PART II.
TWELVE PAGES.

New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY,
JULY 31, 1898.

RAINY SEASON AT SANTIAGO.

BRAVERY OF SHAFTER'S MEN UNDER GREAT DISCOMFORT—FIGHTING WITHOUT FOOD.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago de Cuba, July 12.—A good many thousand Americans down here would like to meet face to face the various authorities who have declared that the Cuban rainy season consists of heavy but brief showers between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which are of almost daily occurrence. If such a meeting could take place to-day every person here would enter a vigorous denial of the statement. It is true that most rains fall in the afternoon, but not all. Neither are they limited to an hour or so. There have also been periods of dryness. After the landing of the troops, for a week the rains were not frequent. About the time of the two principal battles, July 1 and 2, there was a succession of downpours. Last week for four or five days there was little, but yesterday and to-day have more than made up for the deficiency. What were dry river beds yesterday noon are torrents now, through which marching soldiers wade thigh deep.

It is further true that the nights have been rather free from showers, but last night was a brilliant exception to the rule. Following a heavy fall in the afternoon, which soaked the ground, came a deluge, which came into all but the most securely ditched tents. The few officers who have wall tents and cots fared well enough, but it was difficult for the soldiers in shelter tents, open at one end, to keep dry. Even sleeping on a poncho and blanket, they finally felt the wet seeping through. Medical advice is, under the circumstances, to get up and walk about, but this was more or less disregarded by the tired and enfeebled. Anyway, it was hoped that when the sun rose would come an opportunity to dry clothes and blankets before a possible afternoon shower.

But the rain was intermitted for only an hour or two, and since then has been constant and heavy all day. Time was fortunately given to the boys in the trenches to cook some coffee and to fry some pickled pork. It is a marvel how the soldier will find dry wood when everything movable but the stones are afloat. When he will get another opportunity to heat food is problematical, to judge from the leaden skies that have no suggestion of breaking.

There has been little hard fighting since July 2. The afternoon of July 10 was marked by volley and artillery fire, chiefly on the side of the besiegers, and for part of yesterday the battle around Santiago went on. The infantry confined itself largely to sharpshooting on both sides. Some of the best riflemen were constantly on the lookout, and when they saw one of the enemy showing himself above the embankments they fired. Usually every shot brought a few replies, but the smokeless powder deprives both combatants of what used to be the best means of fixing the point whence a shot came. So the casualties, except from shrapnel, were not numerous.

CLOSING IN ON SANTIAGO.

Meantime the American lines are closing in on Santiago. Especially toward the right—that is, north of the city—the Americans are moving forward. General Wheeler's cavalry division has dug a new line of intrenchments ahead of its old ones within the last day or two. The fate of the beleagured is assured, in spite of the repeated delays incident to General Shafter's successive demands for surrender. Meantime the soldiers are faring as best they can. Food they are getting, and that is a great deal, after some of their experiences. In the main, the quantity is sufficient; the quality of the particular articles is also good. But all this leaves much to be desired. Bacon and hardtack are the staples. That is, it is generally called bacon, but is really pickled pork. What can be said for this is that it keeps remarkably well in the heat and moisture of this climate. Small wonder, however, that it has lost for most of the men any palatableness it may once have had. Of course, hygienically, pork that would delight the soul of good Mrs. Jack Sprat is better suited for an Arctic diet than for the 20th degree of north latitude. But most of the grease is fried out of it, and serves the useful purpose of steeping hardtack and converting it into "benjamin."

Coffee is a prime necessity. It has usually been served in the trenches, but not always. For days no sugar was got to the front; that is less important, although lack of it deprives coffee of what is usually considered its best flavor, and robs "benjamin" of its finishing touch. There has been some canned roast beef. Tomatoes have been common, but not always in sufficient quantities. The supply of food at the fortifications varies from day to day, and even from regiment to regiment. Some of the men spoken to had no complaint to make. Others had. An officer returning to the United States invalided said he firmly believed that he would have remained well but for the food.

"For four or five days now," he declared, "it has been pork and hardtack, a few mouthfuls of tomatoes, usually coffee, but seldom sugar. In the hard work and exposure men need more to keep well. We were hurried off the transports, expecting that our personal baggage would come after us. I wrapped mine in a very small package, but have never seen it again. The result is that for nearly three weeks I have had to wear the same underwear. It's no wonder I have lost my health."

TROUBLES OF THE COMMISSARY.

It should not be inferred that the commissary department has been lax. It has accomplished wonders under the greatest difficulties. Several pack trains of rations have even been sent to refugees from Santiago at El Caney. But the food must be brought considerable distances, over roads that are often bad, and the available mules, drivers and packers have been curtailed.

