

Not the purpose of the Administration to take permanent possession of the place, but the President and his advisers have lent a listening ear to the representations of England and are greatly influenced by the advantages such a move entails.

A Standing Temptation. Ceuta is a Spanish possession and offers a legitimate opening for attack and seizure if the war is to be carried across the Atlantic. England is now represented there by a powerful squadron and would disappear, by force, if necessary, of any intervention with American operations on the part of interested European powers.

Camara Waits at Ceuta. Spain appears to have anticipated such a move, perhaps she has gotten an inkling of England's deep-laid purpose, for Camara has established himself at Ceuta, and the remaining naval forces of the Spanish nation are being mobilized there in the apparent desperate hope of defeating it against American attack.

HOW MILES WILL REPORT. Arrangements for Quick Communication With Porto Rico. Gen. Greely, chief of the signal service of the War Department, is perfecting arrangements for through cable communication with the Porto Rican army of invasion.

The matter of quick and efficient service in this respect is an important essential to a successful campaign and it is extremely necessary that it shall be established at once.

The chief difficulty is not caused by a lack of facilities nor of wires, but from a lack of harmony in the working of the telegraphic and cable companies over whose lines the messages will have to be sent.

All the West Indian cables are owned and managed by European companies and the question of getting them to agree to the requirements laid down by the American Government without violating the neutrality laws is a delicate task.

This was experienced when Col. Allen, who was formerly press censor at Key West, attempted to re-establish communication with Santiago after that city's communication had been destroyed by cutting the cables at Guantanamo. The Government could not grapple for the cable ends nor place them on the warships for the reason that the controlling company was the French Cable Company.

The cable companies were permitted, however, to grapple for the cable and connect the ends with the shore station. At Playa del Este, the first cable used in the re-established communication, and St. Thomas, the American Signal Corps men under direction of Col. Allen took up the work and stretched land wires to the tent of Gen. Shafter at the front.

The regular operators of the French Cable Company were placed in the Playa and St. Thomas stations, and the shore station at Playa del Este, the first cable used in the re-established communication, and St. Thomas, the American Signal Corps men under direction of Col. Allen took up the work and stretched land wires to the tent of Gen. Shafter at the front.

Gen. Miles endeavored to make similar arrangements with the British companies controlling the San Juan cable, but there is some doubt whether perfect service can be obtained.

The nearest cable station to the eastern end of the island of Porto Rico, where it is said that Gen. Miles is most likely to land, is St. Thomas, one of the islands which the American Government thought seriously of purchasing from the kingdom of Denmark. From that center lines radiate to San Juan, Porto Rico, Antigua, St. Croix, and Trinidad. There is a line from San Juan to Kingston, Jamaica and one to the eastern city of Ponce, the chief port on the southern coast of Porto Rico.

GUANTANAMO SURRENDERS 7,000 Spanish Troops Lay Down Their Arms.

GARCIA MARCHES ON HOLGUIN

Believed That Gen. Luque Has Abandoned That Stronghold—Reported Fighting Between Cuban and Spanish Forces Untrue—Spaniards Desire to Remain in Santiago or Be Sent to America.

Santiago, July 25.—A committee of American officers, Major, Morton and others, went to the cemetery here this morning and visited the tombs of the Americans who were captured on the Virginius in 1873 by the Spanish warship Tornado and who were tried by a drum-head court-martial and shot. They also visited the tombs of Gen. Marti and Cespedes, leaders of the present rebellion. Gen. Shafter will be requested to give permission for the decorating of the tombs.

Some of the Spanish soldiers are not displaying much anxiety to return to Spain, declaring that they would much prefer to remain in Cuba or go to the United States. It is likely that if some of them found the opportunity they would take up arms with the Cubans. In fact, one Spanish officer, Major Jose Ruiz, has already deserted and joined the Cubans.

