

ley went bankrupt these shares were transferred. He swore this afternoon he never transferred them and the certificates used were signed in blank for another transaction.

Among his alleged dealings with the Earl De la Warr, Mr. Hooley asserted that the Earl tried to sell him an estate at Hasting, representing that it contained 4,000 acres. Hooley said:

"I promised to take it, but when I sent my agent to see the property, he found there were only 1,700 acres. I had to pay De la Warr \$700 shares of the Trent Cycle company to get him to let me see the large estate in London."

When replying to an interruption, he denounced the speaker, exclaiming: "Dear, Harrison, Davis and Beall are four of the greatest blackmailers in London."

He was greatly applauded for this report.

MILES' SOLDIERS PUSHING ON

(Continued from Page 1)

your mountains and valleys this day of July 28th. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved land, because for the first time their waves over her flag of the stars, planted in the name of the government of the United States, by the major general of the American army, Senator Miles.

"Porto Rico, we are by the miraculous intervention of America, just given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature has blessed us as a people of America. To her we are given back; in the name of her governed by General Miles, and we must bear our most expressed satisfaction of generous affection through our conduct towards the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.

"Let us, long live the government of the United States of America, and their valiant troops! Hail Porto Rico, always American!"

Yacuba, Porto Rico, United States of America. FRANCISCO MIAGA, Alcalde.

Coppinger Will Go

Tampa, Aug. 1.—General Coppinger, of the Fourth army corps, with headquarters in this city, received orders today to go to Porto Rico at once. He will leave tomorrow, unless another port arrives from Quarantine before that time. This order of Coppinger was expected to go to Fernandina with a part of his corps which has been moved here.

General Schwam Arrives

Washington, Aug. 1.—The war department has received the following: "Prince, Porto Rico, July 28.—Transport Chevalier with General Schwam and part of his brigade arrived this afternoon. The remainder expected soon."

Hobson at Home

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1.—Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival on board the United States from Santiago, is with his mother at Lillia Springs today. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several minutes rested her head on his shoulders, shedding tears of joy. The crowd stood aside in reverence, in which is contained the lance from the depot to the hotel, leaning upon the arm of her boy, her face was aglow.

Coal in Copper River

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 1.—Letters received here state that many prospectors between Copper River and Cook's Inlet, Alaska, have abandoned their search for gold and are locating coal claims. The country is said to be the mass of a successful business, and to be an excellent quality of lignite. Near Graham's bay, W. A. Moore found a deserted coal mine with appliances in evidence, which was worked by Russians before Alaska was ceded to the United States.

PEACE TERMS DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 1)

day. The world correspondent learns further that an armistice is expected, but not until there is a reasonable prospect of a successful peace treaty. Negotiations, Baron von Bulow Schlattau, the charge d'affaires of the German embassy at Paris, has been the idea of France having designs on the Philippines.

"The Americans are excited at present," he said, "and unnecessarily suspicious. The moral incident is magnified into an evidential complication. Germany has withdrawn her ships, her subjects being now sure of American protection."

The baron refused to talk about the probable conditions of peace beyond venturing the opinion that Spain will never yield Porto Rico.

Francisco de Lencoe, a brother of the ill-fated captain of the steamship Bourgogne, connected with the foreign ministry under De Freycenet and Gambetta, was interviewed as a representative of the French-American bourgeoisie (the city) class and a typical politician. He said:

"The Americans have conducted a pacific war with sagacity, moderation and humanity. The United States announced their object and went directly after it, as they had a right to do."

"General Shafter, instead of destroying Santiago, as Bismarck burned the towns of France, treated it in accordance with the modern diplomatic spirit, which now is as liberal in war as in peace."

"It is a remarkable fact, wholly to the credit of the Americans, that so few lives have been expended in the war. Contrast this pacific spirit with the German attitude toward France in 1870."

ELECTION IN ALABAMA

Light Vote, But Democrats Will Win Everything.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1.—An election is being held in Alabama today for governor and all state offices, including members of the supreme court, for members of the lower house of the general assembly, half the senate and for officers in various counties. The weather is clear and favorable to a large vote, but up to 3 o'clock the voting had proceeded very slowly because of the general apathy.

Indications are that throughout the state there will be the lightest vote polled in years. Complete Democratic victory on state tickets is assured.

It is reported that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan \$10,000 in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian Islands.

BISMARCK IN DEATH

Expressions of Grief and Messages of Condolence.

THE PLACE OF INTERMENT

EMPEROR'S REQUEST DENIED BY THE FAMILY.

