

AN EASY TIME OF IT

Americans Greeted with Cheers Instead of Bullets

BY THE POPULACE OF PONCE.

OUR TROOPS NOW EQUAL THE ENTIRE FORCE OF SPANISH REGULARS ON THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO—IT IS NOT THOUGHT THE ENEMY WILL MAKE ANY ADVANCE BUT ACT ENTIRELY ON THE DEFENSIVE—THE DIXIE TAKES A SHOT AT MORRO CASTLE, CAUSING CONSTERNATION IN SAN JUAN.

PONCE, Island of Porto Rico, August 1, 3 a. m., via ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., August 2, noon.—The Porto Ricans of Ponce lined the streets by the hundreds and filled the air with cheering on the arrival of General Garretson's brigade from Yauco. The arrival of the troops and those on the St. Louis number near Ponce about 9,000 men, equal to the entire force of Spanish regular troops on the island.

General Garretson's camp is temporarily near the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments, on the outskirts of the town. The brigade marched seventeen miles from Yauco to Aussy, where they arrived travel-stained and mud-bespattered. Almost the entire population saw the troops pass through the city and gave them cheer after cheer, particularly as the artillery men lumbered by. The officers at the front, including Huling's Pennsylvania troops, and Captains Austin, Wheelock, Burns and Hall, commanding the four advance companies, do not believe the Spaniards will make an advance. They claim the enemy will not act on the defensive.

There was some firing last night between Captain Austin's pickets and the Spaniards in the brush, but no damage was done.

All the American troops are restless, due to false alarms of the approach of the Spaniards, and they are anxious for an encounter with the enemy. It is the general belief, however, that there will be no forward movement of the main body of our troops until the other transports arrive. They are expected every hour.

The troops on board the St. Louis are reported to be in good health. She brought twelve representatives of the Porto Rican Junta of New York, whose business is to influence the people of the island not to resist the American advance. Their good offices are not necessary.

The Dixie's shot at Morro Castle on Saturday, caused the utmost consternation at San Juan de Porto Rico, where it was believed to have signified that the place would be bombarded within twenty-four hours.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION

Of the Inhabitants of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas—Stories of Spanish Refugees who Have Arrived in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Accounts of the condition of affairs in Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas have been given by passengers of the steamer Fridtjof Nansen, which has arrived from Sagua. She brought twenty-nine refugees, most of whom were Spaniards, who had made all sorts of sacrifices to escape from the island in anticipation of its being controlled by the insurgents. Many of them were well supplied with funds, having turned all their available property into cash. They paid \$200 apiece for passage. Almost all those aboard being Spanish sympathizers, a meeting was held in the saloon while the ship was off Barnegat, N. J., at which a majority of them pledged themselves to refuse to give any information to Americans regarding the condition of things in Cuba. A few, however, consented to talk after they had got ashore, but even they were unwilling to permit their names to be used.

One woman who had reached Sagua by rail from Havana, said that the condition of affairs in the hospital was deplorable and was daily growing worse. "There is plenty of money," said she, "but of what use is it when it will hardly purchase anything? It is impossible to get beef at any price, and even horse flesh costs \$1 a pound. Bread costs 25 cents a pound and is very bad at that. Eggs, which are brought in from the country in small quantities, cost 35 cents apiece. The supply of condensed milk is practically exhausted and the little left is sold at \$2 for a can, such as you buy here for ten cents. On an average ten or twelve persons are found dead of starvation in the streets every day, and this takes no account of the scores who daily die of hunger in the houses. No words can describe the horrors of Las Fossas, the place at the foot of the Prado, where the reconcentrados are herded together. I was told there were no less than 4,000 of these miserable people in the place when I came away, and they are dying by hundreds, for, of course, nothing is being done for them; even the government has not enough food for its own soldiers. Worse than this, the officials beat and abuse them shamefully."

"A few gas lamps are still burning in the streets, but the electric lights are only lighted on Thursday nights, when there is music in the Parque Central. What a ghastly mockery those band concerts are with so many people starving to death within sound of the music! All theatres are closed and their lobbies are nightly crowded with the homeless poor. Wine is the only thing in the city that is plenty, and cheap, so that even the poor can get a little at times."

"Nearly all the stores in Weyler and O'Reilly streets are closed, as are the principal hotels. The stock of coal is almost completely exhausted and for a few days the local trains that run to the Yelazo, past the Santa Clara battery, were stopped for want of fuel. They are now burning wood, but even that will soon be gone."

