Associated Press Dispatches.

Daily Press

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

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GOV. HASTINGS HERE

Keystone State's Executive Visits Camp Warburton.

INSPECTS THE TROOPS

After Spending Several Hours With Pennsylvania Boys the Party Leaves for Camp Alger. Will Not Fight for Uncle Sam.

Camp Warburton received a distinguished visitor yesterday in the person of Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania.

The chief magistrate of the Keystone State arrived in the city yesterday morning over the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad in a special car. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Beitler, State Senator Cochran and Colonels Reeder and Potter, and a number of ladies. The party was received by Captains Warburton and Waters, who escorted them to the camp above the shipyard, where they remained till late in the afternoon.

Batteries A and C are from Pennsylvania, and Governor Hastings came down to Dixie to pay the boys a visit. He was not received at the camp with any formality. The governor made himself at home, going from from post to post shaking hands with the soldiers. After spending some time in the camp the party was taken through the shipyard.

At 4:30 o'clock Governor Hastings and his party left for Richmond. From there they will go to Camp Alger, near Washington, where other Pennsylvania troops are in camp.

A large number of recruits from Philadelphia and Phoenixville arrived at Camp Warburton yesterday and more are expected today.

NAVAL OFFICERS ARRIVE.

Lieutenant A. H. Davis, who was detached from the coast survey steamer Bache and ordered to the cruiser Harvard, arrived in the city yesterday and reported to Capt. Cotton aboard that ship, which is now receiving her armament at the shipyard.

Lieutenant N. A. McCully, who was detached from the Yankton, arrived in the city yesterday morning and reported to Capt. Wise aboard the Yale.

Lieutenant J. J. Husker, recently attached to the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, arrived yesterday morning and reported aboard the Harvard in accordance with instructions.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis, assigned to the Harvard, and Assistant Surgeon G. M. Pickrell, assigned to the Yale, reported for duty yesterday.

The following naval cadets reported for duty on the Harvard yesterday morning: R. S. Monroe, J. J. Harrington, E. A. Brooks and E. S. Freeman.

BRIEF ITEMS.

City Clerk J. A. McCoole is attending the finals of the University of Virginia today. Mr. James O. Butler and Miss Lelia M. McCulloch, both of this city.

Mr. J. W. Easley, Jr., is visiting his sister, Mrs. F. W. Mulford, on Thirty-first street.

Mr. Peyton Turner, of Isle of Wight county, is the guest of friends at the Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walker, of Roanoke, are visiting Mrs. Randall, on Twenty-ninth street.

Mrs. Susie Carlisle, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. Evans, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Washington avenue.

The Newport News base ball team will meet the West Norfolk team at the East End ball park this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. J. Kennedy Corss returned yesterday from a visit to New York. She was accompanied by Mrs. Rice, sister of Dr. Corss, who will visit here.

Miss Lelia Seligston, of Texas, who has been attending school in Richmond, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and is the guest of Mrs. F. W. Mulford.

Mr. Kenneth McCoy, of Staunton, Va., State representative of the Triple Link Association, is in the city on business connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is stopping at Hotel Warwick.

Captain Thomas S. Doyle, of Staunton, Va., is the guest of his brother, Mr. C. C. Doyle. For a number of years Captain Doyle was superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of this State, and during President Cleveland's last administration he was appointed consul to Beyruit, Syria.

Professor Howard Jefferies, principal of the East End schools, in his letter to the Board of School Trustees asking for an increase of salary, stated that he was "chief of police to an increasing horde of children," etc., and not acting chief of police of East End, as was stated.

Mr. Joseph F. Alsop, son of Dr. Geo. E. Alsop, of this city, had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon him at the University of Virginia at the final exercises yesterday, where he has been a student for the last three years. Dr. Alsop was for several years an inspector of customs under ex-Collector of Customs L. P. Stearnes.

Attorney A. S. Segar, in the Corporation Court yesterday morning, applied for letters of administration for the estate of the late Colonel Carter M. Braxton. He petitioned the court to name Messrs. L. C. Saunders, of this city, and W. F. B. Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, as administrators for the estate.

