

Fair weather tonight and Wednesday; cool north to northeast winds.

NO. 914.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.

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The biggest Table bargain of the year. Wednesday we will sell this large, well-finished Table at 83c. It has a 24-inch top and shaped underself. Solid oak or mahogany finish.

**"Cash or Credit."****MAYER & PETTIT,**  
415-417 Seventh St.**CREDIT FOR THE VICTORY****Caustic Comment Heard Among Commodore Schley's Friends.****SAMPSON'S PART IN THE FIGHT****Attention Called to the Fact That He Was Not in Command When Cervera's Fleet Was Shattered—Talk of a Special Vote of Thanks to Commodore Schley.**

There is talk among senators and representatives of congressional resolutions especially thanking Commodore Schley for his part in the capture and destruction of Cervera's fleet.

It is the opinion of many senators and representatives, who expressed themselves at the White House and elsewhere today, that, although Commodore Schley actually made the fight and won it, his name has not been mentioned in any of the official dispatches.

Comment on this feature of Admiral Sampson's report is also heard among officers in the Navy Department, and it is common today in the hotel corridors and on the streets. The talk is somewhat caustic against Admiral Sampson. The cautious expressions of the naval officers are less aggressive, however. It is acknowledged that Admiral Sampson is a good officer, and the opinion in the department is that his extended official report will give full credit to Commodore Schley. It is pointed out that although Admiral Sampson was not in the fight, except at the last, this is no fault of his and no blame can be attached to him for it.

The facts of the matter, as gleaned from the newspaper stories and from reading between the lines of the official dispatches, are these:

When the Spanish ships emerged from the harbor of Santiago Admiral Sampson was in conference with Gen. Shafter at Saboney. Commodore Schley immediately assumed command on the American side and his ship, the Brooklyn, was in the fight from the beginning. The Spanish ships except the Cristobal Colon had been sunk. Admiral Sampson arrived from Saboney in time to join the dash after her and participated in her capture. Admiral Sampson went then immediately to the telegraph station and flashed his report. The time this dispatch was filed is not disclosed at the departments, but the assertion is made by some who claim to have seen it that it was filed within two hours after the Cristobal Colon was captured forty miles away from the cable office.

Sampson's dispatch reads, "the fleet under my command." The criticism made of this by many is that it is in reality unfair to Schley. Others prefer to assert that in a preliminary report no details are given.

It is learned that slight difference of opinion has arisen in the Cabinet over this question. Some members of the Cabinet have expressed their dissatisfaction to congressmen and to newspaper men since the battle, and it is understood that they have made similar comments in the Cabinet sessions and special conferences.

One Cabinet officer, who is with the extremists, said to a newspaper man:

"The whole treatment of Schley and Sampson since the beginning of the war is the doing of the Navy clique, than which there is nothing more pestiferous in the entire Government service. This clique told Secretary Long that Sampson was the man to command the North Atlantic squadron. Secretary Long chose him entirely on their recommendation.

"I am told by many that Sampson is a cultured, gentlemanly officer and a master of strategy and that the naval bureau do not place entire confidence in Schley. Perhaps the choice of Sampson was a right move, but that is no reason why Schley should not be given credit for his work. It was his squadron which destroyed Cervera as completely as Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila.

"I suppose nothing would have been said openly of the affair if Sampson had mentioned Schley's name in his report. Now there will be open talk. In my opinion, and I am not the only one, Sampson's record in this war has not been in any way a brilliant one. He has not had a chance, if it is said, and has done his duty exactly as it was pointed out to him. This may be entirely true. The fact still exists, however, that the bombardment of San Juan and the partial destruction of some of the Cuban forts are the only exploits that he has been responsible for since the beginning of the war."

**Will sell you choicest lumber, etc., for same money you pay elsewhere for second grade. Libbey & Co.**

**SPAIN'S CAUSE IS HOPELESS****London Papers, With One Exception, Express That Opinion.****THE GLOBE'S DISCORDANT NOTE****It Says Sampson Should Have Forced the Harbor of Santiago Weeks Ago—The Westminster Gazette Says That It Was "A Glorious Fourth."**

London, July 5.—The London afternoon newspapers generally echo the opinions expressed by the morning journals as to the utter hopelessness of Spain's cause as the result of the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

The Westminster Gazette says: "It was, indeed, a glorious Fourth of July. It now remains to be seen whether the statesmen at Madrid have sufficient clear-headedness and courage to end the state of affairs which is day by day becoming more hopeless for Spain."

