

DREAD REALITY OF WAR AT LAST.

Serious Engagement Between Americans and Spaniards--Victory at Great Cost.

OUR LOSS THIRTEEN DEAD FIFTY WOUNDED

Ten of Whom Will Die--The American Force of Less Than a Thousand Men, Consisting of Dismounted Cavalry, Attacked 2,000 Spanish Soldiers in the Thickets Within Five Miles of Santiago--The Spaniards Were Driven Into the City--Roosevelt's Rough Riders Suffer Severely, Losing Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York City, and Four Privates--Americans now Hold the Position at the Threshold of Santiago--Preparing for a Final Assault.



ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF JUARAGUA, Friday Afternoon, June 24, via PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, June 24, 8 p. m.--This morning (Friday) four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than a thousand men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field: Rough Riders--Captain Allyn K. Capron, of Troop L, Sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr.; Privates Tilman and Dawson, both of Troop L; Private Dougherty, of Troop A; Private W. E. Erwin, of Troop F; First Cavalry--Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe, Berlin and Lenock.

Tenth Cavalry--Corporal White. At least fifty Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die. Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders several miles west. Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the fight lasted an hour.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains.

The cavalrymen were afterward reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba with more troops going forward constantly and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The following officers were wounded: Major Brodie, shot through the right fore-arm; Captain McClintock, Troop B, shot through the right leg; Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, Troop L, shot through the right leg. His condition is serious. All the foregoing officers are rough riders. Other officers wounded are: Captain Knox, whose condition is serious; Major Bell; Lieutenant Bryan. These officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers wounded: Rough Riders--Troop B, Privates E. M. Hill, Shelley Fishler, M. S. Newcomb, Fred N. Beale and Corporal J. D. Rhodes.

Troop E--Corporal James F. Bean, and Privates Frank B. Booth, Albert C. Hartle, R. G. Bailey, H. Alvers, E. J. Atherton, Clifford Reed and Sergeant G. W. Arringo.

Troop G--Sergeant Thomas F. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. J. Haefer, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reid and M. M. Russell.

Troop L--Privates J. R. Keane, John P. Derrah, Thomas F. Maegler, Edward Calhoun and Nathaniel Poe.

Tenth Cavalry--Troop B, Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton and Wheeler.

Troop I--Privates Ridd and Mayberry. Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back. It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

throwing three dynamite shells. It is believed the projectiles did great damage to the intrenchments.

The Texas fought the battle alone and after its conclusion the officers and men of the batteries were complimented by Rear Admiral Sampson for the excellent work they had performed. The names of the men wounded on the Texas include the following: J. Simonson, J. E. News, H. A. Lane, H. H. Russell, H. E. Engell, J. D. Mullen, J. D. Lively.

"OLD GLORY" FLOATS

From the Mountain Peaks of Cuba, Transports let Loose Their Sirens and the Bands Played the Star Spangled Banner.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off BAIQUIRI, Thursday afternoon, June 23, via Kingston, Jamaica, Friday, June 24, 10 a. m.--Late yesterday afternoon the American flag was flown from the top of the Altarea mountains, back of Baiquiri, amid wild enthusiasm. The men cheered and waved their hats, the warships and the transports let loose their sirens and the bands played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Cubans under General Demerutis Castillo, who entered Baiquiri after the Spaniards had deserted the town, were in a rage and many of them were two-thirds drunk. Some had no trousers and only tattered shirts, while the majority of them were barefooted. They were mostly negroes, some being boys of only fifteen years of age. The sun was blazing hot and a number of the soldiers were prostrated by the intense heat and were taken on board the hospital ship.

The troops are in fine spirits and are everywhere in the aggressive attitude assumed by General Shafter, who believes he can force his way into Santiago and strike the Spaniards a heavy blow. The celebrity of the forward movement of the United States army has embarrassed the quartermasters department. General Lawton sent back this afternoon an urgent request for more rations. The mules and stores are already ashore but some of the provisions are still on board ship. They will be taken off during the night. Col. Humphreys says he will have a pack train loaded on its way by daylight to-morrow. It should reach the town by noon to-morrow.

An attempt to send supplies to Juragua this afternoon in boats failed.