Juan Zarraga Zarte said: "I do not know anything of the condition of things at Havana, but I do know that there is much misery at Cardenas and Matanzas. Things, however, might be worse, considering the stringency of the blockade. Much starvation has been avoided by the foresight of the merchants, who, in anticipation of the outbreak of the war, laid in large stores of provisions. Of course they have sold at high prices, and I heard of one man who made \$400,000 in speculation in flour in Sagua. All the stores which have provisions are keeping them under constant guard by soldiers to prevent the starving people from looting them. Every one is tired of the war and on all hands one hears prayers that peace will soon come."

The Nansen brought up a cargo of sugar, which she discharged at Williamsburg. She also brought 368 bales of tobacco and 322 cases of cigars. This was the first cargo of sugar reaching the United States since the surrender of Santiago.

DIXIE'S GOOD WORK. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The Manila correspondent of the Hong Kong Press says: Admiral Dewey does not confine his labors to the Olympia. He goes to Cavite almost every day. By his order

and by the speed and excellence of its execution, the navy yard, arsenal, forts and barracks have been converted in a wonderfully short time from confusion and chaos to neatness and system.

NINE SPANISH GUNBOATS

In Philippine Waters—Dewey Will Attend to Their Cases Later.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—A special to the Chronicle from Cavite dated June 29, says:

There are nine little Spanish gunboats scattered about this and the Caroline group of islands, and when Manila has been stormed Admiral Dewey will turn his attention to their capture or destruction. As near as can be ascertained, they are distributed as follows:

In the Pasig river, Manila, gunboats Cebu, Zamora, Samar, and Dulusan. At Iloilo, gunboat El Carro. At Zamboanga: gunboat Pampanga. At Bisaya: gunboat Calamianes. At Ponape, Caroline Islands, gunboat Lobos.

Of these vessels named, El Cano is the largest and best. Admiral Dewey planned to send the Baltimore after her some time ago, but decided in view of the danger of a second fleet coming from Spain, that it would be well to keep his defense intact.

It is probable that two of the vessels sunk by Dewey's fleet may yet be raised and rendered serviceable.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TRIBUTE

To the Dead Chancellor—Was the Author of German Unity.

BERLIN, August 3.—An extra edition of the official Reichsanzeiger, just published, contains an imperial rescript addressed to the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and dated Friedrichshagen, August 2. It says:

"With my high allies, with the whole German people, I stand mourning at the bier of the first chancellor of the German empire, Prince Otto Von Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg. We who witnessed his splendid labors, who looked up to him with admiration as the master of state craft, the fearless fighter in war and peace, as the most devoted son of the Fatherland and as the most faithful servant of his emperor and king, are deeply affected by the death of the man whom God, the Lord, fashioned as his instrument to achieve the realization of the undying aspiration of the Germans for unity and greatness."

"This is not the moment to enumerate all of the achievements of the great man who has gone to his rest or to refer to all the cares he bore for the emperor and the empire and all the successes he won. They are too mighty and too manifold. History alone can do them justice and will engrave them all on brazen tablets."

"I am, however, impelled to give expression before the whole world to the universal sorrow and grateful admiration which to-day animates the whole nation and in the name of the nation to vow that what he, the great chancellor, under William the Great, created, I will maintain and develop, and if need be, defend with blood and treasure. In this may God help me."

"I instruct you to make this rescript public."