The Globe characteristically attempts to belittle the American victory. It declares that Sampson ought to have forced the harbor of Santiago weeks ago, and not waited indefinitely for the Spanish ships to come out.

"Sampson," the Globe says, "deliberately refrained from coming to the aid of Shafter."

The Globe, however, comprises a minority of one.

The Pall Mall Gazette eulogizes the American naval officers and their men. "If Spain perseveres in her self-destruction," the Gazette concludes, "the United States must carry the war into Spanish waters. She has no fleet in Cuban or any other waters that can prevent the American Navy from dictating terms to Spain from the bay of Cadiz."

**SPANISH WARSHIP BURNING.****The Alfonso XII on Fire in the Bay of Cadiz.**

London, July 5.—A dispatch from Gibraltar reports that the Spanish auxiliary cruiser, Alfonso XII, is on fire in the Bay of Cadiz. The steamer only recently returned from the West Indies.

The Alfonso is a vessel of 5,022 tons, built in 1888, and has a speed of sixteen knots. She was armed with 5 1/2-inch guns in 1896, and was used as a troopship.

The selection of Charleston as a point of embarkation was determined on at the War Council which was held in the office of Secretary Alger yesterday evening.

Orders were sent yesterday to the commanders of the cruisers Columbia and Yale to proceed to Charleston immediately. Capt. Crowsfield received advice early this morning of their arrival at that port. He immediately notified the War Department and a conference was held. Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Quartermaster General Ludington were present. The matter of the transportation of the troops was taken up in detail and to facilitate matters representatives of the railroads which would handle the troops were also at the War Department and were frequently consulted. The first arrangement contemplated the dispatching of the Sixth Massachusetts and the First Rhode Island to Charleston.

At 11 o'clock a change was made, and the Sixth Illinois was selected in place of the Rhode Island regiment. The reason for this was that it was thought better to send all of General Garretson's brigade.

Considerable time, at least twenty-four hours, will be gained by the sending of troops from New York and Charleston instead of Newport News. The St. Paul is coaling at New York and will be ready to leave for Santiago tomorrow afternoon. Hence the decision to send her direct from New York. In like manner, a day would have been lost in the event of having the Yale and the Columbia sail from Newport News. The Yale was at Key West. She will coal, and by the time the troops reach there she will be ready to weigh anchor.

It is expected that all of the troops which will leave Camp Alger today will reach Santiago Friday or Saturday.

General Guy V. Henry, who commands the division which includes Garretson's and Duffield's brigades, went to Newport News last night. He left that city for New York today. His staff officers, Major Charles H. Mills, adjutant general; Lieut. S. D. Rockenback, of the Tenth Cavalry, and Lieut. Patterson, of the 20th New York Regiment, will leave for New York at 4:30 this afternoon. They will sail on the St. Paul with Gen. Henry.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which left Santiago two days ago, is expected to arrive at Charleston today. As many troops as can be crowded on the Yale, Harvard and Columbia, in addition to two regiments from Camp Alger, will be embarked.

Six thousand troops have been ordered from Chickamauga to Charleston at once. They are General Ernst's and General Hains' brigades. General Ernst commands the First Brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps, which includes the Third Wisconsin, Fifth Illinois and First Kentucky.

General Hains commands the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the First Army Corps, which includes the Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri and First New Hampshire Regiments.

Short pieces joint and standing, 1c foot, in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot lengths.

The weather—Libbey & Co. say—Fair tonight and tomorrow.

Best Chesapeake nails, \$1.50 keg. Libbey & Co. Lumber, etc., 6th & N.Y.AV.

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**LINARES' WOUND HEALING.****Guns From Cervera's Ships Were Returned After Friday's Fight.**

Madrid, July 5.—An official dispatch from Santiago says that the troops are exceedingly grateful to the Queen Regent for her message of congratulation and expressions of admiration for their valor.

General Linares is progressing favorably. His wounds show signs of healing and no complications have set in.