ARMY MOVEMENTS

On Cuba Soil--The Advance Force now Camped Daily at Morro Castle--The Spaniards Retreat to Great Castle--(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off JUARAGUA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Thursday Night, June 23, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Friday, June 24, 7 a. m.--The advance of the American army has reached the edge of the tablet and in which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro Castle as the crow flies, the main body of the troops has united and the Spaniards are in full retreat toward Santiago de Cuba. They may attempt a surprise, but a decided engagement is not expected for several days.

Gen. Lawton's brigade, which rested last night at Demajagua, four miles west of Santiago, started its march at daylight. Before noon his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second infantry, the First infantry, the Second Massachusetts volunteers, with companies of the Eighth cavalry, half of the Fourth cavalry and several companies of the Twenty-fifth colonial cavalry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond the American flag was hoisted there.

The Spaniards retired before the advance, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the block houses as they went. Col. Wagner, with a small reconnaissance party of forty men, rebuffed against the flank of a retreating Spanish column two hundred strong, at Finca de los Hornos, where he was joined by the Spaniards as Col. Wagner fell back.

Before Gen. Lawton could bring up the Twenty-second, the war regiment, the Spaniards had retreated westward. Spanish Retreat in Heavy Column. Juragua was abandoned by Gen. Linares and 1,200 Spanish troops with such haste that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual effort was made to destroy the locomotive of the railroad and the rolling stock. Gen. Linares retreated to Sevilla, six miles west of Juragua by road, and nine miles from Santiago de Cuba.

A detachment of 170 Cubans, under Col. Aguirre, collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spaniards lost not known. One Spaniard was mangled.

Gen. Chafee, with the Ninth cavalry, the remainder of the Eighth and Fourth Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, reached Juragua at dark.

Gen. Bates, with the reserve of the Twentieth infantry, and Col. Woods' Rough Riders, dismounted, with a dynamite gun, hurried forward from Baiquiri at 3 o'clock, proceeding by forced marches.

Strong outposts are maintained to-night in order to prevent a surprise, and Juragua is also under the protection of the guns of the warships. Thus the flank of the advancing American column is safe. The Spaniards, to attack our troops, must make a march through an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

There were only two casualties during the landing of the troops at Baiquiri. Corporal Cobb and Private English, of troop I, Tenth cavalry (colored) fell between a lighter and the pier. Captain O'Neill, of Woods' Rough Riders, plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed be-

ANOTHER SPECTACULAR DISPLAY

Made by Camara's Fleet now Sailing the Mediterranean for the Suez Canal.

MAY NOT BE ALLOWED TO PASS THROUGH IT.

WASHINGTON, June 24.--That the Spanish Cadiz fleet is proceeding steadily eastward is no longer doubted here. At the rate they are progressing the squadron should reach Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez canal, about Monday or Tuesday. Beyond this point it is not believed that the squadron will go, for it is confidently felt that the whole Spanish movement is nothing more than a spectacular display, gotten up to meet the irresistible demand of the Spanish populace, and particularly the clerical party, that something should be done to save the Philippines to Spain. There is a question whether the canal authorities will allow the heavy armored ships to risk the passage of the canal, even if Admiral Camara is willing to undertake it. Their draft of water is so great that they might easily ground in the canal and thus obstruct it to navigation indefinitely.

But even if all these expectations are not well founded, the naval officers are confident of Dewey's ability to successfully resist an attack by the Spanish squadron. According to their calculations the splendid double turreted monitor Monterey is very near Manila under convoy of the Brutus, and her arrival may be expected within two or three days. When she swings into line with Dewey's squadron there is not an ironclad in Camara's force that would care to stand before her. Then it must be remembered that long before the Cadiz squadron could possibly reach Manila bay Gen. Merritt's troops will be in conjunction with the insurgents in possession of all the forts surrounding the harbor and the Spanish guns, being manned by American artillerymen, will be expected to give a better account of themselves than they did when trained against Dewey.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

Positively stated that she has no intention of interfering in any way with the United States in Philippine Islands. WASHINGTON, June 24.--The only important development at today's cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The secretary of state has remained assurances which settle beyond question all doubts on this point. Germany has no intention, present or prospective of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been and will continue to be one of strict neutrality. This statement coming from high official sources is accepted by this government in perfect good faith and is regarded as final and conclusive.