COLOMBIA PAYS THE BILL

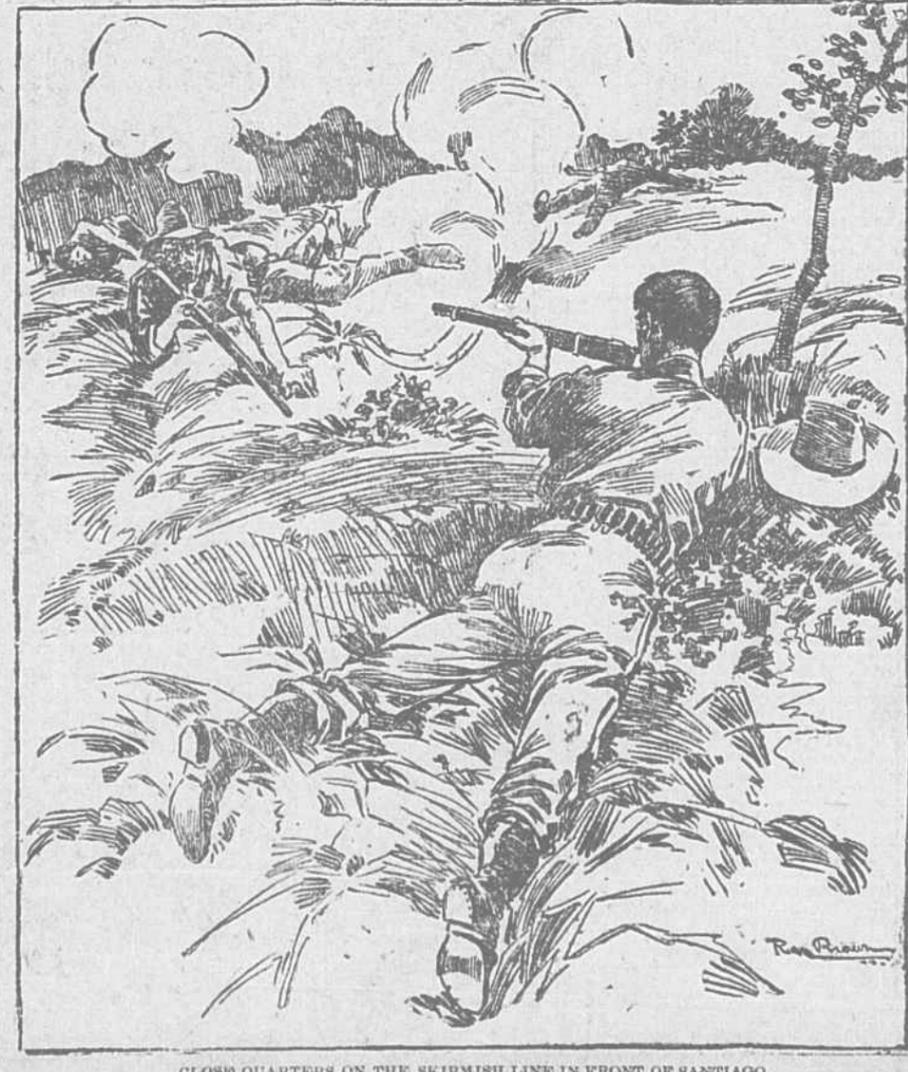
BERLIN, August 3.—The congress of the republic of Colombia, it is announced in a dispatch from Bogota, the capital, has unanimously resolved to deposit a sum equal to \$20,000 (\$300,000) as security for the amount due the heirs of Signor Cerutti, the Italian subject, whose claims against the government of Colombia were decided in his favor by President Cleveland, as arbitrator. The resolution, it is added, becomes a law in six days. It is further explained that Italy's demand for a settlement which was backed up by the presence of the Italian warships at Carthagena, had not hitherto reached the Colombian government in official form.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Logan Drug Co.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by H. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.



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PIANOS.

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to every room is the PIANO, and the piano is the finishing touch to education and refinement. No home should be without one.

The Stultz & Bauer Piano

is the finishing touch to piano perfection. Don't buy until you have seen it.

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UNLOOKED FOR RESULTS

Of War—Speech of Present Significance Made by President McKinley in New York City in May 1899—Limitations of Human Vision.

Washington dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: In conversation one day last week President McKinley referred to a speech he made in New York city as long ago as the 30th of May, 1899. He quoted from the language he used then. The significance of his action was that in his mind, in a certain sense, a parallel was presented now.

"Wars and revolutions can not fix in advance the boundaries of their influence or determine the scope of their power."

That was the keynote of the President's conversation. He had been asked some questions, to answer which definitely required a looking forward beyond what he conceived to be "the boundary of human vision." He was enunciating his belief that it was better to do the present duty to the utmost ability and to feel the way to conclusions rather than to declare what should or should not be the exact course of the government in the end. And then the President went back to the revolution and to the civil war and recalled history's lesson. He recalled how unforeseen were the results of those wars when they were begun. He referred to what he had said in his address on the American volunteer soldiers at New York nine years ago. He rehearsed those views as having a bearing on the situation to-day.