Bismarck Wrote His Own Epitaph.

"A Faithful German Servant of Emperor William I"—Count Herbert Will Succeeded to the Title of Prince—Estate Worth Millions.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Baron von Bulow tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that nothing definite regarding Prince Bismarck's funeral will be decided until the wishes of Emperor William and the family of the deceased are ascertained.

United States Ambassador White has formally requested leave to present President McKinley's message of condolence at the foreign office this afternoon, and he has also sent a copy of it to Count Herbert Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

Thus far Emperor William has telegraphed twice to Friedrichsruhe. The first dispatch, sent on Sunday morning, was addressed to Count Frederick Bismarck, and set forth in very cordial terms the merits of the late prince, and expressed his majesty's undying gratitude to the deceased, who has been a model of the faithful performance of duty.

The emperor also mentions Prince Bismarck's private life, "which has been his greatest joy," and assured the family of his sincere sympathy.

The second telegram begs the family's consent to bury the prince's remains in the Charlottenburg mausoleum, where the body of Emperor William I reposes. This, however, is declined, because of Prince Bismarck's deeply expressed wish to be buried near the Schloss.

Prince Hohenzollern, the imperial chancellor, took a special train for Friedrichsruhe this afternoon, in order to convey to the family the cordialness of the Prussian ministry of state, and to place a wreath upon the chancellor's bier.

The city councils of Berlin and Munich will hold special sessions on Tuesday, the prince having had the honorary freedom of these cities. The Carlsruhe city council has passed a resolution of condolence, and selected delegates to attend the funeral.

HERBERT BECOMES PRINCE

In regard to Prince Bismarck's testament, it is known that Friedrichsruhe, with the title of prince, descends to Count Herbert Bismarck, the oldest son, the family of Count von Rantzau, the husband of Prince Bismarck's daughter, remaining there temporarily. Schwenhausen goes to Count William Bismarck, the second son. The late prince's money, which is estimated to amount to several million marks, a large amount than was generally supposed, is divided among the three children and the young Rantzau. This money is partly in the bank of England and partly in the Biedroeders' bank. The decorations, diamonds and art objects, valued at about a million marks, are deposited at a Berlin jeweler's.

Dr. Schwemmer, the prince's private physician, now says that the immediate cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain.

The remains of the great chancellor have been dressed in the uniform of the Halberstadt cuirassiers.

An enormous number of wreaths and other floral tributes have already arrived at Friedrichsruhe. Bismarck's Schloss, that Count Posadowski, the minister of the interior, had to wait 20 minutes before he was admitted.

EMPEROR'S MESSAGE

The official Reichsangezeiger, which appears today with black borders, publishes the telegram which Emperor William sent to Prince Bismarck. It is as follows:

"In deep sorrow, and sympathizing at the grief which has struck you all for your beloved great dead, I lament the loss of Germany's great son, whose faithful co-operation in the work of uniting the fatherland won for him the lifelong friendship of my grandfather, resting in God, and the undying thanks of the whole German people for all time. I shall prepare a last abode for his remains in Berlin, in the cathedral, by the side of my ancestors."

The emperor has ordered the court to go into mourning for ten days, and has ordered the army to go into mourning for eight days. The flags on all the imperial and state buildings will be at half mast until after the funeral.

AN OFFICIAL EULOGY

The Reichsangezeiger publishes a long article today extolling Bismarck's mortal services and declaring the fatherland has lost her greatest son.

After saying that Prince Bismarck

was not only the unifier but also the educator of his people, the Reichsangezeiger continues:

"If it is true that states are maintained by the spirit and power in which they are created, then the name of Bismarck will remain for us a device and a revelation at all times. As Bismarck once declared at Frankfurt, a Prussian who could renounce the inheritance of the great Frederick does not exist in Europe. In the same way the German empire could not exist at any future time unless it holds fast of the legacy of its founders, the first Hohenzollern kaiser and his great chancellor."

A dispatch from Friedrichsruhe to the Hamburg Nachrichten says it has been definitely decided that the remains of Prince Bismarck are to be interred at the spot selected by himself, where a simple mausoleum will be built, and to which the remains of his wife will be transferred from Varelum.

Until the mausoleum is completed, the funeral rites will be confined to the simple ceremony of blessing the remains, which will be performed by the local pastor of the village of Brunstorf.

Prince Bismarck's final written instructions, signed by himself, express his desire to be buried in a selected spot in the Sachsenwald, and concludes:

"For an epitaph I wish: 'Prince Von Bismarck, born April 1, 1815; died —, with the addition of 'A faithful German servant of Emperor William First.'"