Advices received here today are to the effect that Gen. Garcia was at Tiguanas last night. This morning he marched toward Holguin, which according to reports, has been abandoned by the 10,000 Spanish troops commanded by Gen. Luque. Eighty Spanish soldiers, with five officers, from Holguin, have surrendered to Gen. Garcia.

The reports sent from here by the correspondents of sensational newspapers telling of fighting that is alleged to have occurred between the Spanish and Cuban forces in the surrendered territory are entirely untrue. No fighting has occurred since the capitulation.

Gen. Shafter was officially informed this morning that the Spanish force at Guantanamo had agreed to the terms of capitulation and laid down their arms.

Paris, July 25.—A dispatch from Cape Haitien says that the 7,000 troops at Guantanamo Bay have surrendered to Gen. Shafter.

NO FEAR OF FAILURE. Departure of Gen. Brooke's Command for Porto Rico.

The War Department feels sure that its elaborately perfected plans for the movement against Porto Rico cannot fail to be successful from the very beginning, and no fear of formidable resistance by the Spanish to the landing of troops has existed for some time.

Information was received at the War Department yesterday that Maj. Gen. Brooke, second in command in Porto Rico, would sail for New York next last night or today on the St. Louis. He will be accompanied by the members of his staff. It is probable that he will be landed within the next four days.

THE DEFENSES OF SPAIN

There Are Many Weak Ports on the North Coast.

MOUNTING ANCIENT ORDNANCE

Great Reliance Is Placed on the Submarine Mines and Torpedoes Which Are Being Hastily Installed—San Sebastian and Ferrol Protected by Strong Forces.

Madrid, Spain, July 25.—The fortifications of the north and west coasts of Spain in the main are ancient and inefficient. But in many of the ports mines and torpedoes have been planted recently, which are supposed to provide the chief defense against the dreaded American naval raid.

At the mouth of the Bidasoa River, at the French Pyrenean frontier, there is a strong new fort on the crest of the hill behind Fuenterabia whose guns command the mouth of the river and seawards could give a nasty salute.

The inland fortifications, a very important outlet for the wine and oil trade to France and Belgium, lie next to the west. It is not fortified, though on or near its banks are important wine depots, railway stations, and mills situated at Passages, Reuteria and Heza.

Next in San Sebastian, the Spanish Newport, a fashionable summer resort for both Spaniards and foreigners during the bull fighting season in August. It contains the summer palace of the Queen.

San Sebastian has the strongest fortifications in the north of Spain—the Citadel San Martin and Chortiquota, on inaccessible heights some four miles outside San Sebastian, whose guns sweep Passages Bay and the Urumea Valley on both sides of San Sebastian City and bay.

The fortifications are being hurriedly improved. The fortification of San Sebastian City and bay, including the old Monte Urgel Citadel and the Damas Battery at the left entrance to the bay, are old-fashioned, worthless defenses, now undergoing some improvement.

The Basque coast from San Sebastian to Bilbao River is dotted with little ports, villages, and beaches perfectly defensible. Bilbao River has some fine stone breakwaters, but a bad harbor bar at the mouth of the Nervion River and a narrow channel upstream for vessels over 1,000 tons.

The approaches to the mouth of the river will soon be in a strong condition to repel sea attacks. Batteries are being hurriedly improved. The fortification of San Sebastian City and bay, including the old Monte Urgel Citadel and the Damas Battery at the left entrance to the bay, are old-fashioned, worthless defenses, now undergoing some improvement.

THE RAGE OF A WOMAN. Mad Miss Brennan Defies Five Policemen. New York, July 25.—It took three policemen, each armed with an ax, to enter the basement of No. 24 East 119th Street yesterday afternoon and overpower Miss Brennan, forty years old, who was raging about in her rooms violently insane.

HICCOUGHS KILLING HER. A Young Woman Who Has Suffered From Them For Five Days.