Now, of course, illness is doing a work that may rival the record of shot and shell in the actual battles. There is a medical hospital near General Shafter's headquarters. Twenty-five patients were taken there yesterday, suffering from various fevers, dysentery and other complaints. One hundred of the most grievous cases were removed to the main hospital, at Siboney, yesterday, leaving the same number here. At that place yellow fever, due to the Cuban refugees, showed itself a few days ago. The record grew from five to twenty-two to thirty in daily stages, all, however, of a comparatively mild form. The sick, who are all Americans, have been removed to a yellow fever hospital in the hills outside of Siboney.

This morning in the way hospital here eight cases of the sickness were identified, one in an apparently fatal stage. Half a dozen more are suspected.

ONE REGIMENT'S SICK LIST.

Two days ago one regiment, the 7th Infantry, had eighty men sick. This regiment suffered more severely than any other on the field, losing of its 850 men forty killed and ninety-nine wounded. It is not surprising that officers and men grow weary of repeated truces and the inaction of the splendidly situated artillery. The liability to disease may be judged from the effect that the battles of July 1 and 2 must have had on a certain regiment. On the evening of June 30 it marched several miles in the rain. At 3:30 o'clock the men were aroused. No fires were lighted. A cold breakfast disposed of, another tramp in the rain brought them to the battle-field of El Caney. The history of that day need not be retold here. After the long hours in the hot sun came a wandering around most of the night to join the attack on Santiago itself. Most of the regiment's got some food. This one did not, but it fought bravely all the next day. That night came supper at last. Since then the men have been digging trenches in the rain and sun, with indifferent food, fighting a little between whiles. That there should be sickness among an alien race in these conditions is inevitable.

FRESH-AIR WORK BY ELECTRICITY.

A man who is prominently identified with the banking and street railroad business of Brooklyn did some "fresh-air work" yesterday which was highly satisfactory and, as he said, demonstrated that there were more ways of doing good than "buying paper dolls for blind babies."

"We had heard of the illness of a woman and her little one," said the fresh-air man, "and that there was little hope for the recovery of the mother. Everybody felt sorry, and all sorts of plans were suggested for making the poor woman more comfortable. Baskets containing dainties were sent, and boxes and bundles of more dainties followed. I proposed fresh air, and went to work at once to secure it. I had a wire run from the electric line near our house, in Monroe Place, to the sick chamber, had an electric fan placed at the foot of the invalid's bed, and my fresh-air scheme reduced the patient's temperature in a short time, and the doctor thinks it may have had much to do with her improved condition. There must be many places in this large city during the extreme weather where a similar gift would do much good, and for that reason I am anxious to have people know about my 'fresh-air' scheme."

LIVE TOPICS FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, July 30.

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.—While the quarrel between Emperor William and the Regent of Lippe-Detmold is only a storm in a teacup over a miserable question of Court etiquette, it has occupied the press to the exclusion of almost everything else. A high official of the Ministry of the Interior has briefly outlined the facts in the case as follows: The Regent was already offended on account of various alleged slights, for which he blamed the Emperor, when the General commanding the troops in the principality ordered his soldiers henceforth not to make the salutes prescribed in the case of ruling sovereigns, nor to show the customary marks of respect to the Regent's family. The Regent thereupon, deeming his rights, under the Military Convention of 1873, to have been slighted, appealed to the Emperor in a personal letter for redress. This letter contained several passages which were construed by His Majesty to be purposely offensive, whereupon he sent the Regent a dispatch which traversed a dozen hands, and thence reached the newspapers substantially verbatim. Then followed the deeply offended Regent's appeal to the sovereigns of Germany and to the Bundesrath. The matter is expected to remain in statu quo for some time. The correspondent learned from another source that Emperor William's anger was particularly aroused by certain references in the Regent's letter to the Empress and her family, a parallel being drawn on the question of rank in both cases, and His Majesty's ire was increased by the fact that the Legislature of Lippe-Detmold, at the Regent's behest, and without awaiting the decision of the Bundesrath, passed a law in March prejudicing the chances of the succession of Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, Emperor William's brother-in-law. The majority of the newspapers uphold the Regent. A Bavarian editor, Herr Memminger, who first published the story, declares that he only refrains from patriotic reasons from publishing "further details of the goings on at Berlin."

TO ABRIDGE THE FRANCHISE.—It is now certain that the Government will make a determined effort in the coming Reichstag to amend the Constitution in the direction of abridging the franchise in several important particulars, especially in raising the age limit from twenty-five to thirty years. Not only is the Conservative and Reactionary press vigorously advocating this as a necessary step in fighting the increasing spread of Socialism, but the Government press has joined in the hue and cry. At a meeting of the Diet of Bueckeburg, capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Minister Spring openly proclaimed the fact that the Bundesrath meant to defeat every attempt to grant a per diem to members of the Reichstag until the election law was amended in the direction of proportional elections and representation, instead of the present elections, which are based on the general franchise.

