Cuba. Army and Navy officials here are disposed to discredit the idea that any of the cruisers brought across from the Cape Verde Islands by Admiral Cervera can have escaped from Santiago, nor do they think that any warships from Cadiz could have reached this side of the Atlantic and stolen into the harbor of Havana.

To guard, however, against the remote contingency of an attack at sea on the Shafter expedition, the Administration has gathered at Key West a convoy of naval vessels, headed by the battle-ship Indiana, formidable enough to meet and disperse any squadron Spain is now able to gather in West Indian waters.

Though the exact roster of the convoy is not to be made public, it is known that it will include, besides the Indiana, the Helena, the Bancroft, the Wilmington, the Detroit and the Montcristo, with perhaps other drafts from the fleet now engaged in blockading Havana. Sixteen is given here as the number of warships selected to guard the Shafter expedition from attack on its way to Santiago, and so effectively has the blockade of the Cuban coast been maintained here, the force off Havana can now be temporarily weakened without endangering the isolation of Cuba from the rest of the world.

It is not known definitely here whether or not the troops chosen for the campaign against Santiago have actually put to sea, but their arrival in Cuba is probably to be counted on early next week.

LINARES SAYS ALL IS QUIET.

London, June 11.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, cables that nothing has occurred during the last twenty-four hours; that the Americans have not succeeded in effecting a landing, but that the fleet is still off the harbor."

"General Linares says the report that a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer has been sunk is untrue."

CABLE TO SANTIAGO NOT CUT.

Washington June 10.—General A. W. Greely, the chief signal officer, said to-night that the cable connecting Cuba with the outside world via Santiago had not been cut unless the cutting had been accomplished to-day. He was positive that the cable was working at an early hour this morning.

THREATENS TO MAKE REPRISALS.

Madrid, June 10.—A semi-official note issued to-day says Spanish letters continued to be seized in the United States, even though addressed to foreigners. The note adds:

"If this measure, unprecedented in war between civilized peoples, is persisted in, Spain will make reprisals upon the property of Americans in Spain."

SPANISH DEPUTIES SETTLE DOWN.

London, June 11.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"The Chamber of Deputies to-day showed it had quite recovered its equanimity by seeking to settle down to prosaic work, such as the discussion of the estimates. Some members seemed ashamed of the pessimist excitement displayed at the previous sitting when Captain-General Augustin's Manila dispatches were communicated."

PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE.

SPANIARDS BECOMING ACTIVE.

AMERICANS AND INSURGENTS MAKING READY FOR ATTACK AT SANTIAGO.

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On Board The Associated Press Dispatch-Boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 9, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 10, 12:30 p. m.—In Santiago de Cuba there are now about twenty thousand Spanish soldiers, chiefly infantry, but with a fair contingent of cavalry and field artillery drawn from the surrounding country. In the daytime the cavalry skirmishes in the vicinity of the city, returning at night to barracks.