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SPANISH GENERAL BEGINS TO HEDGE

Offers to Yield City, Arms and Eastern Part of Cuba.

The American Ultimatum Still Is That He Must Surrender Absolutely and If He Does Not Comply by Noon Today Shafter Will Open Every Gun on Land and Sea Upon the Invested City—If Toral Yields His Army Will Be Transported Safely Home.

Washington, July 13.—The war department today gave out the following from General Shafter:

Headquarters near Santiago de Cuba, July 13.—Adjutant General, Washington: Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral and have extended truce until noon tomorrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him and hope for his surrender; if he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon tomorrow with every gun and will have the assistance of the navy who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells.

(Signed) Shafter.

Earlier in the day Secretary Alger had received the following dispatch from General Miles:

Playa del Este, July 13.—Secretary of War: At a meeting between the lines at which General Shafter and General Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his government but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until tomorrow noon to receive answer from his government regarding offer of our government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

(Signed) Miles,
Major General Commanding.

On the bulletin giving Miles' dispatch was written underneath the dispatch the following:

Permission to withdraw was declined by war department. (Signed) R. A. A.

Madrid, July 13.—On leaving the cabinet council tonight Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, said there was nothing in the telegraph dispatches to confirm the rumors that Santiago de Cuba had capitulated to the Americans.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, reiterated the statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place. He said that General Blanco had again wired General Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, to resist the Americans. The latest news received by the Spanish government from Santiago de Cuba is that it is "making a heroic defense."

MILES ASSUMES COMMAND.

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Playa Del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 13.—Major General Miles today assumed command of the army around Santiago, and the future movements of the United States troops will be directed by him in person.

The armistice which had been declared, pending negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish forces, will expire at noon (Thursday) and, unless the demand of the Americans are acceded to by that time, a general attack will be made, the fleet bombardbarding the city from outside the harbor. It is believed, however, that tomorrow morning—and perhaps before then—a white flag will be flying from the fortifications.

The terms of surrender insisted upon by the American commander take in not only the beleaguered Spaniards in Santiago, but the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, including the garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo and Baracoa.

The United States, on its part, agrees to send the Spanish troops back to Spain and to allow their officers their side arms. No other concessions will be granted.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

Washington, July 14.—Among the best informed administration officials the opinion is universal tonight that the crisis of the Santiago campaign is at hand.

It is deemed certain that today will witness either a desperate fight or an unconditional surrender on the part of the Spanish forces, with the chances of both so evenly divided that there is scarcely a toss-up between them.

The war officials are hoping for a surrender of the city and they generally believe that General Toral, the Spanish commander, will yield at the last moment rather than subject his men to what inevitably will be a losing fight. He is evidently hesitating as to what course he shall pursue and, as Adjutant General Corbin, commenting upon the situation tonight, said: "The soldier who hesitates is doomed."

Up to 1.30 o'clock tonight not a word of information that would throw any light upon the situation at Santiago had been received by the war department. Both Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin expressed the opinion that nothing tangible would be received before today, perhaps not until after noon.

General Shafter's command is now in excellent condition and spirits. Strong re-enforcements have arrived and are at the front.

The original force under Shafter's command numbered 16,000 men. Since July 1 the corps has been re-enforced by troops which eliminating 3,000 killed, wounded and sick, leaves under his command an available fighting force of 21,875 men.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Official Statement Shows There Is Small Cause for Alarm.

Washington, July 13.—The war department this afternoon made public the following statement concerning the conditions of things in the hospitals near Santiago:

On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieutenant Colonel Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon general that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

WAITING FOR WAR NEWS.

President and Part of Cabinet Sat Up Until Midnight.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson remained at the White House until nearly 12 o'clock waiting dispatches from the front, but none were received. Early in the evening Secretary Bliss also was at the White House. The situation as affected by the outbreak of yellow fever was discussed at some length.

The president is greatly concerned, as is the secretary of war, but assurances have been received that the medical corps is fully able to cope with the disease. There was a rumor afloat tonight that General Duffield was one of the victims of yellow fever, but no official information on this subject was obtainable.

MILES EXPLAINS WHY.

He Has No Thought of Superceding Shafter, but Is Inspecting.