HOSTILITY TO AMERICAN PRODUCTS.—It is also certain that at the next sessions of the Diet and Reichstag the Agrarians will vigorously assault American agricultural products. The Agrarians are now collecting a mass of evidence tending to show the injury which has been caused to the home market by the continued importation of American products. Among their arguments, they allege that 50 per cent of the trichinosis in Germany is due to American pork, although the latter is only one-fortieth of the total German consumption. They also assert that American pork is 146 times more trichinous than the German, and they allege that in spite of the fact that American pork is officially testified to be free from trichinæ, the Hamburg authorities have officially reported 173 cases of American trichinous pork in the last six months. The Agrarians also assert that American flour is arriving in a more and more frequently grossly adulterated condition, adding that the prevailing mediums of adulteration are mineralines, which, they assert, are openly advertised in American trade papers. Finally, the Agrarians say that an increasingly large percentage of American canned and preserved meat of every description is arriving in a state unfit for human food. The Agrarians say they have abundant proof of their allegations, and will ask the Government to totally exclude from Germany all the products mentioned.

WANT A TARIFF WAR.—The leading organ of the Agrarians, the "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung," asks whether, "in view of the fact that America means to refuse Germany the rights of the most-favored nation after concluding a new tariff bargain with France, the Government does not think it time to open a spirited tariff war," pointing out, for one thing, that "American bicycles ought to be taxed with a prohibitory duty."

HIGH PRICES FOR MEAT.—The recent general prohibition of meat imports has caused a rise in prices, and 150 butchers of Hamburg and its vicinity announce their inability to sell meat except at 10 to 20 per cent increase in price. A similar increase has already become effective in Berlin.

DUE TO AN OFFICIAL'S MALEVOLENCE.—The sensational suicide of General von Pechmann, the commander of the 5th Bavarian Cavalry Brigade, at Dieuze, Lorraine, is much commented upon. It is understood that his act was due to depression, caused by the malevolence of a very high personage who has repeatedly defeated his advancement to a higher rank.

AN IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER.—The Empress is much interested in photography, and has taken a picture of her seven children in a row on horseback, which she considers to be her masterpiece. She sent the photograph to the Emperor at Bergen, Norway, where, by the way, M. Emile Zola arrived on July 30, on his way to visit Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, the Norwegian writer.

COMIC PAPERS CONFISCATED.—All the principal comic papers in Germany were confiscated this week on account of their publication of cartoons ridiculing the Emperor and the police. Some of these papers will be prosecuted on the charge of leze-majesty.

BOUND FOR AMERICA.—Herr Liebre, the Centrist leader, has started for the United States.

TURNFEST AT HAMBURG.—The attendance at the Turnfest at Hamburg was the largest on record, about twenty-eight thousand people being present, and some six thousand persons participating in the different contests, which also beats the record. The German-Americans won a number of second and third prizes for jumping, fencing, football and wrestling. At the closing banquet a toast to the Germans in America was heartily received.

AN ORDER FROM THE EMPEROR.—Emperor William has ordered Professor Pape to paint a picture of the confirmation of his two eldest sons.

THE CONTROLLER WILL APPEAL.

WESTCHESTER WATER CASE TO BE TAKEN TO HIGHER COURTS.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would appeal from the decision of Justice Pryor in the case of the Westchester Water Supply Company. The decision held that the Corporation Counsel had the right to confess judgment in a suit against the city, and that the Controller, as the custodian of the city's money, was obliged to pay.

The trouble arose out of the refusal of Controller Coler to pay the judgment of $4,000 which Corporation Counsel Whalen had confessed in favor of the Westchester Water Supply Company for supplying water to the institutions on the islands.

HELP FOR THE MACRAES.

The troubles of Mrs. Duncan MacRae and her daughter, Virginia, of No. 1,344 Chisholm-st., in The Bronx, became known through the newspapers all over the country, and many friends sent word Friday and yesterday morning of their willingness to help the family, which is that of a former Consul-General of the United States at Paris. The result is that the MacRae family troubles are probably over. The City Marshal's claim was paid yesterday morning, as was that of the Fidelity Loan Association.

The association had lent the family $65 on a chattel mortgage, which had been covered by a note, which the family could not pay. City Marshal Myer Elsas placed an assistant in charge of the furniture on which the mortgage had been given, and which Mrs. MacRae said was worth $3,000. The assistant's fees were $3 a day, and this debt was accumulating when friends went to the family's aid.