Chief Engineer W. K. Stow, Jr., of the Newport News Fire Department, yesterday morning received a live alligator from Jacksonville Fla., where the Huntington Rifles are in camp with the Virginia troops. The reptile, which was sent to Mr. Stow by Sergeant Garthright, is about a foot in length and is a magnificent specimen. Chief Stow will keep his new pet in Mr. W. G. Burgess' show window.

ALDRICH RE-ELECTED.

(By Telegraph.)

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was selected by the legislature today on the first ballot.

Ice cream freezers 2 to 10 quarts, ice water coolers 2 to 8 gallons. Prices right. Adams' Racket Stare. ma-20-tf

Cut Flowers

Floral Designs and Decorations of all kinds at short notice furnished at greenhouse prices. WM. G. BURGESS. my 23-tf.

Children's Straw Tam O'Shanters, worth 50c, for 25c at Hirshberg's. 1t

Have you valued photos? Have them framed at ADAMS' RACKET STORE. my23-tf

WORK COMMENCED.

Contractor J. W. Davis Breaks Ground for a Building in Rockets.

A short while ago his honor, T. J. Barham, granted a charter to the Columbian Investment Association of this city, an organization composed of colored people. The object of the company is to conduct a real estate business, to promote frugality and encourage thrift and industry among their people, and to help them secure homes. The charter members are:

J. H. Haywood, president.
F. C. Corrigan, secretary.
Philip Brown, treasurer.
N. B. Clark and F. J. Sansom, directors.

Early yesterday morning Mr. John W. Davis, contractor for the brick work, broke ground at the corner of Twenty-third street and Madison avenue for the erection of the company's building. He began on the northeast corner, assisted by four little colored boys—N. B. Clark, Jr., aged 5; Lemuel Macon Green, aged 4; Arthur Haywood, aged 7, and Hugh Thomas Clark, aged 3 years. The little mechanics, with their tools decorated with the national colors, went to work with a will. The first shovel of dirt was thrown out by L. M. Green ten minutes after work was commenced.

The building will be a three-story brick, 45x80 feet. The first floor will be occupied by the company's office, store room and society hall. The second floor is to be an opera room, and the third door a lodge room.

The company proposes when it has completed the building in every detail, to put shares upon the market.

HUSTLING FOR OFFICE.

Candidates for City Jobs Are Kept on the Anxious Bench.

Candidates for city offices are pushing their claims with all the energy at their command, but all of them wear an expression of anxiety, for not one has a "clinch" on the job he is after. It is like dealing in futures and the suspence caused has a tendency to give a fellow a bad case of insomnia. The councilmen will not commit themselves, and it looks as if there will not be a caucus of the Democrats, as the house is somewhat divided against itself for the reason the Democrats cannot agree among themselves. Besides the ten Democrats there are three Republicans and one independent in the council and the minority could agree upon a slate with four of the majority they would control the offices from police justice down. The various city officers will be elected at the first meeting of the new council in July.

TOO HOT FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Intense Heat Causes a Lack of Interest in the Business Men's Association.

It is getting too warm for the business men to grapple with the questions that concern the public welfare of the city, or else they have lost interest in the work of the Business Men's Association, for it is difficult to secure a quorum for the monthly meetings.

Last night a quorum meeting should assemble, but Secretary E. W. Huffman put on their hats and went home. It was thought that there would be a large turn-out last night of the business men, as nearly all of the stores closed early, but only three gentlemen put in appearance. There was some important business to be transacted.

The Business Men's Association could be made an important factor in the public affairs of the city if the citizens would take an interest in it. Matters of importance could be dealt with by the taxpayers which would be of indefinitable benefit to the Common Council, enabling that body to legislate intelligently on questions which councilmen do not have time to give careful consideration.

The lack of interest is thought to be due to the excessive heat.

Pleads Guilty of the Charge.

Annie Wilson (colored), who was sent on to the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny in the Corporation Court yesterday morning and was sentenced to serve sixty days in jail.

Annie stole a watch and chain and $5 in cash.

Police Court.

Justice Brown disposed of the following cases in the Police Court yesterday morning:

Henry Dunn, James Fitzpatrick, Mike Walsh, drunk, each fined $2 and costs.