The ceremony of blessing Prince Bismarck's remains will be performed tomorrow, only the near relatives attending. The coffin will then be closed and will remain in the castle until the mausoleum is completed, which will be in October next.

This evening Prince Von Hohenzollern, the imperial chancellor, and Count Von Schwenhausen arrived at Friedrichsruhe. In the presence of the chancellor the coffin was closed, after which Prince Hohenzollern left Friedrichsruhe.

Count Von Schwenhausen, accompanied by the empress, who wore a mourning costume, arrived at Kiel this evening. Baron Von Bulow, the foreign minister, and Dr. Von Lucanus, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, are also at Kiel.

The emperor has ordered that gorge-

ous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the reichstag building. The famous German artist, Herr Franz von Loubach, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of the dead statesman.

Emperor Not Wanted

Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 1.—Emperor William, who has ordered Professor Begas, the sculptor, to design a sarcophagus for the German sovereign, has announced his intention of attending the funeral here, but Count Herbert von Bismarck informed his majesty that the service would be strictly private and without ceremony. Condolences and wreaths are pouring in by thousands from all the courts, governments and foremost statesmen of the world.

Arrival of the Emperor

Kiel, Aug. 1.—Emperor William is expected here at 10 o'clock tonight, and it is expected that the empress, who has given up her intention of attending her brother's wedding at Coburg tomorrow evening, will meet his majesty here and accompany him to Friedrichsruhe Tuesday morning. Then their majesties will proceed to Potsdam.

Lauded by Russians

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The newspapers here are unanimous in lauding the greatness and eminent genius of Prince Bismarck.

The Novoe Vremya says: "He was the most gifted diplomat of all time."

M'DUFFEE'S SPEED

Defeated Taylore and Established New World's Record.

Boston, Aug. 1.—E. A. McDuffee won his seventh consecutive victory of the season by defeating Edward Taylore in a 20-mile paced match at Charles River park tonight. He also secured all the competitive records from ten to 20 miles, inclusive, and lowered the world's record of 35:18 1/3 for the distance (held by Tom Linton) to 34:56.

Taylore made a plucky race, leading for nine miles, and breaking the world's competitive records from one to five miles, inclusive. Taylore reeled off the 20 miles in 35:18, just one-fifth of a second inside of Linton's record.

Taylore's pacemakers did not have the speed of McDuffee's and his pick-ups were not as clean as those made by the national track team.

It was one of the most exciting races ever pulled off on an American track and 10,000 spectators cheered themselves hoarse at the work of their favorite. The star McDuffee's high gear got under way slowly and Taylore got a slight lead, but McDuffee soon got to work and for the first nine miles, although Taylore led, the pace was furious, and McDuffee was slowly but surely overtaking him.

On the first lap of the tenth mile McDuffee passed his rival and from that time to the end of the race Taylore was unable to get nearer to him than 90 yards.

The first mile was ridden in 1:45 3/5. Taylore's time for the five miles, during which he maintained the lead, was 8:25 1/2. McDuffee's time for 15 miles was 25:59 3/5; for 19 miles, 33:5, and for 20 miles, 34:56.

MERRITT'S HARD TASK

Must Watch the Insurgents While Fighting Spaniards.

MANILA TO BE ATTACKED

DEMAND FOR SURRENDER WILL BE MADE SOON.

If Merritt Waits For All of His Troops to Arrive No Movement Will Be Made Before September—Insurgents Are Arrogant and Threaten Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Merritt has again cabled to the war department as to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of General Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed, and filled with the arrogance following upon a recent victory over their Spanish foe.

General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one, because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents.

It is possible, in view of the fact that General Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined military and naval forces, although there is some doubt on this point on account of a statement from Merritt that he will receive all his soldiers before attacking. It is possible the demand might be made without being followed by an attack, which may be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite.

Up to the date of the report, General Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers.

In all, seven expeditions have left San Francisco for the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish Merritt at least 8,000 men more than his present force. If he delays his attack until the summer has been made already, it will not be taken in that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet started from San Francisco.

It may be, however, that the army men as well as the Philippine, which, it is expected will be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity for further action on the part of the American commanders.

MORE TROOPS GOING

All at San Francisco Will Be Sent to Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—It was officially given out at army headquarters today that another fleet of transport vessels will sail Thursday.