BIG CONVENTION HALL FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 30.—Arrangements have been perfected by a number of capitalists for the construction of a colossal amusement and convention hall in this city, rivalling the recently destroyed Coliseum in size and capacity. The building will be constructed on the vacant territory formerly occupied by the Chicago Baseball Club, on the West Side. May 1, 1899, is the date set for the completion of the structure. According to the plans of the architect the building will be 600 feet long and 348 feet in width. The area of the inside arena will be 472x269 feet. This portion will be entirely free from pillars or obstructions to the view. The seating capacity will be 25,000. For convention purposes the floor of the arena can be covered with seats, making the total seating capacity of the structure 27,000. The height of the building will be 100 feet, and the roof will be arranged so as to permit a large roof garden. The principal materials to be used in the construction will be iron and steel. The architecture will be Gothic, with turrets, towers and wood carvings.

AGUINALDO THE INSURGENT

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ALLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A QUIET LITTLE MAN OF THE JAPANESE TYPE—HIS SIMPLE COURT AT CAVITE—EASY OF APPROACH TO AMERICANS.

Cavité, June 17.

If General Emilio Aguinaldo, who has declared himself dictator of all the Philippines, were to walk the streets of an American city the casual observer would take him for a Japanese student or artisan. He is short, but well-knit, has the Japanese cast of face and form of head, and the casual observation would be strengthened by a bristly black pompadour of the kind so common among the Mikado's subjects. There are no outward or visible marks of genius except that the General is slow and deliberate, and that may be a sign of depth and breadth of mental calibre. Aguinaldo is unruffled alike in victory and defeat. In the privacy of his state chamber he may execute a double shuffle or survey himself in a mirror when his trusted lieutenants bring tidings of a fresh victory, or he may toss on his cot at night when the Spanish occasionally have the advantage, but the visitor searches in vain for the play of emotion, sentiment, hope or despair when he is presented.

The correspondent of The Tribune brought Aguinaldo the tidings from Hong Kong of the seizure of the cargo of the Pasig. The interpreter was a little slow in breaking the news, but when it was told the chieftain simply said it was "too bad" and extended the warmest thanks for the unwelcome advices.

THE VALUE OF HIS HEAD.

Aguinaldo's chief concern now is the preservation of his precious head. Japanese heads are cheap enough nowadays, but the Spanish have bid this one up to $25,000. When he first landed here Aguinaldo fought with his men, but there soon came a need for more executive work, and an increasing fear of assassination, and the leader sought safety in Cavité. There he is surrounded by a corps of his trusted followers. The safeguards which surround him there are such that he is protected from everything save the treachery of those in high place.

He has established headquarters in the former home of a rich native, situated on Calle de Arsenal, Cavité's main avenue. The house is broad, low, roomy and typically Spanish. It was in old Cavité that Aguinaldo was born twenty-six years ago, and he has established his aged mother and several of his relatives in his headquarters. There is a paved court at the street entrance, and a guard of insurgents line it on either side. They come to a present for Americans, and good form calls for a salute in return. A stairway leads from the court, and the landing at the top is large, and makes a good ante-chamber. Here stand guards in uniforms of a material suspiciously like blue gingham marked down to nine cents.

There is little delay for the American visitor, and the summons to enter the reception-room comes quickly. The presentations are simple. Aguinaldo comes in, extends his hand for a short shake, and then motions the visitors to seats. He wears a spotless suit of white linen, a white shirt with well-polished front, a high collar and a black cravat tied in a bow, and red velvet slippers, embroidered in gold.

A VISIT TO THE GENERAL.

When questioned as to his troops at a recent interview, General Aguinaldo examined a small war map showing the provinces heading on Manila Bay, and traced the movements of his troops, the distribution of his garrisons, the locations of his lines, and the prospective advances with a deliberation and mastery of details that at least carried the conviction of triumph. He smiled over the capture of Batangas without the loss of a man, but that was the only change in his countenance in a long interview. It took a long stretch of the imagination to fully appreciate that the quiet little man in spotless linen was the leader of an active rebellion and the ally of an invading force. Aguinaldo is quite comfortable in the looted town of Cavité. In his office he has a modern desk, backed with a bevel-edged mirror that came from some European mart; a couple of large, strong iron boxes for the dictatorial treasury, an abundance of easy chairs, an old grand piano several feet taller than the modern make, and a large hatrack of fanciful design. The only signs of war were the ends of sword chains that peeped through holes in the gingham coats of the officers in attendance, and a metallic standard holder that leaned against the hatrack.

The court of the dictator is not impressive. A chamberlain was identified as a boatman who had worked for some days for the newspaper correspondents, and there were other touches of opera bouffe. Aguinaldo's present concern is the defeat of August, and he will not discuss the future of the islands. He and his followers, however, hope for a republic under a limited American protectorate. Aguinaldo seems to possess real ability, but none of his followers shine in the estimate of the Americans here. They are of a rather low order, as a rule, and generally ignorant and illiterate, and Aguinaldo himself has not completely proved his strength of character, but he has fought long and hard, success is in sight, and he is ambitious. So are his followers.