Pat Higgins, disorderly, dismissed.

Nannie Hickenbathan, felonious cutting, sent on to the grand jury.

Robert Boyle, assault and battery, $100 bond required for three months.

Mathew Effy, disorderly, fined $5 and costs, and sentenced to serve ten days in jail.

Thomas Flynn, disorderly, fined $3 and costs.

Willie McCall, interferring with an officer in the discharge of his duty, fined $10 and cost; appealed.

Lee Scott, larceny, ordered to be whipped.

John Golding, assaulting his wife, fined $5 and costs and required to give $100 bond for six months.

Old Sol Makes It Hot.

Old Sol made it hot yesterday. The day broke clear with a light breeze stirring and there was a slight indication that humanity would not swelter to an excessive extent, but Old Sol seemed to exert himself, making it uncomfortable for man and beast. Before 10 o'clock the mercury was pushing itself toward the notch marked ninety and by noon the thermometer registered ninety-six in the shade, and the "toll juice" streamed from the brows of mankind, but no prostrations from the heat were reported.

Stole a Suit of Clothes.

Mr. Willie Morton has reported to the police authorities the theft of a suit of clothes by a negro. Saturday evening Mr. Morton purchased a suit of clothes at the Banner Clothing Store. He started home with the package, but afterwards concluded to attend to some business. He called a negro and handed him a dime and told him to take the clothes to his boarding house on Twenty-seventh street. Since then neither the negro nor the package has been seen.

Cut Flowers

Floral designs and decorations of all kinds at short notice furnished at greenhouse prices. WM. G. BURGESS, my28-tf

New line of Pictures, Photo Frames, Wall Pockets and Ornaments at ADAMS' RACKET STORE. my23-tf

Men's Jeans working pants at 50c at Hirshberg's. 1t

ARE NOT JACK TARS

Seamen on the Yale and Harvard Will Not Fight.

600 MEN WILL QUIT

Stokers and Engineers Say They Will Leave the Warships. Officers Charged With Inhumanity. Compelled to Drink Salt Water.

Before the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale go to sea the Navy Department will have to furnish each vessel with about 300 men, as the seamen on the steamers will leave the ships as soon as they go into commission as warships. Yesterday a large number of stokers and engineers on the Yale and Harvard gave notice that they would not continue in the service.

When the Paris and New York were leased of the American Line for use in the navy as scout ships the crews signed articles of agreement to serve for one year, but they did not enlist in the navy. At the time it was intended to use the vessels for scout duty, and they were assigned to serve in Cuban waters with Admiral Sampson's fleet. Recently it was determined by the Navy Department to convert the steamers into auxiliary cruisers and they were ordered to the shipyard here to receive their armament, which consists of eight 5-inch guns. Then it was that the crews rebelled, claiming that they would not go into service on warships.

Several reasons are given for the refusal of the men to join Uncle Sam's fighting forces on the high seas. According to a story told by a stoker on the Harvard last night the men have not been accorded what they consider humane treatment.

"We have been treated like dogs," said the stoker. "For two weeks we lived on salt fare and were compelled to drink salt water, and we don't propose to put up with it. Our articles of agreement don't compel us to go to sea on warships, and when the Harvard and Yale were converted into cruisers it vitiated out contracts. I am being paid $52 a month now, but if I enlist in the navy I would only get $30. That is another reason why we don't propose to go out on these ships. I am an American and would be willing to fight for our country, but I've got to be treated better than a dog."

The stoker seemed to voice the sentiments of his fellows, as they agreed with him. A great many of the men are foreigners and they will appeal to the consuls representing their governments to protect them in the stand they have taken. It is said that a number of the men left the Harvard and Yale yesterday. The stoker who acted as spokesman for the crowd last night is authority for the statement that about 300 men now employed on the ships will leave the vessels.

This trouble will give the Navy Department no little annoyance, for the more ships of war the crews desert for a number of years the scarcity has been experienced in securing engineers for the navy. The Yale, as soon as she finishes taking on 4,500 tons of bunker coal, will be ready for the sea. Her guns have been mounted and the other work finished.