The steamers Lakme and Charles Neilson will carry the troops for Honolulu—the former the engineer corps and the latter the First battalion of New York Volunteers. The transport ship, the tug, the tug, the tug, will sail for Manila Thursday with the horses and mules and other appliances.

The transport ship will sail next Monday for Cavite at the latest, carrying the Seventh California regiment.

The Scandia will sail a week from now, and will carry recruits for the various regiments.

It is now definitely settled that Brigadier General King will command the next expedition. He will probably go on the transport ship, the Scandia, that ship as well as commanding the expedition. Colonel Berry of course will command the Arizona.

All of the troops here and in the vicinity will be sent to the Philippines as rapidly as transports can be secured and made ready.

Because of the confusion arising from different departments in which camps are being stationed, it has been decided to make another camp. Out of honor to the commander of the department of California, it will be moved from Camp Merritt.

At present there is a camp, Camp Miller, which includes, however, only the artillery. Camp Merritt will include all the regiments that will be moved from Camp Merritt.

Brigadier General Miller will move his headquarters to the Presidio next Saturday and will then be in command of the three camps.

AGUINALDO'S ATTITUDE

General Anderson Brought the Rebel Leader to Time.

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Cavite, dated July 26, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans have made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here, and giving them arms and ammunition for free use from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, mortally anxious to see the American flag flying over the Philippines, openly opposes them. Either he has been encouraged by some foreign power, or he has a false notion of the strength of the Philippine revolutionists, falling to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of the Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the American fleet."

William Marston, 68 years of age, a broker, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his home in New York. He was a brother of Charles Marston, who has been missing from home since last Tuesday.

Hooper, Codding & Co., of Boston, who are among the largest boot and shoe dealers in New England, assigned to Charles Wilvers, president of the Boston Shoe & Leather exchange. Their liabilities are estimated at \$60,000.

Acting on the recommendation of Surgeon General Satterly, Secretary Alger has practically concluded to abandon Camp Alger, because of dissatisfaction with the sanitary conditions there, exacerbated by the large number of sick soldiers.

would be used to impress the means of transportation, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematical.

In my opinion, with the aid of the fleet, the city might already have been American. Nothing but the complication with the natives prevented an advance.

Aguinaldo's forces encircle the city, making daily and nightly attacks. The Spaniards still hold the whole of the city. Two miles behind Aguinaldo's lines, south of Manila, 5,000 American troops are encamped. The remainder are at Cavite. Aguinaldo is understood to have objected to the advance of the Americans to ground captured by the insurgents, forgetting that his landing was effected by the grace of the Americans.

I am convinced that the Philippines will never capture Manila unaided, and if the Americans withdraw the fate of the natives under Spanish rule would be worse than before.

The United States gunboat McCulloch now patrols between the neutral and Manila to prevent communication.

MERRITT'S PREPARATIONS

May Attack Manila When the Remaining Troops Arrive.

Hongkong, Aug. 1.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 29, say General Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila, and that otherwise, there is nothing doing. The blockade is strictly maintained, and no date has been fixed for the attack, although it probably will be made as soon as the remaining American troops arrive. The troops from San Francisco continue to enjoy good health.

The Spaniards, it is further announced, have determined to hold out until peace is proclaimed.

Philippine insurgents who are domiciled here say that the inhabitants of the islands are confident that a republic will be established.

The United States transport Zafro has arrived in these waters and is anchored outside the Lopezudon pass. She reports that no American or insurgent advance has been made on Manila up to July 23. The remainder of the third San Francisco expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 23.

MERRITT WANTS 50,000

Proposes to Have Enough Troops to Whip the Rebels.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—In reply to a dispatch received yesterday from General Merritt, now at Cavite, General Merritt cabled that since the departure of the governor general of the Philippines five transports with 4,877 men had sailed from this port.

Smith was the first to enter the ring with his seconds, Jimmy Rose, Billy Selfridge, Johnny Conners and Jimmy Allen. Sam Fitzpatrick held the watch for Smith. Tommy White got through the ropes at 29 minutes past 11 o'clock. His handlers were Billy Madden, Gus Ruhlin, Charley Goff and Jack McHugh. White was wearing a pair of gloves that weighed 125 pounds on entering and continued sparring until ordered to break away by the referee.

The first round was featureless, but in the second Smith swung a hard left that put White's eyes in mourning and in the third jabbed his right to the eye, drawing blood, though he received several heavy blows in return. In round four Smith sent a left to head, followed by a right swing to head that sent White to the floor.

Rounds five, six and seven and eight were full of lively sparring, but not important.