MINERAL WATER FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

The Apollinaris Company of London has given to the wounded of the Army and Navy fifteen hundred bottles Apollinaris water, fifteen hundred bottles Johannis water and six hundred bottles "Apenta" Hungarian aperient water, the bulk of which has been sent to hospitals near Santiago.

LEONA RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.

The transport which arrived here Friday with fifty sick and wounded soldiers on board was allowed to leave Quarantine yesterday and proceed to her pier.

The men who were transferred to Swinburne and Hoffman islands were visited yesterday by Dr. Doty, who reported that they were all doing well, and that only four were actually ill. Most of those transferred were lounging about the islands, having enjoyed a good night's rest. Private William Hallo, Company F, 20th Infantry, who is said to have been sunstruck, is critically ill. Health Officer Doty expects to remove about eight of the convalescents to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. All the other convalescents are ready to be removed as soon as Dr. Sternberg is ready to receive them.

THE TRANSPORT RIO GRANDE HERE.

The United States transport Rio Grande, which left Santiago on July 22, calling at Hampton Roads on her way North, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She did not bring any wounded or sick soldiers, and when she arrived at Quarantine she reported all the crew as well. She was at once allowed to pass into the harbor, and then proceeded to the Mallory Line Pier, East River, where she will be overhauled and prepared for duty again as soon as possible.

The Rio Grande took the 3d and 6th Cavalry from Tampa to Siboney, and then remained on the coast for nearly thirty days, when she was ordered to Hampton Roads. Captain Staples reports witnessing the landing of the United States troops at Baiquiri under the protection of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Captain Staples also saw the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, but little could be seen, however, of the actual conflict, owing to the water being enveloped in smoke from the batteries of the fleet.

PRIZE COMMISSIONER FOR THIS PORT.

Wilfred B. Nichols, of the firm of Pendleton, Carver & Nichols, at No. 198 Water-st., has been appointed by Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, Prize Commissioner for New-York. He will have charge of the disposal of Spanish prizes brought to New-York.

MADRID KEPT IGNORANT.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS BY THE MILITARY CENSORS OF THE PRESS.

THE PEOPLE RESIGNED TO PEACE AT ANY PRICE AND HOPELESS OF EUROPEAN AID—NATIONAL GRIEF ASSUAGED BY A BULL-FIGHT—SAGASTA'S RECORD.

Madrid, July 17.

Madrid had a slight shock yesterday to the indifference with which it has been treating the present crisis. The papers hostile to the Government appeared with whole columns blank, notably the republican "Pais" and the "Nacional." The latter sheet complains this morning that the columns suppressed in its yesterday's issue were neither more nor less than the dispatches which at a later hour were printed by the Governmental "Correspondencia." The aggrieved newspapers assert that the doing away with constitutional guarantees by official proclamation is chiefly directed not against the Carlists of the North or the Republicans of the East and South, but against the press and the right of free speech in public meetings. One paper facetiously announces that it has set up in reserve whole pages from the prayer book, to use in case of further suppressions by the censor. The "Pais" comes out boldly for a military dictatorship, and this it is allowed to print. As General Weyler is understood to be coquetting with the Republicans, this has given rise to much talk. But, on the whole, it must be said that Madrid has little means of knowing what the country really thinks.

A French friend who has just returned from the North tells of a characteristic scene the day after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron became known. It was the eve of the patron feast of Pampeluna, and that town was already crowded with peasants from leagues around. After the solemn religious procession, in which the saint, with flowers and incense, and much cloth of gold and banners, is borne to the music of brass bands to every quarter of the town, there were to be bullfights, with the best matadores of all Spain. The Governor thought the disaster warranted the change of festivity into mourning. Not so the people, who threatened a temporary revolution. After considerable parley, it was represented to the Governor that stopping the bullfight in Pampeluna would not change anything that had happened so far away as Santiago de Cuba; and procession and matadores had their usual glory. This only shows the little solidarity which exists among the Spanish people. In Cadiz, where the slaughter came home to many families, there was a wild outburst of passionate grief. But even there no popular opposition is made to carrying on the war. It is a part of life, like storms and shipwrecks—and all these people are fatalists like the Arabs and Moors who held their country so long under control.

THE MILITARY CONTROL THE PRESS.