PANDO'S FORCE.

If He Reaches Santiago the Campaign is Likely to be Protracted. WASHINGTON, June 24.--The news coming from Jamaica, that Gen. Pando is sending heavy reinforcements to the Spanish general Linares in Santiago is likely to have the effect of hastening the campaign against that town by the Americans. Pando has 10,000 soldiers at Holguin, less than 300 miles from Santiago. They are the pick of the Spanish army in Cuba and their commander is known as the fighting general. Were they to combine with the Spanish force in Santiago, the American campaign would be very much prolonged and the task set for our troops would be much heavier.

The reports from Santiago indicate that the Spanish admiral is using his squadron exactly as was anticipated to defend the town from attack by soldiers in the rear. This only emphasizes, in the mind of army officials, the necessity for speedy action on the part of the invaders, for while Pando's men to reinforce the garrison and Cervera's squadron in full play, the Spanish force would be, from a military point of view, much stronger than when the first aid of Americans under Shafter and Cubans under Garcia and Rabi.

IMPORTANT ADDITION

To the Transport Fleet--Eight Large Steamships Purchased. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.--An important addition to the war department's list of vessels available for transport and freight service was announced today. This was the purchase of eight large ships of over 3,000 tons burden each, for use on the Atlantic coast. Seven of the eight to be used on the Atlantic coast were obtained from the Atlantic Transport line, which operates its steamers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore to London.

The purchase price of the ships secured from the Atlantic transport line was not stated at the department, but it is understood that the amount approximately was four millions. Owing to their large capacity for carrying passengers and supplies they constitute a formidable addition to the fleet of forty-one ships already under charter by the government for transport use on the Atlantic coast. To-day's acquisition is presumed to be a decidedly forward step in the arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition, although the officials of the department decline to say this time to say to what port they will be ordered.

Added to the dozen ships already available for this expedition the eight vessels make up a fleet that will transport an army fully two thirds and probably as large as that which General Shafter took with him.

Every one of these vessels has a complement of fresh meat and 100 tons of fresh meat and an additional capacity for 1,000 cattle or horses.

The fact that these vessels have a refrigerating capacity of over 2,000,000 pounds is an important consideration in determining the action of the officials in securing the vessels. The commissary's department is anxious to furnish fresh beef to the soldiers in the West Indies as far as practicable and with such large steamers available for the purpose they will be able to put their wishes into effect.

Fresh beef is regarded in the American and in the English armies as an essential and almost indispensable article of the soldiers' rations, and the officials think that by keeping the army well supplied in the matter of the soldiers will be better maintained and more satisfactory results secured in every way.

Gen. Miles will go to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 24.--For the first time to-day there was a reliable announcement of the intention of General Miles to go to Cuba to participate in the operations there before the campaign is extended to Porto Rico. The time of his departure is as yet unsettled.

SECOND REGIMENT OFFICERS

Mustered in with the Exception of Lieut. Colonel--Company A will go to Camp Atkinson to-day.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 24.--Muster Officer Capt. Burns, U. S. A., did a good day's work and mustered in most of the regimental officers. Col. D. T. E. Castel, who will command the Second regiment, was examined early this morning and soon after received his commission. There are few men in the state who are as capable to command a regiment as Col. Castel, and his familiarity with military tactics and the necessities of military life admirably equip him for the position which the governor has wisely selected him to fill.

The commander of the Second regiment is only in his thirtieth year, but has spent his entire life in the pursuit of military learning. The three regimental surgeons, Dr. Henshaw, chief, and Drs. Bailey and Galt, and the adjutant, began work in the hospital representatives at the capitol early this morning. They examined Major Howard Atkinson, Quartermaster J. C. Gluck, Adjutant J. L. Archer, Assistant Quartermaster John H. Snodgrass, and Luther Raymond, hospital steward. All these were also mustered in by Capt. Burns.

With the exception of the lieutenant colonel to be mustered, the Second regiment has been completed. As it now stands the officers will be as follows: Colonel, D. T. E. Castel, of Morgantown; major, Howard Atkinson, of Charleston; Charles D. Elliott, Parkersburg and Macker Babbs, Greenbrier county.