Off Juragua, July 12 (8 p. m.), via Kingston, Jamaica, July 13 (10 a. m.)—General Miles said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

I have not come down here to take command and shall probably remain but a few days. It is too late to make any changes in the plan of campaign, even if I desired to do so. But I have no complaint to make. Things seem to be moving in good shape. I intend to look over our lines and positions and study the situation thoroughly; but I will not interfere in the conduct of the campaign. This is likely to be the only trip I shall make to the front.

INCENDIARY PROJECTILES.

Spain Has at Last Discovered Why Our Ships Won.

Madrid, July 13.—The newspapers here publish a statement to the effect that the Spanish minister of marine has "secured proofs that the Americans use incendiary projectiles, thus explaining the burning of the Spanish ships at Cavite and Santiago de Cuba."

Some of the papers advise the government not to protest to the powers on this subject, but to use the same weapons in Spanish ports against American ships.

OUR TERMS INADMISSIBLE.

Sagasta Doesn't Relish the American Conception of Peace.

Madrid, July 13.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, declares that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissible.

El Epoca considers that a Carlist movement is undoubtedly in preparation and urges upon the government a military occupation of the northern provinces of Spain.

SPANISH SPIES AFLOAT.

Before Embarking, Lieutenant Carranza Donned a False Beard.

Montreal, July 13.—Messrs. du Bosc and Carranza sailed today on the Dominion line steamer Ottoman. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the steamer Panama, captured at the beginning of the war.

Carranza had his beard shaved off and went to the boat with a false beard.

First Ohio Off for Tampa.

Chickamauga, Tenn., July 13.—The First Ohio cavalry broke camp at an early hour this morning and started on its journey to Tampa. The regiment marched nine miles to Ringgold, Ga., where trains were boarded. No moving order for other regiments have yet been received.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

Newport News, Va., July 13.—The steamer City of Washington arrived at Old Point today from Santiago with sick and wounded soldiers.

SENATOR HOAR ON OUR HONOR.

His Address at Worcester Scored Professor Norton, of Harvard.

Worcester, Mass., July 13.—The sixth annual session of the Clark University Summer school was opened today with an address by Senator Hoar on "Americanism and American Honor." The senator spoke at length on the quality of American manhood and spoke of the reconciliation of the north and the south by the war, and the sympathy for the United States from England and gratification over the closer bonds of union with the mother country. He said, in part:

In strange contrast with these tokens of respect, are a few discordant and jarring notes which are heard at home. I see that Professor Norton, of Harvard, is quoted as telling the youth of the university that "it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling. They have acquired a varnish of civilized life but their natures have not been refined."

"Poor Professor Norton. Color-blind and music-deaf. At this day when the north and south are coming together, when Mother England is learning to know her daughter and to love her again, he says that it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling, and that he feels, with Horace Walpole, that he should be proud of his country if it were not for his countrymen.

"Heaven knows that I do not say this from any desire to inflict pain. But it is due to the youth of the country, it is due to Harvard that somebody shall say this: If such utterances are to go unreproved from our foremost university, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletics to Yale, or will follow classical learning to the English Cambridge."

BRYAN READY FOR DUTY.

The Political Colonel Makes a Characteristic Stage Play.

Washington, July 13.—Adjutant General Corbin tonight received the following telegram from Hon. William Jennings Bryan:

Omaha, Neb., July 13, 1898.

Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington:

I have the honor to report that I was mustered into the service today and await orders. The command will be uniformed, equipped and ready to move within a few days. I beg to testify to the efficiency of Lieutenant Duff, mustering officer, and Lieutenant Morgan, acting quartermaster. (Signed) Bryan,

Colonel Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

As soon as Colonel Bryan's regiment is ready to move, it will be ordered to join Major General Fitzhugh Lee's corps—the Seventh—on the east coast of Florida.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Isador Sobel, of Erie, Making Lively Canvass for Presidency.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—The National League of Republican clubs convened here this morning and listened to addresses of welcome and to the annual address of President Crawford. A telegram of congratulation was sent to President McKinley.