The censorship of the press meanwhile is entirely in the hands of the military authorities. It is carried on at the general headquarters, and two officers of the headquarters staff are on duty day and night. Otherwise daily papers would have to suspend publication altogether. The recognized secretaries of the various editors have to present themselves with their entire paper in proof. The officer passes his eye over the columns, crossing out with a red pencil whatever he judges unwise to print. At first these empty columns actually appeared blank in the paper when published. Now indifferent matter is used to fill up, but the authorities have forbidden the insertion of advertisements or "blocking" to draw greater attention to the severity of the censure. All the editors have been obliged to confer with the Captain-General concerning the class of news regarded as obnoxious, and are to guide themselves accordingly. In general, it is forbidden to criticise national institutions, the Government, army or military operations. It should be added that the telegraphic dispatches are sharply treated. On this point the Captain-General has thought it necessary to explain his rule of action.

"Whenever there is question of a newspaper whose dispatches come from trustworthy sources, and the facts telegraphed seem probable, the censor will authorize the publication of dispatches from the seat of war. But editors must refrain from all comment under pretext of explaining or throwing light on matters; and news will be suppressed if it seems inexact or exaggerated."

After twenty years of liberty of the press, this is a violent measure, even for Spain, where the press has comparatively little influence. The staff officers, who themselves have not been brought up to such work, are at their wit's end, some being too tolerant and others too severe. The result is that Madrid knows little of what is really going on. At present people are lazily discussing the probable position of the American fleet, which, here at least, is thought to have sailed for the coasts of Spain some days ago. Every hour has new rumors of peace, with alternations of impossible terms demanded by the "Yanquis." The Carlist sympathizers say loudly: "Not an inch of our nation's territory, or we shall fight ourselves!" The people proper have resigned themselves to peace on any terms, provided the Government will act and the army does not interfere. But the national vice is everywhere apparent, putting off everything until to-morrow—"Mañana!" The people are also filled with the delusion, which the Government seems to encourage, that the Americans will accept more favorable terms after being decimated by yellow fever around Havana. All the papers, however, unite in telling their readers that nothing is to be hoped for from the rest of Europe. Even the Germans at Manila no longer excite curiosity or hope.

THE CAREER OF SENOR SAGASTA.

The "Heraldo" consoles itself by giving its readers a succinct biography of Señor Sagasta, to bring out in relief the opposition between his present course of action and his revolutionary antecedents. He began political life at twenty-one, in 1848, by refusing to acknowledge allegiance to Queen Isabella. In 1854 he took a leading part in an attempt at revolution. The Parliamentary Government, which was conceded after this movement, brought him to the front as a leading editor in the ranks of the extreme Liberals. It was then that he laid down his famous formula—"Thrones are only political institutions to satisfy the needs of the people." The reaction of 1856 forced him to leave Spain, but an amnesty soon followed, and until 1863 he was the chief opponent in the Cortes of Marshal O'Donnell, father of the Duke De Tetuan, Canova's Foreign Minister. At that time he was especially bitter against those politicians who, after bitterly reviling the Government when out of office, calmly carry on its policy as soon as they have taken its place. He was an active conspirator with Prim, escaped from Spain to Portugal, and then to England and France, and returned to Spain at the risk of his head to prepare the overthrow of Queen Isabella. Under the short-lived republic he became, for the first time, a part of the Government of his country, and from this taste of authority dates his change, according to his Republican critics.

Six years after the restoration of the monarchy he was already far enough removed from his old-time revolutionism to be made Prime Minister, and he then made his astounding declaration, "Universal suffrage is the triumph of ignorance." Since then he has been alternately with Canovas at the head of Spanish affairs, and he has taken care, as he does now, that ignorance shall not triumph—at least not by universal suffrage. So far as Madrid knows, the future rests with the army; and it is with the army that Spain as well as the United States has now to count.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 1st.

The balance of Ladies' Summer Costumes, comprising White and Colored Pique, Blue Linen, Colored Dimity and Figured Organdie at the following marked reductions:

$4.90, $6.75, $9.50 and $14.50

—also—

Walking Skirts of Imported Blue Linen, with trimmed flounce, $4.50

Walking Skirts of Tan Linen, with trimmed flounce, $2.25

Bicycle Skirts of Covert, Linen and Blue Denim, $1.25 and $2.25

(Second Floor.)

B. Altman & Co.

Announce the opening on August 8th, of their Autumn and Winter Stock of BLANKETS, including a large assortment and many exclusive designs in Sateen Down Quilts, also the latest novelties in Silk and Satin Quilts.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 1st.

SILK UMBRELLAS in Black and colors, fine English natural wood handles, 24, 26 and 28 inch, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, . $1.90
Value $3.00

Also a variety of Novelty Handle Umbrellas, comprising Ivory and Silver, Horn and Silver, and Buckhorn, silver trimmed, 26 and 28 inch, . $2.65

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LINEN DEP'T.

MONDAY, AUG. 1st.

1,400 pieces, high-grade Guipure and Irish Point Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs and Pillow Shams, at one-third to one-half less than original prices.

Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs,	Each.
20x36 ins., . .	55c.
20x45 " . .	75c.
20x54 "	80c. & $1.20
20x72 " . .	1.45

Pillow Shams, $1.45 & $2.25 Pair.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

VISITORS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A SEASON THAT BIDS FAIR TO BE A GREAT SUCCESS.

Bethlehem, N. H., July 30 (Special).—It is gratifying to state that the White Mountains are enjoying one of the best seasons they have had in several years, not only financially, but socially, while the weather has been all that one could desire. The last week has been prolific in entertainments at all the various hostleries, while this week promises to be still more lively. The conditions for tramping have also been the best. Never before has this beautiful region entertained so many people who thoroughly enjoyed the woods and mountains. Many hills have been ascended and many ravines and brooks explored.

The advent of the month of August indicates that the season is nearing its height, and the hotel men will soon begin to reap what promises to be a rich harvest. If the season is to be judged by the applications and engagements that have been pouring in it will certainly be a great success. Many strangers have haunted the rural domains during the month of July, when nature is seen at her best, and when quietude is most refreshing, and certainly they have had their desires fulfilled, for the departing month, as far as the weather was concerned, was one of the most beautiful in years, and the country has never presented a more attractive appearance.

A driving party composed of Mr. and Mrs. John Duryea and M. O. Hendrickson, of Brooklyn, are making the Gramercy, Bethlehem, their headquarters and intend making extensive trips through the surrounding country.

Louis Mollenhauer, of New-York, is once more at the Sinclair, Bethlehem. The many guests of the house are anticipating the violin solos with which he often kindly favors them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wickes, of New-York, are at the Arlington, Bethlehem, for an indefinite period.

A party of Philadelphians at the Howard House, Bethlehem, include the Misses A. E. Wilson, E. Wilson and S. W. Wiggins, who remain for the season.

A party of well-known Brooklyn people at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, include Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Strawcamp, who are registered for the season.

The Empire State is represented at the Alpine, Bethlehem, by L. B. Wilson, of New-Rochelle, and W. P. Hautin, of New-York, who purpose remaining throughout the season.

Among the well-known New-Yorkers now at the Altamonte, Bethlehem, are Mr. and Mrs. J. Conrow, Miss Dorothy Conrow and Miss J. O'Dwyer, who are expected to make a prolonged stay.

Walter Scott, jr., of New-York, is making his first visit to Bethlehem and is registered at the Arlington.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Bliss, of Brooklyn, are once more at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carmalt Willis and family, of Philadelphia, are at the Altamonte, Bethlehem, for the season.

Miss Kent and the Misses A. and G. Torrall, of New-York, are sojourning at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, for the season.

Mrs. E. Heyman and Miss S. Hoffman, of New-York, have been among the recent arrivals at the Fabyan House.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kitchen, Miss Helen R. Kitchen and Mrs. C. C. Roberts, of Philadelphia, were among those who enjoyed Sunday at the Crawford House.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bondy and Miss Bondy, of New-York, who have not missed a season at the Fabyan House for many years, were among the arrivals of the week.

Mrs. Franklin Hoyt, of Philadelphia, entertained a number of the Uplands guests on Tuesday evening at her cottage to Welsh rabbits after partaking of which the visitors were entertained with music by members of the party.

Miss M. E. Fleming, of New-York City, a recent arrival at the Gramercy, Bethlehem, will spend the entire season at that popular hostlery. Among other arrivals at this house are Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Streeter, of New-York.

Delancey Kane, the well-known clubman and horseman, of New-York, is at the Profile House. Thursday he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fulton at the Cabin at Lonesome Lake, where a luncheon party was given.

Mrs. Brayton Ives, of New-York, and Miss Frances Ives have come to spend the month of August at the Profile House.

D. J. Runyon, of New-York, is at present at the Sinclair, Bethlehem.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bierstadt, of New-York, are enjoying the superb mountain scenery at Fabyans. Mr. Bierstadt will probably devote much of his vacation to sketching some of the wonderful scenic features of the White Mountains.

The success last season of the stage line between Mount Washington and Glen Station will assure a continuance of this delightful one day's trip of the White Mountains. This trip enables the tourists to view the magnificent scenery on both sides of Mount Washington, as well as the entire Presidential Range. By leaving the Crawfords or Fabyans in the morning after breakfast the trip is made up the mountain by rail and the summit is reached in time for dinner, where good service is always assured at the Summit House. At 1 o'clock stages start for the return trip down the west side of the mountains to Darby Field Cottage, where a change is made to the tally-hos.

CAYUGA LAKE HOUSE GUESTS' FUN.