Surgeons, W. T. Henshaw, Martinsburg; Z. P. Kaubauch, Piedmont, and R. D. Dally, Terra Alta. Adjutants, Charles Dryden, Charleston, and R. L. Archer, Huntington; quartermaster, J. C. Gluck, Ritchie Co. H. and J. Snodgrass, and John H. Snodgrass, Charleston; hospital steward, Luther Raymond, Clarkeburg.

The tents for the regiment are expected to-night and Camp Atkinson will be opened to-morrow. Company A, of this city, has been recruited up to its full strength, and all the men were examined to-day and will be ready to march to camp to-morrow. The company will rank first, owing to the date of the muster, and will consist of eighty-four privates and twenty-two officers.

S. B. Aris is captain; Henry Fry, first lieutenant; John Bell, second lieutenant; sergeants, Clarence Burdett, E. G. Pierson, Andrew Aigun, Benjamin Thomas, and James H. Smith, all are selected. The company is a fine one, well officered, and will doubtless make a good record. Thirty fine looking men came in from near Spencer, Boone county, and enlisted in a body this morning. Only one out of the thirty was rejected on examination.

Dr. C. H. Payne, of Fayette, left at 10 o'clock for one of the colored regiments. The company will be recruited north of the Little Kanawha and the other one south of the Little Kanawha. The officers for the two regiments are expected to be here this morning, says, except Prof. Hill, who is to be the first lieutenant.

TREND OF TRADE

Little of New Business Caused by War--The Market Remained Quiet--The World's Markets at the Command--Industries Thriving.

NEW YORK, June 24.--R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in to-morrow's issue: Very little of the new business seen in proportion to the aggregate, has been caused by the war. Not any, discoverable by ordinary tests, has been prevented by war. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the expected decrease of shipments, for exports continue remarkably large. Gold comes or does not come as we want it, the world's markets being evidently at our command. An offering of bonds by the government brings out at the start bids for more than three times the amount offered, while the popular subscription already for three-quarters of the amount exhibits in strong light the confidence of the people.

Wheat ceased to fall and begins to rise in price because foreign demand is not yet satisfied. Atlantic exports for the week were, flour included, 3,246,205 bushels, against 1,445,947 last year and 2,600,000 for the week ending July 1st last year, and the demand is not of a speculative character. The world's need of grain is greater than ever, and 21,821,491 bushels of wheat and 207,317,483 bushels of corn have already been ready with a week to spare, far more than was ever before exported in one year. After falling to 80 cents for cash and 77 1/2 cents for July, wheat rose to 83 1/2 cents and all sorts of bulwigs and foreign demand. Corn was steady with 2-5/8 to 2-7/8 cents bushels for the week, against 1-5/8 to 1-9/8 last year. The other grain, exports have been unusually heavy.

FIENDISH MURDER

Committed in a Washington Park in Broad Daylight--Murderer has no Regret.

WASHINGTON, June 24.--In broad daylight and in the presence of quite a hundred people, a murder, fiendish in its atrocity, was committed in one of Washington's public parks this evening.

George W. Horton, an ex-member of the Washington police force, and Jane Nicholson, a divorced woman, were sitting about 7 o'clock on a bench in Arroyo Square, at Four and a Half Street and Missouri Avenue. The woman announced to Horton that she proposed no longer to sustain her relations with him and was about to rise from the bench and leave him, when he swiftly drew a small pocket knife from his pocket and with a blade ground to a razor edge, slashed her across the throat. Her screams in a few minutes attracted scores of people who were in the park and its vicinity. Horton continued to slash the woman with the knife until she fell to the ground.

The cries of the spectators drew the police and Horton was arrested without resistance, standing over the body of his victim. At the station house he calmly admitted his deed and expressed little regret.

He was a married man. The remains of Mrs. Nicholson were taken to the morgue.

He was a married man. The remains of Mrs. Nicholson were taken to the morgue.

Wool is stronger, averaging 18 1/2 quotations by Coates Bros., shade 18.72 cents against 18.64 cents June 1; but because of western demands, which are relatively 4 cents above price, which manufacturers will pay, excepting to fill immediate orders. As the future of the trade is in doubt, though with more hopeful prospects, sales of wool have been in three weeks only 11,855,809 pounds at the three chief markets against 23,355,100 in the same weeks last year and 23,728,200 in the same weeks of 1897.