The campaign for the office of president is engrossing most of the attention. The Pennsylvania delegates are energetically pushing the claims of their candidate, Isador Sobel, of Erie. They say every hour adds to his strength and confidently assert that he will be elected Friday. E. N. Dingley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., son of Congressman Dingley, of Maine; Colonel W. J. Stone, of California, and J. Cookman Boyd, of Maryland, are also making a strong canvass for the position.

NEXT INSTALMENT FOR MANILA.

Fifth Expedition Will Set Sail a Week from Saturday.

San Francisco, July 13.—Everything is in readiness for the departure of the transports Peru and Pueblo on Friday, and General Otis is now awaiting the arrival of documentary instructions as to the establishing of a garrison for the troops to be stationed at Honolulu and for instructions as to the annexation ceremonies. Troops for the two vessels, the Peru and City of Pueblo, have been ordered to break camp at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The date of the sailing of the fifth expedition, comprising the transports St. Paul, Rio and Pennsylvania, is now fixed for July 23. It is expected that nearly 4,000 troops will sail on these ships.

BEHEADED BY A TRAIN.

The Frightful Fate of a Woman at a Western Summer Resort.

Milwaukee, July 13.—Mrs. Seligmann Schloss, wife of a retired merchant of Detroit, met with a horrible death today at Okomho station, a summer resort about 40 miles from this city. She started from her summer cottage to take the train for Milwaukee.

As she neared the depot platform the train approached and in endeavoring to cross the track ahead of the engine she tripped and fell, and the wheels passed over her body, completely decapitating her.

Warmly Greeted by Citizens.

San Francisco, July 13.—Three companies of the First New York regiment arrived here today and were met at the ferry landing by a reception committee composed of former residents of New York. The soldiers were given a fine reception and were breakfasted before taking up the march to Camp Merritt.

Hospital Ship Sails.

Washington, July 13.—Information was received tonight at the war department that the hospital ship Seneca, sailed this afternoon from Playa del Este, Cuba, for Fort Monroe. She had on board all the remaining wounded American officers and men—seventy in number—who can be removed with safety at this time.

Cervera Feels Better.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 13.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis did not sail today from this port for Annapolis with the Spanish prisoner officers owing to the boisterous weather. Admiral Cervera has quickly felt the beneficial effects of the New England climate and has fully recovered his health.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, July 13.—These Pennsylvania pensions, issue July 1, were issued: Increase—John N. Hagar, Grover, Bradford, $10 to $14. Original widows, etc.—Armina Miller, Scranton, $8. Issue of July 2: Original—Chester Ellsworth, Centermoreland, Wyoming, $12 to $24.

Transport Is Disabled.

Charleston, S. C., July 13.—The steamer Grand Duchess cannot leave for some days, as her machinery is out of order. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Second Wisconsin will have to wait till she is ready or until other ships arrive.

BLANCO TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

When He Heard of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

FAILURE IN THAT PURPOSE, BECAUSE OF THE INTERPOSITION OF COMPANIONS, HE TOOK TO HIS BED AND REMAINED THERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS—HAVANA IN A STATE BORDERING ON DESPAIR.

Key West, Fla., July 13.—According to advices from Havana received here today, Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated. Long before the Spanish admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago harbor all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans and, when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet, the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival.

When the true story of the defeat came it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gayeties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crepe and other black draperies. Blanco was in his palace when the intelligence reached him and he became also frenzied.

BLANCO'S CHAGRIN.

He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas, of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns where the distress is most poignant and where many are starving daily.

This and other valuable information was brought by Joseph Pauline Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the governor general. He says he is a loyal Cuban and escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every man in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service. He obtained a fisherman's permit to go outside Morro and at 6 o'clock Monday morning put off in a small boat.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was stationed six miles out and he rowed to her, the Cojimar battery east of Havana firing two shots at him when he was observed passing beyond the prescribed limits. The Bancroft transferred him to another vessel and he was brought here, where the local junta will care for him. The sailors of two American ships made up a liberal money subscription for him and gave him some new clothes.

Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is reized for the troops. Of these there are about 70,000 in the city, consisting of volunteers, mobilized troops, militia and regulars. Their rations are largely rice and beans without even bacon. Jerked beef, Blanco says, sells for 30 cents a pound, bread of poor quality for 50 cents, lard $1, meat 75 cents, cornmeal 25 cents and rice 50 cents. Shark food is even eagerly sought and the day before Blanco left the city thirty-one sharks caught in Havana harbor sold for $13.50.