In the ninth Solly again started blood from White's damaged eye.

Round 12 as a result of a head brought Smith to his knees. At the end of the 13th Smith's nose was bleeding freely. Some stiff blows were exchanged in the succeeding rounds, but the 15th, 16th and 17th rounds were tame.

In the 18th White swung his left to the head and Solly replied with a right hook on the kidneys, and in the 19th Solly rushed and got a stiff left in the mouth. When they came up again Solly was full of fight and rushed again, some hot work being done in the 20th round.

In round 19 Solly rushed and White met him with a very stiff left on the mouth.

Round 20—Solly rushed and jabbed a hard left on the face. He rushed again and they clinched without striking a blow. Solly was full of fight, and sent another left to the face, and White met him with a hard right on the face. White jabbed two lefts on the face, and Solly whipped his left hand on the ribs and missed a right swing on the breakaway. White swung left twice to the head at the end of the round.

Round 22—They rushed to a clinch, and Smith brought his right back on the face. The referee warned him not to repeat this. Solly jabbed right to face and they clinched. Solly swung a hard right to back of the neck.

Round 23—Solly rushed and hooked a hard left on the face. He rushed again and they clinched without striking a blow. Solly was full of fight, and sent another left to the face, and White met him with a hard right on the face. White jabbed two lefts on the face, and Solly whipped his left hand on the ribs and missed a right swing on the breakaway. White swung left twice to the head at the end of the round.

Round 24—They rushed into clinches twice, and Smith swung a light left on the neck and jabbed left on face. Smith fought wildly, without doing any damage, and Solly was not affected.

Round 25—They shook hands and rushed into a clinch. Smith rushed and took all kinds of chances. Smith rushed and both sides in the clinches, which were frequent. Smith swung his right lightly to the head. White jabbed left to nose, drawing blood again. A clinch followed, and there was a great deal of rough fighting on both sides until the gong put an end to the fight. The spectators by this time were wild with excitement, and were shouting for both men. Referee Brown declared the bout a draw.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Montreal has been selected for the world championship bicycle race in 1899.

Hon. N. O. Murphy, recently appointed governor of Arizona, took the oath of office of governor, administered to him by Associate Justice Sloan of the supreme court of the territory.

The Spanish minister of war, General Corrales, is said to be actively arranging for the restoration of the Santiago soldiers. The first of which are expected to arrive in Manila on August 15.

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Acting on the recommendation of Surgeon General Satterly, Secretary Alger has practically concluded to abandon Camp Alger, because of dissatisfaction with the sanitary conditions there, exacerbated by the large number of sick soldiers.

FOR ONE WEEK.

We are making special reduction in prices on

FRUIT JARS,

JELLY TUMBLERS,

OIL STOVES.

This is a rare opportunity offered to those who intend putting up and preserving fruit.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

Philadelphia—Cleveland, O; Philadelphia.

St. Louis—First game: Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3. Second game: Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg—Washington game postponed; rain.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Mike Rice won, Foxotto second, William O'B. third. Time—1:29 1/2.

Solly Smith Defeated, But It Was Called a Draw.

TOMMY WHITE DID IT

Twenty-five Hot Rounds at Coney Island.

Smith Was Badly Punished and Was All Out in the Twenty-third Round—Dave Sullivan Challenges White for the Featherweight Championship.

THE ARMY WILL DISBAND

Under the Law the Volunteer Army Goes Out of Existence When the War Ends, But a Large Force Will Be Needed to Occupy Cuba and Porto Rico.

MUST MAKE PROVISION FOR MILITARY FORCE

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Post tomorrow will say: President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the president has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few lines.

Under the law which provided for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases. When this law was framed it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The development of the war made it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will be needed. It is the intention to distribute no less than 20,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines, and, possibly, 20,000 in Porto Rico. Under the law, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is to disband and the regular army go back to the peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required.

In addition to this, the new requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The president is naturally averse to hot war, and it may be decided that the war is not ended until the senate has ratified the treaty of peace. In this case, congress will not meet until the first or middle of September, as it will take at least a month or six weeks for the full details of the treaty to be discussed and framed. The present outlook is, however, for an extra session at a very early period, in the hope that its work can be concluded before the fall campaign has reached its height.

SCHLEY IS GENEROUS

Gives Credit For Victory to All Who Took Part.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1.—Shortly after the great naval victory off Santiago, in which Cervera's fleet was pursued and destroyed by the American product of war, under Commodore Schley, Captain John Schley,