BUFFALO SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

The dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, which was purchased from the Brazilian government by Flint & Co., of New York, for the United States, and which has been renamed the Buffalo, left Hampton Roads yesterday morning for New York in tow of the steamer Santuit.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Sturgis' Cases to Be Considered at an Early Date, Probably Monday.

A special grand jury will be summoned next week, probably on Monday, to consider several cases sent up to the corporation court from the police court. Among these cases will be the five charges against L. M. Sturgis, attorney at law, who is now confined in the city jail. Sturgis, it is understood, is anxious for a hearing and wishes his cases to be disposed of as soon as possible.

Mrs. Sturgis, who accompanied her husband as far as Baltimore when he left the city for Philadelphia, has returned and is stopping with her husband's parents at the Metropolitan Hotel. She knew nothing of her husband's transactions until after she reached Baltimore, and since that time she has been overcome with grief.

There is a story going the rounds which, if it be true, throws some light on Sturgis' transactions and the motive that actuated him to resort to dishonest methods to procure money.

Sturgis' father at one time conducted a hotel in Cape Charles, but for some reason gave up the business. Some time in the early spring Attorney Sturgis conceived the idea of opening a hotel in this city. He selected the Central Hotel at the corner of Thirty-first street and Washington avenue, rented the building, had it renovated, renamed it the Metropolitan Hotel and opened the hostelry in his father's name.

Back of this, it is said, was a scheme. A bar was to be run in connection with the hotel and if Sturgis procured a license for conducting a saloon he was to receive a large sum of money from a certain gentleman for the business. Application was made to the judge of the corporation court for license, but his honor, adhering to the rule he made when he first went on the bench that he would not allow any saloons to be located on Washington avenue above Twenty-fifth street, refused to grant the license. Then the scheme collapsed and Sturgis found himself in a "hole," for he had gone to considerable expense to further the project. While the money may have been obtained dishonestly, is it thought had Sturgis procured the liquor license he would have replaced the money dollar for dollar.

A letter received at the Daily Press office last evening from a gentleman residing in Baltimore states that the writer "was one of his victims while he (Sturgis) was in Baltimore prior to his going to Newport News," adding that he was not the only victim of his dealings in Baltimore.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President today sent to Congress a report made by Thomas W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, upon the Paris exposition. Mr. Cridler was designated to continue the work as special commissioner begun by the late Moses P. Handy. In transmitting the report the President said:

"I cordially renew my recommendation that a liberal appropriation be immediately granted."

A DAG EXPLOIT.

Lieutenant Blue Makes an Excursion Into Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JUNE 13, 2 P. M., VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 14, 7 A. M.—The delay in the arrival of the transports is ascribed here to a feint made after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago harbor. Once for all Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and Saturday last he sent Lieutenant Victor Blue, of the gunboat Suwanee, to reconnoitre. Lieutenant Blue landed on Friday and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and city. He distinctly saw and located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. He saw at least three small cruisers or gunboats.

The results of his expedition he reported this morning (Monday) to Admiral Sampson on the deck of the flagship New York. Lieutenant Blue traveled about seven or eight miles, following the eastward road of the city. He brought out to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper issued last Saturday, in which comment is made that the navy and army are failing to distribute to the cities their proportions of the provisions remaining in the city.

Lieutenant Blue's report has definitely exposed the fiction that any of Cervera's cruisers were in the Bahamas, or in addition to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at any early date. Admiral Sampson complented him upon his daring and successful mission.

Lieutenant Blue reported also that skirmishing comes in the hills around Santiago between the Cubans and the Spanias. The latter have been repairing the fortifications of the city, as it is expected that Admiral Sampson will renew the bombardment in anticipation of a possible arrival and landing of troops this week.

General Calixto Garcia has been expected to arrive near Santiago and report to Admiral Sampson today, but this morning it turned out that the information upon which this expectation was based was incorrect. The whereabouts of General Garcia is not definitely known.

Early this morning three shots were fired from Morro fort upon the naval pickets in the bay, maintained at the entrance of the harbor. Captain Evans, of the Iowa, steamed within two miles of the harbor and flashed the Iowa's searchlight, whereupon the firing ceased. The Iowa remained on the watch until daybreak and then retired. There was no further firing.