STARVATION COMMON.

Those of the reconcentradoes who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, says Blanco, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty and large numbers of men are banding themselves together, awaiting the first attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provisions stores are empty and the only articles on the Havana wharves are about a thousand barrels of cement, wet and useless. Only liquor is to be had cheaply. Work on the defences, he says, continues with tireless vigor.

WHO PADDED THIS BILL?

Jobbery Indicated in a Recent State Printing Contract.

Harrisburg, July 13.—Ex-State Printer Busch has submitted to Auditor General McCauley a bill of $16,000 for printing and binding the annual report of the Pennsylvania State College for 1896. The report contains a lot of extraneous matter and the auditor general will not be in a hurry to pay the bill.

When Governor Hastings' attention was called to the publication he directed that payment be withheld until he could ascertain who was responsible for the irrelevant matter. In reply to an inquiry from the governor Dr. George W. Atherton, president of the college, stated that the objectionable matter was inserted without his knowledge or consent.

Weyler Loses Caste.

London, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The idea of a military dictatorship or even a military government is losing ground, mainly because Spain possesses no popular or prominent military leaders, the collapse in Cuba having damaged the prestige of Marshal Campos and General Weyler. The latter has coqueted with the Carlists and the Extremists to such an extent that he is now viewed askance by all parties."

St. Louis Ball Club Sold.

St. Louis, July 13.—The Post-Dispatch is authority for the statement that the St. Louis base ball club has been sold to Edward Becker, a retired capitalist and principal creditor of the club, who will assume complete control.

Two Men Found Dead.

New York, July 13.—Matthias Fisher, a saloon keeper of First avenue, and Frederick Kauffman, owner of the building, were found dead in the rear room of the place this afternoon. The police think Fischer shot Kauffman and then himself.

KENNEY KNEW BOGGS' GUILT.

And Knowing It, Tried to Pull Him Out of the Hole.

Wilmington, Del., July 13.—The third day in the trial of United States Senator Kenney, of Delaware, charged with aiding and abetting the self-confessed defaulting teller of the First National bank of Dover, William N. Boggs in defrauding that institution of over $100,000, opened today with further testimony relating to Senator Kenney's individual account with the First National bank. It was shown that his account was frequently overdrawn from $100 to $3,000 but subsequently made good by deposits.

Boggs, on the stand, said he had frequently carried Kenney's checks when Kenney knew that he (Boggs) was a defaulter, and explained this by saying they were "both in the hole together." He said Senator Kenney first knew of his being a defaulter in October, 1895, when he was short about $25,000 or $30,000. He felt Kenney was the man to confide in, their relations were so intimate. The senator and Boggs formulated a plan to restore the deficiency. To do this the witness invested funds in Bay State Gas stock, building operations in Philadelphia and a farm in Delaware. Kenney, the witness said, dealt in Bay State Gas at the same time with him and they often discussed the probabilities of making money. Witness said that in January, 1897, Senator Kenney expressed hope that money enough would be made to get them both out of the hole.

Under cross-examination witness said that all of the defendant's overdrafts were finally made good and that the bank lost nothing except the use of the money during the time that witness had misapplied the funds. He quoted from the individual ledger showing Senator Kenney's accounts showed a balance of over $5,000 in April, 1897.

THREE KILLED IN FACTORY BLAZE

Fire Starts in Varnish Room and Soon Engulfs the Entire Structure. List of Dead and Injured Numbers More Than a Score.

Racine, Wis., July 13.—Fire late this afternoon completely destroyed the large three-story structure of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron company, resulting in a pecuniary loss of $100,000, together with three lives and serious injury to a score or more of others.

The fire started in the varnish room and so little was thought of the blaze at first that the men in the room did not give the alarm, thinking they could put it out without the assistance of the fire department. Suddenly the flames leaped out into the main shop and enveloped the whole building in which were 100 men. Those on the ground floor had no trouble in escaping and most of the men on the second floor got out without injury. The workmen on the third floor were caught as in a trap.