On that occasion the President said: "And, my fellow citizens, we not only knew little of the scope and proportions of that great war, or the dreadful sacrifices to be incurred, but we little knew the grand results which were to follow. We thought at the beginning, and we thought long after the commencement of the war, that the union to be saved was the union as it was. That was our understanding when we enlisted, that it was the constitution and the union—the constitution as it was and the union as it was—for which we fought, little heeding the teachings of history, that wars and revolutions can not fix in advance the boundaries of their influence or determine the scope of their power. History enforces no sterner lesson. Our own revolution of 1776 produced results unlooked for by its foremost leaders. Separation was no part of the original purpose. Political alienation was no part of the first plan. Disunion was neither thought of nor accepted. Why, in 1775, on the fifth day of July, in Philadelphia, when the Continental Congress was in session, declaring its purposes toward Great Britain, what did it say? After declaring that it would raise armies, it closed that declaration with this significant language:

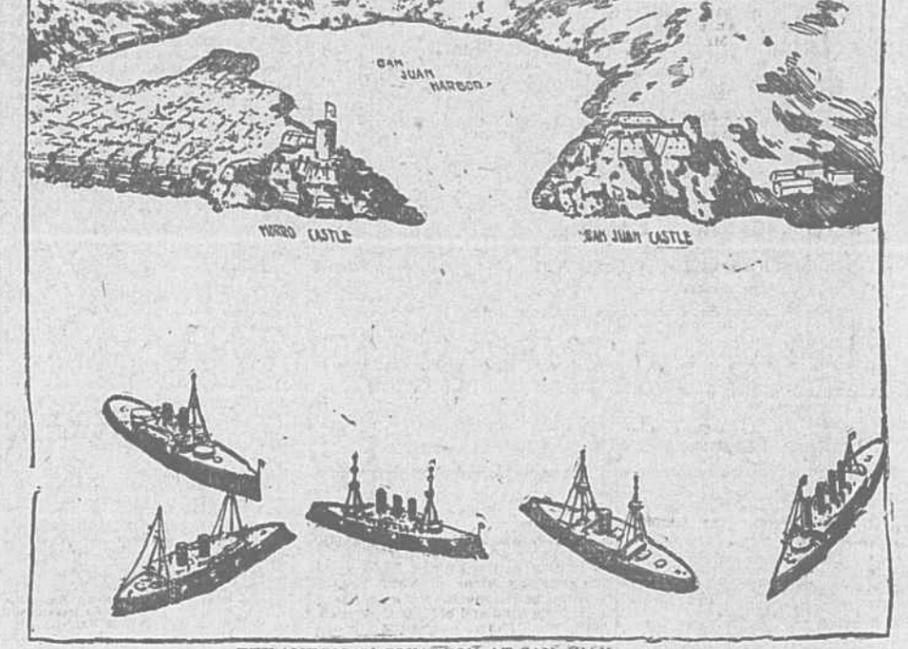
"Our fathers said in that same declaration: 'We have not raised armies with ambitious designs to, separate from Great Britain,' and establish independent states."

"Those were the views of our fathers. These were the views entertained by the soldiers and statesmen of colonial days. Why, even the Declaration of Independence which has sounded the

voice of liberty to all mankind, was a shock to some of the colonists. The cautious and conservative, while believing in its eternal truth, doubted its wisdom and policy. It was in advance of the thought of the great body of the people. Yet it stirred a feeling for independence, and an aspiration for self-government which made a republic that has now lived more than a century; and only a few days ago you were celebrating the centennial inauguration in this city of its first great President. Out of all that came a republic that stands for human rights and human destiny, which to-day represents more than any other government the glorious future of the human race.

"Our own civil war produced results unlooked for on either side. The south engaged in it to destroy the union that it might perpetuate its peculiar institution of slavery. It happily accomplished neither the one nor the other. What was the purpose of the north? I will give you its official purpose. On July 22, 1861, Congress adopted a resolution declaring the determination and the purpose of the American people. What was it? I quote its exact language: 'To defend the constitution of the United States and preserve the union.' How? I again quote: 'With all the rights (slavery and all) of the slave states unimpaired.' That resolution passed the house with but two dissenting votes. It passed the senate unanimously. You know that Lincoln was in the habit of saying he would save the union with slavery or he would save it part slave and part free. There you have a resolution of Congress and you have the statement of the President. These are the official manifestoes. This was the legislative and the executive will; and as soon as these objects were accomplished the war must cease.

"That was the boundary of human vision. That was the chalk line of human purpose. That was the official determination. But it could not be so. The result overleaped the resolution, and overleaped the statement of the President, and brought emancipation to 4,000,000 men, and placed in the constitution of the United States, where it had never been before, and where, under God, it shall stand forever, civil and political equality to every citizen everywhere within the jurisdiction of the government. That was not the outcome looked for in the beginning. That was not the expectation of the early volunteers. That was not the expectation of the Congress, the President and his cabinet. Men's purposes were overruled, but not from man made the issue; from Him who is the sovereign of soul and life came our order of battle that He might be God and that man might be free."