Today the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived off Santiago, and it is confidently expected that her guns will be used, if an attempt is made to force the passage of the harbor for the purpose of exploding any sub-marine mines that may exist.

The hospital ship Solace arrived this morning and left at noon for Guantanamo.

It is believed that the marines at Guantanamo will be able to maintain their position until the long expected troops arrive. During the second night attack by the Spaniards, which ended at daybreak this morning, they held their ground against desperate odds. Cervera's fleet was bottled up. An unexpected complication has arisen as to the right of Admiral Sampson at Santiago and Admiral Dewey at Manila to use the cables which each has secured with a view to bringing them into direct telegraphic communication with the authorities here. It is understood by officials here that Admiral Dewey secured the shore end of the cable leading from Manila to Hong Kong some time ago, and buoyed it with a view to sending dispatches. The same is understood to exist at Santiago, where Admiral Sampson has buoyed the shore end of the cable with a view to repairing and using it. But no messages have been sent and the question has arisen as to whether it is allowable under the rules of neutrality for the French and British companies owning these lines to permit them to be used for strictly military purposes. The companies control the points of exit and are able to refuse to pass dispatches along, so that the holding of the shore ends by Admirals Dewey and Sampson does not permit them to carry on communication, except through the assent of the companies. These are private concerns, but they are bound to observe the neutrality of their respective governments. There is some anxiety, therefore, as to the course of the operations of the French company at Hayti when they receive private messages from Admiral Sampson. Should they refuse to handle them over neutral lines, touching neutral territory, an international question might arise. The same condition exists as to the Manila cable, and the failure to receive dispatches from Manila is attributed to the failure of the British operators at Hong Kong to take the messages. It was stated that negotiations were now progressing which give promise of a satisfactory understanding with the companies, and the forwarding of such messages as the American admirals send.

MORE HARD FIGHTING

But Old Glory Still Floats Over Cuba.

WILL BE KEPT THERE, TOO

Gallant Marines at Guantanamo in a Desperate Situation. Four Others Killed and Several Wounded. Men Almost Exhausted.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

CAMP OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES, OUTER HARBOR OF GUANTANAMO, Monday, June 13, (noon), by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—After two nights of hard fighting the American flag still floats on Cuban soil over the encampment of the marine battalion and our boys say they will keep it there until the belated troops arrive if it takes till winter.

Thus far the marines have had the best of the fighting, but the situation is grave and they are exhausted with repelling almost incessant attacks. They have little chance to rest or sleep and the time of the arrival of the relieving troops is uncertain. Were it not for the protecting guns of the fleet the gallant little band would be annihilated by the Spanish troops, in overpowering numbers, from Santiago de Cuba. As it is they probably can hold their position, but they cannot move forward until reinforced by the troops.

What first, with the white tents on a bold eminence against the tropic background, looked like a holiday camp, is now grim reality. The tents have been struck and rolled into breastworks, supplemented by trenches around the crest of the hill. The spot is lamentably exposed, while surrounding it on all sides is heavy brush. The least movement in the camp is the signal for instant target practice upon the part of the Spanish sharpshooters, whose rifles carry much further than ours, though their owners rarely hit anything they aim at.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the Spanish force, but it is numerous enough. About two-thirds of this force surrounds the camp nightly with a deadly ring, and the spatting of the Mausers makes things quite lively, for the Spaniards are daring enough to crawl up and take a pop shot at the marines, from the bushes about thirty yards from the camp. At night the besiegers fight like Indians and our old Apache fighters will feel in their element. Every yard of chapparal is an ambuscade, and picket duty is flipping coins with death.

After the first attack on Saturday night Colonel Huntington decided that another attempt would be made on Sunday night and he caused entrenchments to be thrown up on all sides of the camp, and in the trenches the main part of the battalion last night waited pleasant and at times very heavy.

On the American side two men were killed and four injured. The dead are: Sergeant Major Henry Goode, of the marines, shot through the right breast; Private Tauman, wounded and fell off the cliff and was instantly killed; the second one, Private Wallace, fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg; Private Martin, shot through the left leg; Private Roxbury, shot through the arm.

The above are all privates belonging to company D.

Private Burke, shot through the arm.