So suddenly did the flames reach them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke before help could reach them. The building was a mass of flames before the fire department arrived. Many of the workmen appeared in windows crying for help, while others jumped to the street below, receiving fatal or serious injuries. The firemen could only prevent the spread of the flames to other buildings.

There was an insurance of $56,000 on the building.

DEAD IN A FREIGHT CAR.

E. H. Bronson, of Chicago, Found Shot Through the Heart.

Wilmington, Del., July 13.—The coroner has made a careful examination of the body of the unknown man found in a through freight car attached to a train arriving in this city yesterday from Jersey City. From papers found on the body the murdered man is thought to be E. H. Bronson, of Chicago, Ill. He had been shot through the heart.

When found the blood on his clothing was dry and it appeared that he had been dead for some time before reaching this city. The police are investigating, but thus far have received no information.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS NOTES.

Aaron P. Lutz, a 2-year-old son of Harry W. Lutz, of Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, fell into a spring and was drowned.

Governor Hastings has issued a requisition on Governor Black for the extradition of William A. Mason, the alleged murderer of Librarian Wilson last winter in Philadelphia.

The state convention of the Christian Alliance begins at Williamsport this evening for a ten days' session. A large number of people are expected to attend. The meetings will be held in Vallamont park, where most of the visitors will camp.

District No. 2, United Mine Workers, held a secret convention at Altoona. Forty-one delegates were present. A scale advancing all prices for mine labor was adopted. A demand for the enforcement of the scale will be made and a reply expected by July 28. Where the reply is unfavorable a suspension will take place immediately.

The business portion of the little town of Ansonville, Clearfield county, located on the Beech Creek railroad, twenty-nine miles from Clearfield, was destroyed by fire which broke out in the store of J. M. McDowell about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Nine houses were burned and the losses aggregate about $30,000 with $19,000 insurance.

Funeral services over the ashes of the late Captain Charles V. Gridley were held at Erie yesterday afternoon, the urn that contained the remains being placed in Lakeside cemetery and the ceremonies concluded just at sunset. Business was suspended in the city during the funeral exercises and the cortege was over a mile in length. Fully five thousand people witnessed the interment.

Governor Hastings announced these appointments: James W. Correll, Easton, and Harry C. Demuth, Lancaster, state fish commissioners; Andrew J. Maloney, Philadelphia, inspector of the Eastern penitentiary; Francis M. Brooke, Philadelphia; William Wayne, Paoli; Henry A. Muhlenburg, Reading; Joel J. Bailey, Philadelphia; Samuel S. Hartranft, Norristown; Levi G. McCauley, West Chester; Samuel W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia; William J. Latta, Philadelphia; Tatnall Paulding, Philadelphia; Holstein De Haven, Philadelphia, commissioners of Valley Forge park.

NOTABLE VICTORY IS WON BY DEWEY

Captures Isla Grande and Thirteen Hundred Spanish Prisoners.

The German Man-of-War Irene Had Tried to Prevent the Insurgents from Interfering with the Spaniards, but When the Raleigh and Concord Appeared on the Scene It Concluded It Was Time to Depart—Extent and Significance of This Capture.

Washington, July 13.—The navy department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man of war Irene. On July 1 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 1,300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to meet second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available. (Signed) Dewey.

Hong Kong, July 13.—Letters received here from Cavite under date of July 9 say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subig, the crew mutined and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and despatched it to Subig for the purpose of making an attack on Grande island.

Continuing the letters confirm the story told at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent German interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protest, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition. The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches.

Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Manila, July 10, via Hong Kong, July 13.—The American navy, under Admiral Dewey, has won another important victory in the capture of Grande island in Subig Bay, Island of Luzon, and also the chief harbor of the Philippines.

Chief Aguinaldo, on July 6, informed Admiral Dewey that the insurgents had full possession of Subig Bay, with the exception of the large island controlling the entrance. A strong Spanish garrison occupied the island, he said, and he was unable to take it.

Admiral Dewey early on the next day, July 7, despatched the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Concord with emphatic orders to Captain J. B Coghlan to take the island and capture the garrison. As soon as the cruisers arrived they shelled the principal points of the island, utterly destroying the earth works and other fortifications, and laying the torpedo station in ruins. Captain Coghlan then sent out a launch with a message to the garrison demanding surrender. There was no response and the Raleigh finally sent a six-inch shell through the commanders' house. The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthworks.