NOT TAXABLE

Are Church Entertainments and Charitable Performances, Etc.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: We beg to commend most heartily and without the shadow of reserve a late decision promulgated by Commissioner Scott, of the internal revenue bureau. Rev. E. D. Upon, of Angella, Wis., wrote to ask whether the provisions of the law imposing a special tax of \$10 "on all other public exhibitions or shows for money" not enumerated in other paragraphs include church en-

tertainments by home talent and lectures given by clergymen in actual charge of pastorates, and illustrated by lantern views." To this request for information the commissioner responded as follows: "The ordinary church or Sunday school entertainment given by the members thereof, without any hired performers, in the opinion of this office, does not come under the head of 'public exhibitions or shows for money' contemplated by this section, nor does a lecture, even when illustrated by lantern views, when given for churches and benevolent societies, come under this head."

At the same time another decision was promulgated of interest to great numbers of amateur thespians. This decision was mailed to Collector White, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who was told to inform Mr. Hammond Hunter, Martinsburg, W. Va., "that amateur theatrical exhibitions, either in private houses or licensed public halls, for church or charitable benefits, are, in the opinion of this office, not such shows or performances as are contemplated by the provisions of Section 2 of the act, and therefore that special tax is not required to be paid for these exhibitions."

The importance of these decisions is not appreciated in large cities. But in smaller cities and in the country they are looked upon as of more vital interest than the question of stamping collaterals and the note as well. The mite societies and the amateur entertainments of all kinds have become regular functions in the scheme to support churches. They are held everywhere, the strawberry and the watermelon variety dominating during spring and summer, with ice cream and cake for side issues, and the oyster reigning during the winter months. Now, to have taxed them \$10 would have been to deal them a scarp-blow. It would have been to take the gross receipts, for in many cases the aggregate "take" at the doors and tables hardly reaches ten or twelve dollars.

WILL ASSUME LIABILITY

For American Claims That Have Been Preferred Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—It is understood to be the present intention of the administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain, on account of injury to personal property in Cuba. Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later on when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

This assumption by the victorious nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions, but on the contrary is rather in the line of the usual practice. At



GEN. GROSVENOR OF OHIO. The President May Bestow Upon Him the Honor of Being the First Governor of Ha-wa-ii.

Conspicuous among the men of the hour stands Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio. This famous politician has been brought into prominence by his knowledge of President McKinley's views on the Hawaiian question. When this subject was at the white heat of discussion in both the house and senate, and long before the islands were annexed, men well versed in political matters knew from Gen. Grosvenor that it was the intention of the President to make them a part of the United States.

President McKinley could not have taken a more worthy personage into his confidence, and he has been warmly complimented in making such a selection. Gen. Grosvenor is a man of great ability and is capable of filling positions of the most delicate nature, as he has so satisfactorily made manifest. He is also a man of varied experience, and, like many another gallant hero, has seen active service in the development of his country.

Hawaii will doubtless have a governor as it is expected that it will be territorial, and as it is the duty of the President to make such an appointment, it is generally expected that Gen. Grosvenor will have the honor of the position. Gen. Grosvenor is one of the few men who know what course is best to pursue in any situation, and therefore would fill the position of governor of our new island territory with much competence.

the conclusion of the Mexican war the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their adjudication and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal were a source of litigation and negotiation clear down to the present time.

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was \$15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to \$20,000,000 since that time and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented. Of course it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of the Cuban insurgents and it is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property, whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

HIS QUICK WIT.



"You're not at all the sort of man I took you for."

"All? Then you have taken me! That's just what I was on the point of asking you to do."—A. J. Sloper.

The Mountain Chautauqua.

The sixteenth annual session of this famous Chautauqua will be held August 4 to 26, 1898. It is the most superb and sensible summer resort in America, 2,300 feet above sea level on the line of the picturesque Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The climate and scenery and social surroundings are all that could be desired. \$200,000 have been spent in improvements. Mountain Lake Park is furnished with electric lights, and water works are now being put in. Five splendid hotels and two hundred and fifty cottages, many of which receive boarders, open their doors at reasonable rates to tourists. The charming lake furnishes excellent boating and fishing. The Chautauqua summer schools are in session for four weeks. They include thirty departments of important study under the care of enthusiastic and capable teachers out of the leading American colleges. The Chautauqua programme with three entertainments daily furnishes the best things in lectures, entertainments and music which genius can devise or money procure. The beautiful detailed illustrated programme can be secured by addressing the agent at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.