The first attack of the Spaniards was made at 8 o'clock and the last shot was fired by them at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

During the night the Spaniards attacked the camp of the marines on shore and the Marblehead, believing the Americans had been driven out, threw several shells into the place. The attack, however, was repulsed by the small detachment of marines in camp without trouble. The shells of the Marblehead struck among the marines. The fight was the first of the war in which the Cubans co-operated with the American forces, and their co-operation was not a glittering success. At one time during the afternoon whenever the marines were firing on a small detachment of Spaniards that made their appearance a short distance from the camp, the Cubans began firing without orders and sent a volley right among the Americans. There were several narrow escapes, but no one was injured.

Lieutenant Neville, of Company D, was sent out on scout duty and as on the day previous he attacked a small stone fort. A hot fight followed and the Spaniards were driven off with loss. It was during this fight that Wallace and Tauman fell over the cliff.

Fifteen dead Spaniards, including one lieutenant, were found in the fort.

During the attack several shots struck the ships in the harbor, one penetrating the pilot house of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy. No one was injured on board of her.

The Dolphin this morning located the Spanish water station on the ocean side of the harbor entrance, which supplied the water for the attacking force. The well was situated in the blockhouse windmill, having a small garrison. It was shelled at a distance of two thousand yards. Excellent practice was made, the station was wrecked and the cannister followed the retreating Spaniards up the steep ravine. Each shell disclosed the spot where it alighted by raising a cloud of dust. They were all well placed. The arrival of the fleet to complete the bombardment of the Iowa and its defenses is expected this afternoon.

ADVICES FROM SAMPSON.

He Reports That the Entire Spanish Fleet is at Santiago.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin:

Mole St. Nicholas, June 13.—Lieutenant Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports Spanish fleet is all there. The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed.

(Singed) SAMPSON.

PREFERS U. S. TROOPS.

(By Telegraph.)

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse today says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American troops, should the town surrender, and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

THE MERRIMAC'S CREW.

Substantial Recognition of Bravery by the Navy Department.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Substantial recognition has been given by the Navy Department to the members of the gallant crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago harbor and sunk her across the channel under the very muzzles of the Spanish guns.

This evening official recognition was taken of their valor, when Secretary Long signed orders to Admiral Sampson, directing the promotion of all the members of the crew. Lieutenant Hobson's reward will come later through Congress. The men still linger in a Spanish prison, but when they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them.

The orders sent to Admiral Sampson tonight direct the promotion of the men as follows:

Denial Montague, master-at-arms, to be boatswain, from $50 a month to $1,200 a year.

George Charette, gunner's mate, to be gunner, from $50 a month, to $1,200 a year.

Rudolph Clausen, Osborn Diegnan and ——— Murphy, coxswains, to be chief boatswain's mates, an increase of $20 a month.

George F. Phillips, machinist, to be chief machinist, from $40 a month to $70 a month.

Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist, from $37 a month to $70 a month.

In addition to the promotions steps have already been taken toward the presentation of medals to Constructor Hobson and the members of his gallant crew. What new honors await Hobson, who planned and executed the brilliant coup, have not yet been disclosed.

AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE.

Second Division of General Lee's Corps Completed.

(By Telegraph.)

JACKSONVILLE, June 14.—The Forty-ninth Iowa regiment arrived here today and pitched its tent at Camp Cuba Libre. This makes nine regiments here, completing the second division of General Lee's seventh corps. The Second regiment of Wyoming cavalry is expected to arrive here shortly.

Every effort is being put forth to complete the equipment of the troops in camp, large quantities of supplies being distributed daily. None of the regiments are as yet, however, ready for service. An order was received from the War Department today directing that commissioned officers be sent from each company of the Wisconsin regiment to be detailed to go to Wisconsin as recruiting officers, this being in addition to the fifteen already sent. This is taken as an indication that the First Wisconsin will be one of the first to leave when the next expedition shall sail.

A large commissary depot has been established and will become the basis of supplies for the seventh corps and will also be used from which to forward supplies to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Your socks aren't worth a darn! You can buy a new pair at Woodward & Womble's for 10c.