PUGH LAW SUSTAINED.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.--The supreme court to-day sustained the Pugh law, which says if a man petitions for a particular party ballot to be put on the ballot sheet he must vote the ticket of that party.

CAMARA'S MAD TRIP.

If He Passes Through Suez Canal War will Be Carried Into Spain.

AN AMERICAN SQUADRON WILL SAIL

Full Speed Across the Atlantic Before the Last Spanish Vessel Has Passed Through the Canal, and It will try to Impress Upon Spain a Sense of the Hopelessness of the Present Conflict by Destroying Her Shipping and Giving her best Ports a Taste of Our Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 24.--The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolishly enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the canal, an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, straight for the coast of Spain to bring the war home to the Spanish people. There is no doubt that Dewey can take care of himself against this Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be reinforced by ironclads long before Camara's ships sight the bay of Manila, and he will have the shore batteries with him instead of against him in the struggle.

But it has been concluded by the administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realization of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, if it is held, will detract such a blow as that it is proposed to administer. If the Spanish persist in this last project.

We Have Vessels to Spare. After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will constitute the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first a flying squadron to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yari, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed under another command, either by Sampson or Schley, by the battleships, which Captain Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be sent on a long voyage across the Atlantic. With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, all battleships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful but speedy vessels of the flying squadron, the Spanish coast will be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed, and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

HOBSON IS SAFE.

He and His Comrades Removed from Morro Castle to Santiago--Sampson Can Now Focus Away at the Walls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.--Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable communication with the navy department. Six dispatches were received in succession through the early hours of this morning, the last one bringing the situation up to 12 o'clock last night. They showed that only a half hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the admiral and the receipt of it in Washington, so that the authorities here are now assured of being only a half hour behind the actual developments at the scene of action.

The only message bearing on the general situation was one in which Admiral Sampson said that under a flag of truce he learned that Hobson and his men were well, and had been removed from Morro castle to the city of Santiago. Four other messages, of varying weight of anxiety as to the condition of this brave band of heroes for since the recent bombardment in which Morro suffered somewhat, there has been uncertainty as to whether Hobson and his men were dead or alive, although it has never been seriously believed the Spaniards would expose these men to such dangers as to lead to their death.

The dispatch was further reassuring in that it made clear that Admiral Sampson's assault upon the harbor entrance, to which Morro is the main defense would not be crippled by having the fire kept away from that fortification in order to protect Hobson. It leaves the result of such an attack open to the usual conditions of war, and not to the unusual war in which Hobson and his men were to be preserved, or of preserving Morro by exposing Hobson. This action, coupled with the report of the naval surgeons that our dead number were not mutilated, conveys a sense of relief to the authorities here, as they feel that the warfare now about to culminate in bloody fighting will be at least mitigated by those humane considerations which govern the action of modern warfare.

MERRITT WILL SAIL

For Manila on Monday with Six Thousand and Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.--Arrangements for the sailing of the next expedition of troops for Manila are practically complete and every effort will be made to start on Monday, but the probability is that there will be some further delay.

Major General Merritt has left the matter of embarkation to the control of General Otis. It is expected to begin Sunday.

The whole quota of troops, including those who are to go on the New York with General Merritt on Wednesday, as well as those which have been assigned to the five transports scheduled to sail on Monday number, roughly, six thousand men.

HAWAIIAN REGIMENT FOR MANILA.

HONOLULU, June 17.--via SAN FRANCISCO, June 24--Orders have been issued requiring all members of the Hawaiian National Guard, active and honorably, to report immediately to their respective commanding officers the amount and character of any arms and all equipment in their possession. The movement probably prefaces the placing of the guard on a war footing as a precaution against any emergency. It is believed that in the event of annexation the local regiment will at once be hurried to Manila. The present session of the Hawaiian legislature will probably be extended to ratify any annexation proposition which may come from the United States Congress.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, Senator Robledo Speaks His Mind, and Senator Gonzalez Tells Some Deadly Truths. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) MADRID, June 24.--8 a. m.--The debate in the chamber of deputies yesterday on the Philippine question was marked by great disorder. Senator Romero y Robledo, the Conservative leader, attacked General Pavia, the former minister of war, for treating with Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and was interrupted with shouts of "that is untrue." A scene of the greatest confusion followed and the sitting was suspended.