New York, July 25.—Yvette Becker, a young woman, 21 years of age, has suffered from hiccoughs for five days. The doctors are unable to relieve her. In the Wright Hospital today she lay upon her cot more dead than alive. Her cheeks were sunken, her raven hair was wet round her temples from the terrible exertion enforced by her singular malady.

She was only half-conscious, powerful opiate having soothed the spasmodic action to some extent. The physicians said she was better and they hoped to save her. Miss Becker lives with her parents. She was attacked last Wednesday afternoon by a violent fit of sneezing, which continued five minutes. This was succeeded by an attack of hiccoughs. Ordinary remedies gave no relief.

The hiccoughs increased in violence until the patient could not eat or sleep. She hicoughed almost sixty times to the minute, and became so weak that the family called in their physician.

When Dr. Knickerbocker arrived the patient was in agony, the hiccoughs being so violent as to rack her frame like a series of convulsions. He prescribed aromatic spirits of ammonia and bicarbonate of soda. These remedies produced little or no effect. Chloroform was used, but served to aggravate the hiccoughs.

The patient was removed to the hospital on Thursday night. The hospital physicians admit that they never saw a case as bad as Miss Becker's. They put her under the influence of opiate, in the hope that the hiccoughs would wear themselves out.

The patient was nourished by means of liquid food whenever the spasms became less violent. The relief furnished, however, continued only so long as the influence of the opiate over the patient lasted.

On Friday and Saturday, and a great part of yesterday, the girl hicoughed almost every breath, as the physicians phrased it. She was somewhat better yesterday afternoon, and for the first time since her arrival in the hospital she expressed that her life might be saved.

The disease is so persistent and so unaccountable, however, that the physicians are unable to present any theory with any certainty. Cases have been known where a patient has hicoughed for six weeks and then stopped as suddenly as she began. A man in New Brunswick, N. J., rounded up with violent hiccoughs which lasted for nearly eight weeks.

Change hiccoughs like those described above is a very rare disease, and is due to a period of distention or irritation of the stomach. It is said to be similar to that which occurred in a similar attack about five years ago, when she suffered at intervals for three weeks. She recovered from that attack and had not been troubled by it since.

The physicians who are attending Miss Becker believe that her attack resulted from indigestion. They are endeavoring to surround the seizure with it is impossible to learn.

MODERN CONDITIONS

Require Extraordinary Brain Power and Nerve Force to Succeed. Great Vitality Makes Men Succeed.

DR. CLEMENS. Has Made a Special Study of the Vital Forces. Everyone knows that success depends on the amount of energy and other qualities of mind. It is not the amount of power will have a direct effect on them except in the case of the very few.

BEFORE THE BUNDESRATH. The Kaiser Cited by a Slighted Petty Sovereign. Berlin, July 25.—It is a well-known fact in diplomatic circles in Berlin that the relations between the regent of Lippe-Detmold and the emperor of Germany have been extremely strained.

But matters have now assumed a pass which makes them fair of the national magnitude. Count Ernest, the present regent, has been repeatedly slighted by the emperor, lately in such a way as to have induced him to seek redress before which the emperor is no more than the regent of Lippe-Detmold.

The emperor has recalled the Prussian representative at the court of Detmold. The last straw, the one which induced the emperor to recall the Prussian representative, was brought about by the refusal of the officers of the Detmold garrison to pay to the members of the Prussian general staff, showing that the emperor considered the whole matter to Emperor William, who sent the regent the following reply:

"My general has orders to render to the regent what he regards as the regent's due. As for the rest, I have allowed myself to couch your letter. In spite of various reports on the subject, the arrangements for Emperor William's trip to the East in October have not been finally settled. At the same time, I have not yet received the return from the northern part of the empire, and it was added that the statements hitherto published on the subject are all faulty. It is certain that the emperor will accept the company him, and in the meantime, the imperial party on the Hohenzollern will be quite small. No other guests have been invited by his majesty but the sovereigns of Germany.