Trunks at factory prices at Hirshberg's. 1t

WILL HAVANA BE ATTACKED?

Extensive Movements by the War Department May Signify Such a Step.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Without reference to the exact hour at which the United States army left Florida for Cuba, it may be safely said that before the end of the week General Shafter will have landed with his 15,000 United States troops on Cuban soil and that the investment of Santiago by land will have begun. There was some confusion in the official mind here today on the time of departure of the transports, though assurance was given that they had all gotten away. The confusion on this point is easily accounted for by persons who know anything of the difficulties of moving simultaneously a numerous fleet composed of vessels of all sizes and classes. No less than three times, beginning Sunday, was a definite hour selected for the start and the War Department so notified. Yet in each case some untold obstacle was encountered that required notification to the department that a postponement had been forced. Sailors say such delays are inevitable and that rarely does a fleet get off by first intention. However, the department officials stated this afternoon that they believed the very last of the transports had at last started for Cuba. After all the delay of a day or two in the start is calculated not to make any material difference in the plans and the only persons who will suffer from it will be Sampson's marines, camped on the tropical bay of Guantanamo and obliged to maintain the greatest vigilance in repelling the bushwhacking Spanish irregulars who swarm in the thickets. This foe gives no trouble during the daytime owing to the presence of the Marblehead within easy range, but at night when the warship is unable to distinguish their own men from the enemy the lot of the marines is a very exciting one.

Having started the Santiago expedition the War Department has now concentrated all its energies on the preparation of the force to be sent to Porto Rico. Active movements in that line have been made on a scale so extensive as to lead to the supposition in some quarters that the attack is to be made direct upon Havana, but if this is so there is no open indication of it. The volunteers collected at Chattanooga, 12,000 in number, are reaching a degree of excellence under the magnificent management of General Brooke that would warrant the government in ordering them immediately into active service, but, unfortunately, there is still considerable lack of equipment that will not permit of this.

General Merritt has brought the second installment of his force into readiness and it sails for Manila tomorrow. It is believed that the advance guard, the three transports which followed the Charleston to Honolulu, met the cruiser there and sailed in her company for the Philippines about the 12th of this month. In this case it is reasonable to expect them to arrive at Manila within a week.

The only bulletin posted at the Navy Department today from Sampson contained the satisfactory news that all American naval officers, including Victor Blue, of South Carolina, in command of the Iowa, are safe and well.

NO STEPS FOR PEACE.

Spain Is Not Negotiating to Terminate the War.

(By Telegraph.)

MADRID, June 14.—1 P. M.—The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodavar de Rio, told the newspaper men today that the Spanish government had not taken any steps in the direction of peace negotiations.

The minister also said he had not received any confirmation of the reported third attack on Santiago de Cuba.

The minister of war, General Correa, declared the situation at Manila is better than was supposed. He said Captain General Augusti had concentrated twenty thousand men for the defense of the city and his batteries of artillery are asserted to comprise 199 long range guns.

It was officially announced today that Senor du Bosc, the former Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, the former Spanish naval attache at Washington, have been "invited" to leave Canada, owing to the "Canadian authorities having intercepted a letter which Carranza addressed to the minister of marine, giving an account of the condition of the American ports and fortifications."

FATAL COLLISION.

One Man Killed and Four Injured Near Richmond.

(By Telegraph.)

RICHMOND, VA., June 14.—A collision occurred this evening between a work train and a freight on the Atlantic Coast Line's belt line around Richmond, in which Elmore Arnold was killed and four other laborers injured. All are negroes from Caroline county.

Men's 50c tan linen shirts for 39c at Hirshberg's. 1t

PRIDE OF VIRGINIA

University Founded by Jefferson Begins a New Year.

ADDRESS BY J. C. CARTER

Dedication Day at the Famous Institution Devoted to Turning the New Halls of Learning Over to the Commonwealth.

(By Telegraph.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 14.—Today was Dedication Day at the University of Virginia, being devoted to the turning over of the new buildings to the commonwealth. A large crowd assembled in the auditorium, and after an invocation by Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, and the singing of the hymn "Rise, Crowned with Light," Hon. Armistead C. Gordon read an original poem, entitled "The Fostering Mother." Next, Rev. Theodore M. Carson received the Charles Broadway Rouss physical labratory. This was followed by an address from Hon. James C. Carter, of New York, Hon. Charles P. Jones, rector of the university, then presented the building to the commonwealth, in a few words, and they were received by Governor Tyler in a brief speech. The ceremonies closed with singing "America."