Sheldrake, N. Y., July 30 (Special).—There is no lack of amusements at the Cayuga Lake House this season, and, together with the excellent bathing, there are many attractions in the parlor. Most successful this week was the "walking backward party," on Monday evening, arranged by the women. For Monday night private theatricals have been planned, at which the one-act play, "The Open Gate," will be presented, to be followed by ten tableaus, the performance to conclude with the first act of "The Mikado." Those who will partake in the same are Mrs. C. A. Stoaxe, Miss Eckenbrecker, Mrs. F. B. Atwater, J. R. Furlong and John J. Donnelly, who will manage the affair. The hop on Saturday night was doubly appreciated from the fact that the volunteer village band, of Farmer, played between the dances. The house is nearly completely filled.

NEW-ENGLAND MILLS CLOSING.

LOW PRICES IN THE CLOTH MARKET ASSIGNED AS THE CAUSE.

Bristol, R. I., July 30.—With the exception of the weaving and spinning departments, which will be run another week to fill orders on hand, the Namquit Cotton Mills, operated by the Richmond Manufacturing Company, closed to-day for an indefinite period. The cause assigned is the low prices which prevail in the cloth market, the managers saying that they are not equal to the cost of production, and only an advance in the price will permit the company to resume operations. About one hundred hands are employed. It is announced that of those who live in houses owned by the company no rent will be asked while the mills are closed.

Salem, Mass., July 30.—The Naumkeag Cotton Mills here closed at noon to-day for two weeks to make the regular annual repairs on machinery and to give the employes a vacation.

Fall River, Mass., July 30.—The cotton manufacturers say that there are no new developments in the curtailment movement here. Feelers put out in Rhode Island and in manufacturing centres of this State, it is said, have developed satisfactory replies to the end that the curtailment may become general. The middle of next week, it is thought, will show the success or failure of the movement.

Lebanon, N. H., July 30.—The Mascoma Flannel Mills shut down to-day for several weeks. While the mills are idle general repairs will be made. The company employs two hundred hands. The Everett Knitting Mill and H. W. Carter & Sons' cotton factory also closed to-day for two weeks. These companies employ about 225 hands.

DIFFERENCES OVER BICYCLE COMPANY.

Chicago, July 30.—Rival creditors made trouble yesterday at the plant of the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing Company, Kenosha, Wis. The concern closed its doors a week ago, and at the request of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, of Cleveland, Judge Gibbons appointed the Security Title and Trust Company receiver. Employes of Morgan & Wright, who hold two mortgages of $40,000 against the firm, endeavored to take possession of the factory, despite the protests of the watchman left in charge by the receiver. The Kenosha police were called out to preserve order.

The Shelby Tube Company claims that the mortgages given to Morgan & Wright are an unlawful preference over the other creditors and designed to defraud. Bicycles were the principal output of the Sieg plant, which is valued at $250,000.

Judge Gibbons has issued an order citing Morgan & Wright for contempt of court and granting an injunction restraining them from interfering with the efforts of the Security Title and Trust Company to hold the plant as receiver.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 30.—The seventh annual session of the National Irrigation Congress has been called by the Executive Committee through its chairman, ex-Senator Carey, to meet in Cheyenne, on September 1, 2 and 3.

AMUSEMENTS AT THE ARGYLE.

Babylon, Long Island, July 30 (Special).—The management is thought to be deserving of great credit for its liberality in providing so excellent a cuisine. It is never dull at the Argyle; several entertainments were given in the Casino during the week. A cake walk and minstrel show took place on Wednesday, which were highly enjoyed. The King family were out in their yacht, the Cleveland, and captured two sharks. The guests are having great luck fishing, one party having landed twenty-four bluefish in thirty minutes.

A side-splitting ball game was played between the Watermelons and the Blackberries; score, 20 to 0.

Considerable fun was created the other evening when Charles Eidlitz, of New-York, a guest, assumed the direction of the orchestra, playing first violin.

Progressive euchre is popular, and beautiful prizes in silver and gold have been given by the manager.

Wilford Russel, the English barytone, who has been heard at many American resorts, gave an entertainment on Thursday evening at the Argyle Casino, and delighted the audience.

Among recent arrivals are George Thompson, Duncan Waring, E. L. Hunt, Miss Harrigan, J. H. Curtis, Charles R. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fife, Miss Gertrude Fife, Alfred L. Doyle, Colonel John F. Doyle, jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wildey, W. H. Wildey, the Misses Fairbanks, Harry Lamson, Maurice Newell, Reginald P. Wells, Robert Ellsworth, S. E. Groot, J. E. Starr, C. H. Russell, W. J. Gurney, John L. Hawley, M. R. Grey and others, of New-York.

ACTORS TO HELP A CHURCH.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 30 (Special).—An entertainment will be given at the Asbury Opera House on Friday evening for the benefit of the Roman