After the land battle on Friday the marines and the guns which had been landed from Admiral Cervera's ships were taken on board the vessels in the harbor. General Bustamante, the squadron's chief of staff, was wounded while fighting in the entrenchments.

An official dispatch from Cuba says that on June 30 an American cruiser fired upon a Spanish gunboat at Niquero, whose machinery was damaged. Twenty-five shells struck her hull, her guns were disabled and she was beached. The crew of the gunboat escaped.

An official dispatch from Santiago says that in Friday's fight the casualties among the men landed from Cervera's ships were seventy-one killed and wounded.

Spain has yet one fleet on the seas, and preparations are being made to destroy it without delay. It is expected that three weeks hence there will not be a Spanish warship of consequence afloat.

Consul Watts at Port Said cables the State Department that Camara's entire fleet is on its way through the canal.

In addition to this, a cable was received this morning dated Port Said, 9:45 a. m., containing the news that the Cadiz fleet has entered the Suez Canal.

Now that Cervera's fleet has been disposed of, Commodore Watson is at liberty to proceed in quest of Camara's Cadiz fleet. If possible he will sail East in two or three days, proceed to Spain, drop a

few shells onto her coast by way of a salutation and then pick up the trail of Camara and follow him to a fate similar to that of Cervera and Montojo.

It is not believed that Commodore Watson can overtake Camara this side of the Philippines, and surely not if the Cadiz fleet proceeds directly to the islands, but it is by no means certain that Camara will voluntarily throw himself between Admiral Dewey and his pursuer. He may adopt evasive tactics and endeavor to prolong the end. In this case it will be the mission of Commodore Watson to search him out from any refuge he may seek.

The destruction of the Cadiz fleet will be speedily accomplished.

The Americans in Barcelona celebrated Independence Day by holding a banquet. They were not molested by the Spaniards.

Blocks of ice fall on George Almetto, a bootblack.

New York, July 5.—George Almetto, an Italian bootblack, sixteen years old, of Hoboken, was riding on the rear step of a nice wagon in that place this morning, when two large cakes of ice slipped out of the wagon and fell on him.

His neck was broken and he died instantly.

YANKEE DOODLE AT RIO.

Brazil's Premier and Others Hurrah for Uncle Sam.

Rio de Janeiro, July 5.—The cabinet ministers and leaders of political parties met at Minister Bryan's Fourth of July banquet and reception. Premier Cerqueira and others eulogized the United States and military bands serenaded the United States legation.

A BILL IN EQUITY.

Rebecca S. Nichols Sues to Compel Performance of Contract.

Rebecca S. Nichols has filed a bill in equity against Ladonia C. White, praying that the defendant be compelled to perform her specific contract to convey certain real estate property in the District of Columbia to the complainant.

The complainant sets forth that the plaintiff and defendant together with Louise S. Nichols and Hugh H. Nichols are heirs at law of the late John H. Nichols of the District of Columbia, who died seized of certain real property, known as lots 7 and 8, in the subdivision of John Henry Nichols at Brightwood, D. C. That for and in consideration of certain moneys advanced to the defendant and the other heirs mentioned, they agreed to convey to the complainant all the interest in the property to the complainant, Rebecca S. Nichols.

The complainant further sets forth that Louise S. Nichols and Hugh H. Nichols have faithfully performed this

part of the contract and have made deeds conveying this interest in said property, but that the defendant Ladonia C. White did and still does refuse to fulfill her part of the agreement.

Therefore the complainant prays that the defendant be compelled to execute a proper deed to the plaintiff, conveying all her right, title, and interest in the said property.

To Look After Our Interests.

With regard to the revolution in Uruguay, it is said at the State Department that as the United States has no warship in that vicinity, this Government will, if it becomes necessary, request England to take care of our interests there, which are not very extensive.

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**CAMARA IN THE SUEZ CANAL****Cable From Port Said This Morning Brings That News.****WATSON WILL FOLLOW HIM****Spain Has But One Fleet Afloat, and It Is Believed That in Three Weeks It Will Be Wiped Off the Seas—It Will Probably Seek a Refuge.**

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**THE CRISTOBAL COLON.****She May Be Saved and Added to Our Navy.**

It is hoped here that the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon may be saved and added to the American Navy.