JAMES C. CARTER'S ADDRESS.

James C. Carter, of New York, took for his subject "The University of Virginia and its Father, Thomas Jefferson." He said in part:

"The lives of institutions, like those of individuals, have their vicissitudes. This university, in whose honor we are gathered together today, has not been an exception. It had a long struggle, even for existence. Joy and triumph followed when, eighty years ago, its first corner-stone was laid with pomp and ceremony in the presence of a distinguished company which included three illustrious men who had filled the office of President of the United States. A long succeeding period of growth, prosperity and happiness was rudely interrupted by the desolating storm of war. But even war, which spares almost nothing, yet spared the walls with their precious contents. The dawn of peace found the university weak and exhausted, but not disheartened. The people of Virginia, who had learned to cherish it, its sons, who looked back to it with fond affection, the warm-hearted and open-handed friends of learning in distant places came forward with liberal help.

But another stroke of adversity awaited it. Its very walls were left in ruins and its precious contents wasted. There was an immediate resolve that it should rise from its ashes in yet fairer proportions. This great purpose has been accomplished, and we celebrate its completion today. The university of Virginia sprang from the conception of one man, from the conception of one person.

He had few of the qualities that figure as great military chieftain, the novel or political agitator, but what pacific achievement in his native state of the American primogeniture and entail—the Virginia statute of religious freedom—the declaration of independence—the just and peaceful removal of Indian tribes to the west of the Mississippi—the extinction of the national debt—the acquisition of Louisiana—the University of Virginia—where are the crimes or the vices which dim the lustre of these deeds? Those whose ideal of the duty and destiny of the republic is that of a nation ready at any moment for the grim business of war, eager to avenge an insult, real or supposed, greedy of military and naval renown, inclined to enforce its own will into law, and enforce it against all opposition, to strike first and then reason afterwards—these will find little to admire in the career of Mr. Jefferson. War, except in self defense, and as a last alternative, he held in detestation as the enemy both of civilization and liberty. He may not have sufficiently considered that the power to inflict misery upon other nations is still the best guaranty of their respect, and that there are duties devolving upon each member of the great society of nations which it has no right to neglect, and which may involve at any time a hostile summons.

He held in abhorrence large standing armies and powerful navies, and a nation unprovided with these will sometimes find itself subjected to humiliation either by submitting to injury from a conscience of unreadiness to make a good defiance, or by being suddenly overwhelmed by an inferior hostile force. But are nations unprepared for war the only ones likely to be subjected to humiliations? Was England ever humiliated, or France or Germany? And had we always been armed on land and on sea in proportion to our power should we have gained and held the glory hitherto accorded to us by civilized mankind of being the promoters of international law, and the advocates of peace and justice among nations? And even in respect to power itself when called upon to exhibit our strength in a just cause, could we under a more consolidated government assemble the overwhelming forces which the emulation of rival states will now willingly place at the service of the nation?

For the theoretical doctrines which supported the claims of nullification and secession, Mr. Jefferson must indeed be held largely responsible; but this was never any essential part of his philosophy of free government, if indeed it be consistent with it. It concerned only the interpretation and effect of the particular constitutional instrument by which the colonies united themselves together. The main question was not whether under a federal government formed to secure the ends which ours had in view, it would be wise to delegate to the general government the right to determine the extent of its own powers, but whether in point of fact such a delegation was contained in our own constitution. I may hazard the opinion if the question had been made, not in 1830, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union as formed by that instrument could lawfully treat the secession of a state as a rebellion and suppress it by force, few of those who had participated in framing that instrument would have answered in the affirmative.

Nor has that question been in any manner settled by the result of that civil strife which has effected such a profound revolution in the political and social world of America. I cannot admit the efficacy of force to settle any question of a historic or scientific truth. Truth is eternal and immutable and the warfare of those who seek to

(Continued on Fourth Page.)