When business was resumed Senator Robledo continued his remarks. He asked if the government desired peace or war. If peace, he added, Spain had better negotiate directly with the United States, as the powers would demand a broker's commission in case they intervened. He exhorted all present to forget their party quarrels and remember that they are Spaniards. In the course of his speech, Senator Robledo censured the minister of marine, Captain Anon, and Admiral Cervera, accusing the minister of having granted unparliamentary interviews. Captain Anon defended the navy. He said Senator Robledo's remarks were insulting and he characterized the published interview as a gross insult to the navy. In consequence of the last statement, the reporters left the chamber of deputies and only returned at the close of the minister's speech, which concluded with the announcement that Admiral Cervera was on his way to the Philippine Islands, to defend the Spanish flag.

Another uproar was occasioned by Senator Salmeron, the Republican leader, denouncing an attempt to close the debate. He loudly exclaimed "It is an outrage and was commencing to attack the monarch, when he was drowned by cries from all parts of the house. The uproar continued for some time, and when order was restored the president met in secret session to discuss internal affairs. In the lobbies, subsequently, there was great excitement, occasioned by former deputy Sampson, shouting that Senator Salmeron was leaving the house: "The Republicans are devoid of shame if they allow the chamber to be closed, and if they do not allow the chamber to be opened, they will be the cause of everything happening now the whole country, the people, the parties and the government are responsible." In spite of interruptions, Senator Gonzalez continued to have many deadlier truths to tell. Spain has never known what a real colonial policy is. The senator blamed the Conservatives severely for the present situation of affairs. He said the late senator Canovas del Castillo thought Cuba could be dominated by troops, while in reality the administration of the island needed drastic reorganization. The war policy as well as General Weyler's policy, the speaker asserted, had failed, and autonomy had proved ineffectual, because it was attempted too late. However, the senator explains, the attempt at autonomy was a failure, and Spain had to quit the American hemisphere, conscious of having made a good attempt. The speaker blamed the Liberals for having recourse to autonomy in the hour of need, and for now trying to disown it. MADRID, June 24, 7 p. m.--The decree of the queen regent suspending the cortes was read in the senate this evening. Prior to the reading of the decree in the chamber of deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Senator Salmeron, the Republican leader, declared that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official report of yesterday's proceedings. He presented the president of the chamber, Marquis Vega de Armajo, said the omission must be attributed to the uproar which had probably prevented the reporters from hearing him. Senator Salmeron said he wished to have included in the official report his declarations throwing the responsibility for all the misfortune of the country upon the monarchy. Senator Sagasta at this point rose and read the royal decree suspending parliament. The chamber then adjourned without the customary cheers for the throne.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, generally fair; high (temperature) southern; wind, generally fair, except showers and thunder storms near the lakes; cooler in the northern portions; brisk westerly winds. Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepp, druggist, at Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 83 3 p. m. 85 5 p. m. 81 7 p. m. 81 10 p. m. 81 Weather-Fair.

BLAKELEY'S DEATH

The Texas--Was Cut to Pieces by a Spanish Shell. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantananamo Bay, Thursday, June 23, 3 p. m.--While shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba, yesterday, the battleship Texas was struck by a six-inch shell, which passed through her port side, killing F. C. Blakeley, an apprentice, and wounding eight others.

The Texas, with a number of transports, was making a faint west of the entrance of Santiago harbor and was shelling the woods. A Spanish battery on the hill west of the harbor opened on the warship and for three hours there was a lively exchange of shots. The Spaniards shot wild, but the last shot struck the Texas just above the

gun deck and exploded. Blakeley, who was standing directly in the path of the shell, was cut to pieces. TEXAS WAS ALONE In the Fight--Blakeley Battered at Sea--Wounded Well--Careful (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantananamo Bay, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 24.--The remains of F. O. Blakeley, the apprentice of the battleship Texas, who was struck and killed by a six-inch shell when the Texas was shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday last have been buried at sea off Santiago de Cuba.