The Navy Department has cabled to Admiral Sampson for an exact statement of the condition of all the beached vessels, and, as soon as it is received, action will be taken at once toward saving those that can be.

A naval constructor will probably be sent to the scene, and it is likely that an attempt will be made to get the guns and other equipment from the warships.

The Cristobal Colon would be a splendid addition to the Navy.

HAS NOT HEARD THE NEWS.

**Madrid Sings the Praises of Cervera and Thinks Him Safe.**

Madrid, July 5, 10 a. m.—The government learns that a torpedo boat destroyer belonging to Admiral Cervera's squadron, has reached Punta Cabrera, where she put in to avoid capture and that another destroyer was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The rest of the fleet is believed to have escaped and is making for Havana. There is great rejoicing in Madrid over the glorious actions of the Spaniards on

land and sea, which proves Spain's manhood to the world.

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**BOMBARDMENT DELAYED****The President Orders the Attack on Santiago Postponed.****SAMPSON AND SHAFTER CONFER****Planning for the Fleet and Land Forces to Co-operate—Our Ships to Force the Harbor.**

At the Cabinet meeting today Secretary Alger said he had received information, which was not official, to the effect that Pando had entered Santiago with 6,000 Spanish troops and that plans would accordingly be based on the assumption that Pando had re-enforced Linares.

It was believed at the Cabinet meeting that the city would not surrender but it was planned to postpone the bombardment until arrangements can be made for a complete co-operation by the Army and Navy.

The bombardment which was to have begun at noon today was postponed because Sampson will first be required to force the harbor and Shafter's troops, it is thought, will be benefited by a few days' rest.

President McKinley ordered Shafter and Sampson to hold a conference today and lay plans for the future. While the Spanish fleet has been destroyed, the harbor is still well protected by forts and mines.

In speaking of the necessity of giving Shafter's troops a chance to recuperate from their terrible experience of last week, Secretary Alger said that it was probable that there had been as many men disabled through exhaustion and sunstroke as had suffered from the casualties of war. The Secretary said that re-enforcements will be rushed to the front just as rapidly as boats can be provided for that purpose.

The four great auxiliary cruisers will leave this week with troops and transports will be gotten into service as rapidly as possible.

Reported to Be in the Harbor.

It is unofficially reported from Playa del Este that Admiral Sampson's fleet has forced Santiago harbor and shortly before noon today was lying in front of the

city awaiting a signal to begin the bombardment.

The Navy Department denies the receipt of official intelligence confirming this statement.

Secretary Alger's Statement.

At 1:30 Secretary Alger came into the corridor outside his office and made the following statement to the press:

"There is nothing that can be given out at this time except the reported arrival of Gen. Pando's re-enforcements and the constant depletion of our forces through heat and other causes.

"The President has telegraphed Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to use their judgment and consult freely.

"We believe that if Sampson can get into the harbor the end will soon come.

"We do not believe that the city is being bombarded.

"There is no official confirmation of the reported entry of Pando into Santiago with 6,000 troops, but we believe it is true."

READY FOR ACTION.

**Our Men Awaiting the Signal to Bombard Santiago.**

Siboney, July 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 5, 6 a. m.—The men at the front and manning the batteries that frown down upon Santiago from the heights around the city are eagerly awaiting the signal to begin the bombardment.

After the receipt of Gen. Toral's refusal to surrender it was decided by Gen. Shafter that no time would be lost tomorrow carrying into effect his threat to lay siege to the city.

There are rumors that re-enforcements have reached Santiago, and in consequence it would not be surprising if a sortie were made by the Spaniards in a desperate hope of dislodging us in the positions we have secured.

THE REVOLT IN URUGUAY.

Official News Received at the State Department.

The following bulletin was posted by the State Department today:

"Official telegrams received yesterday at the Department of State from Montevideo announce a military revolt against the government of Uruguay at that capital in which many were killed and wounded. Martial law has been declared and citizens are being armed in defense of the government, which is said to be holding its own, although a renewed attack by the revolutionists is momentarily expected."

ASSAULTED BY THIEVES.

Murderous Attack by Burglars on a Hotel Keeper.

Shenandoah, July 5.—Lewis Bender, a prominent hotel keeper of this place, was murdered and robbed at his home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Bender was asleep in his bed