SURRENDERED.

Captain Coghlan sent Lieutenant Dodman, of the Raleigh, and Ensign Kneppers, of the Concord, with a landing party to demand absolute surrender. The Spanish colonel realized his hopeless position, made submission and gave up his sword. The 1,300 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners, and their rifles were taken from them. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were also captured.

This victory gives the Americans control of Subig Bay, a Spanish strategic point, and spoils the Spanish plans to prolong their dominion in the Philippines. The Spaniards were trying to protect it with submarine mines and trying to make it ready for the occupation of the Spanish fleet supposed to be on its way from Spain. Admiral Dewey's possession of Subig Bay also defeats Germany's plans to interfere in the Philippines.

Dewey's plan of attack was designed and executed with dash and bravery, and its success has surprised the Germans and other foreigners here.

GERMAN FRESHNESS.

London, July 14.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "General Aguinaldo declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him, though he declines to divulge their import. United States Consul Wildman asserts that Admiral Dewey could compel the surrender of Manila tomorrow if he liked. He says his dispatches show that the Germans continue to interfere, their action causing much anxiety, as it is said they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies and, moreover, that the German officers have been seen in the Spanish trenches.

"The Germans have not been careful to observe the naval courtesy required by the situation. They have given Admiral Dewey much annoyance by going against his regulations and by insisting on sending their boats around the bay after dark. At the same time the German admiral (Von Diederichs) informed Admiral Dewey that he has no intention of giving offense to America and that his movements are not to be construed as any demonstration of ill-will. Admiral Dewey is said to have replied: 'Perhaps it would be better if matters were managed a little differently.'

"The German ships have done and are still doing rash and impertinent things, like the Irene incident. The Americans hope the Spaniards will continue their waste of ammunition in fighting the rebels and then surrender Manila without bloodshed.

"Admiral Dewey, on the report that the German fleet was landing large quantities of rice and flour for the Spaniards, decided to be more strict and has put a pinnacle at the end of the jetty to overhaul all launches going or coming."

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Steps Taken in London to Cement the Anglo-Saxon Race.

London, July 13.—The inaugural meeting of the Anglo-American league was held this evening at Stafford house, under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke of Sutherland in opening the proceedings said the league was quite apart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling of cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which he believed would be appreciated and reciprocated in America. On the motion of Lord Brassey, the following resolution was adopted:

Considering that the peoples of the British empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interest of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations.

A representative executive council was then appointed.

PORTUGAL WILL HELP.

If There's an Uprising in Spain She Will Send Troops!

London, July 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Owing to the probability that a Republican rising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portugal, the Portuguese government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorders in Spain."

Wounded Soldiers Return.

Newport News, Va., July 13.—The transport City of Washington arrived at Fort Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning from Santiago de Cuba, having on board 20 wounded officers and 200 wounded and sick privates who fought under General Shafter around Santiago. Most of the men belonged to the Seventy-first New York.

More Cavalry for Shafter.

Tampa, Fla., July 13.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the transport Neuces sailed for Santiago, carrying three troops of cavalry, Battery B, of the heavy artillery, an engineering corps and a number of Red Cross nurses.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Partly Cloudy; Easterly Winds.

1 General—Dewey Wins Another Victory. Santiago Must Surrender Before Noon Today or Be Bombarded. Captain General Blanco Attempts to Commit Suicide.
2 General—Department Officials Think General Toral Will Surrender. Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Took Carbolic Acid with Suicidal Intent. Writ of Quo Warranto Granted.
4 Editorial. Comment of the Press.
5 Local—City Officials Inspect the Water Supply. Final Examinations for Mine Foremen.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 News Round About Scranton.
8 General—New Appointments in the Thirteenth. Graphic Story of the Big Naval Battle.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 13.—Forecast for Thursday: For eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather; light easterly winds.

New York, July 14.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states and and New England, today, partly cloudy to fair weather will prevail, preceded by rain in the north New England coast, with slowly rising temperature, increasing southerliness and fresh to light northerly and easterly winds.