A comprehensive bill, providing for a number of important changes in the German army, is still being drafted by the ministers of war and finance, and the provisions are in no way settled. However, whatever changes in the army the Reichstag may be asked to sanction will be for five years.

THE EMPEROR AND THE WAR MINISTRY are greatly elated at the recent returns of the Franco-German war. The emperor and the war ministry are greatly elated at the recent returns of the Franco-German war. The emperor and the war ministry are greatly elated at the recent returns of the Franco-German war.

QUEER FISH FROM BERMUDA. New York, July 25.—The steamer Orinoco, from Bermuda, yesterday brought eight tanks of the Aquarium, secured in Bermuda waters by the crew of the New York University. In the collection are some small, delicately tinted fish called Mollie Millers. They are said-looking little creatures, whose homes are around rocks. There are also specimens of a fish known as "four eyes." With two eyes they see; the others are not eyes at all, but dark spots on the dorsal fin. Some of the four eyes bumped their heads against the tank and are ill. Three prettily marked Bermuda lobsters were also in the collection, two cowfish and a parrot fish green, yellow and orange in color, which lies on its side when it sleeps.

ATTITUDE OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON. Admiral Sampson's desire to secure for the fleet under his command the prize money resulting from the vessels captured in Santiago Harbor, is no doubt, based upon a sense of justice. He owes to his shipmates. It is true that the co-operation of the navy had considerable to do with the capture of Santiago, but the prize money from the destruction of Cerro's fleet will compensate our seamen for their service, and as for recognition for bravery, they must, as the army, look into the hearts of their grateful countrymen for the esteem in which they are held. Although the army does not share in prizes captured, it can share with the navy as a source of pleasure in drinking Heurich's beer. Heurich's is recognized for its purity, age, and strength, which accounts for the cause of its being held in such esteem by everyone. Heurich's can be had at all leading hotels and restaurants and at phoning six-thirty-four, Arlington Bottling Co.

Your Credit is Good. Lansburgh Furniture Company, 1216 F St. N.W., 1226 F St. N.W. \$10.85. Have it charged if you wish and pay us at your leisure.

WATERMELONS! WATERMELONS! Just arrived at Eleventh-street wharf cargo of Nine Melons, consigned to J. H. RICHARDSON & Co. Wash. Safe Deposit Co. On Pa. Ave., 916-913 N.W.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, At Washington, in the District of Columbia, at the close of business, July 14, 1898.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, At Washington, in the District of Columbia, at the close of business, July 14, 1898.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK, At Washington, D. C., at the close of business, July 14, 1898.

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Dr. Henry's Blood Tea. Positive cure for Malaria and Bilious Fevers.

Snow White Shirt Bosom. Tolman Steam Laundry. Cor. 6th and C Sts. N.W.

Mr. Pallas's Funeral Today. The body of William Pallas, who was drowned at Glymont last Sunday, was brought to this city late last evening by the steam launch, "Irene." The remains, which were taken in charge by Undertaker Mitchell, were in a state of decomposition. The funeral will take place today at 12 o'clock, instead of tomorrow, as was previously intended.

There's Last Week to Live. New York, July 25.—Martin Thorn, the slayer of Guldenspoet, yesterday began what will be his last week on earth, unless some action is taken to stay the execution, which is fixed for the week beginning at midnight next Sunday. During the last few days, Thorn and his wife, who is a French woman, have been in the character of his reading, which has been in the death hour—he has been reading novels and historical works. Now he turns to religious books.

Colliery to Resume Operations. Pottsville, Pa., July 25.—It is officially announced that Packer Colliery, No. 5 of the Lehigh Coal Company, at Lost Creek, will resume work on August 1. The colliery has been idle for some time and had rendered him unconscious and killed the horse which had saved him from the two robbers a few minutes before.

Summer Hotel Man Dead. Middletown, N. Y., July 25.—Thomas H. Houlton, of the New Liberty House, Liberty, died yesterday. He was born at Kingston, and for years was one of the best-known summer hotel men in this State.