FIGHTING IN THE VICINITY OF SANTIAGO

Our Warships Again Open Fire on Morro and Socapa Batteries.

Insurgents Repulsed With Loss in an Attempt to Enter Matanzas Province.

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HAVANA, June 14.—The American fleet last night approached the channel at Santiago when a battery fired five shots, which one of the ships returned with two shots, when the Americans withdrew. Again at daybreak to-day two cruisers of the fleet opened fire on the battery, when the other ships joined in, firing fifty or sixty shots. Morro and Socapa batteries returned the fire for some time, when the ships withdrew. At Socapa battery three soldiers were slightly wounded.

After burning several houses and pillaging stores in the town of Comayagua, the insurgents under the command of Robert Bermudez and Aguila attempted to enter Matanzas province, but ran into a column of Spanish soldiers, who opened fire on the rebel forces. In the fight which followed the insurgents lost a captain and a lieutenant, who were killed, several were wounded and ammunition and horses were lost. The rebels made a hasty retreat, but were again attacked by Spanish soldier under the command of Colonel Mijares, who soon defeated them, killing ten and seizing five rifles, 2000 cartridges, horses, provisions and clothing.

From Cienfuegos yesterday what was supposed to be a merchantman was sighted about ten miles from shore. The Spanish gunboat Diego Valesquez started out to overhaul it. When about five miles distant it was discovered that the supposed merchantman was an American cruiser, which started toward the Valesquez, at the same time opening fire upon it. A Spanish gunboat, supported by the gunboat Lince, returned the fire while it put back toward the shore. After running in a short distance the American cruiser veered off and continued on its way.

LOSS OF THE INSURGENTS.

Two Officers and Two Privates Killed and Nine Wounded.

HAVANA, June 13.—The United States cruiser Montgomery at about 4 o'clock this afternoon approached nearer than is usually the case to the Santa Clara battery and fired three shots at Punta Grava. The first shot was fired at 8000 metres and the others were fired at 9000 metres. The Montgomery then resumed her place in the blockading line. Her projectiles fell very near the battery. A Spanish battery east of Morro Castle fired one shot at another American warship.

The advices from Mantanzas just received say that on Saturday last 200 insurgents, commanded by Bermudez and Aguila made an attempt to enter Comayagua, and succeeded in burning some houses, but the insurgents were repulsed with loss, including one captain, Morrison, one lieutenant and two privates killed and a sergeant, corporal and nine privates wounded. The Spanish had nineteen men wounded. The same force of insurgents was afterward encountered on Saturday and Sunday last, and the Spaniards claim they dispersed them with a loss of twelve killed. The insurgents are also reported to have carried away many of their wounded and to have abandoned a quantity of property which they looted at Comayagua.

The local guerrilla force of Las Jucas, province of Santa Clara, it is officially announced, has been engaged with and dispersed an insurgent force, which left eight men killed on the field.

REWARDS FOR HOBSON'S MEN

Bravery Substantially Recognized.

ACTION OF SECRETARY LONG

PROMOTION IS ANNOUNCED IN EACH CASE.

Hobson Will Be Consulted as to His Desires and Every Effort Made to Secure His Release.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Secretary Long to-day formally and substantially recognized the gallantry of those who, under command of Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, sunk the collier Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor at Santiago. No action has yet been taken with reference to the promotion of Hobson himself, for the reason that the department has not yet had an oportunity of communicating with him to learn what he desires. Every effort is being made by the department to procure his exchange and that of the men with him in the Santiago prison, but nothing definite as a result of the negotiations has yet occurred. As for the men, two of them were promoted to the warrant rank, two more to be chief machinists and three appointed chief boatswains' mates.

The men promoted to the warrant rank are: D. Montague, chief master-at-arms, who is appointed boatswain; George C. Carrette, gunner's mate of the third class, who is made gunner; G. E. Phillips, machinist of the first class, was named as chief machinist; and to F. Kelley, a mate's tender was given of the same rank.

Cockswain R. Clausen, Cockswain O. D. Egan and Cockswain J. E. Murphy were each appointed chief boatswain's mate. As chief master-at-arms Montague drew pay at $65 a month. As boatswain, to which he has been promoted, he will receive $1300 a year, this including longevity pay, which his four years' service in the navy will insure.

Carrette drew $30 a month as gunner's mate, third class, and he will also receive $1300 a year. In addition, each of the officers will be entitled to room in the forward steerage and be retired the same as commissioned officers.

Phillips, as machinist, will be promoted from $55 to $75 a month, and Kelly, as water-tender, from $40 to $70 a month. Clausen, Dignan and Murphy, cockswains, instead of receiving $30 a month, will in future receive $50 a month. Besides these rewards, it is proposed to give each man $100 and a medal of honor, to be prepared under the direction of the department.

DAUGHTERS AS BONDSMEN.

Coloney Finigan Is In Again and Out Again.

SAN RAFAEL, June 14.—Colonel Peter A. Finigan, in company with Attorney J. W. Cochrane, came over from San Francisco to-day and surrendered himself into custody on the charge of perjury preferred by his wife. His bail was fixed at $1500 by Justice Rodden, and was furnished by his daughter Maud and D. Mahoney.

NO LONGER A DOUBT EXISTS

Cervera's Entire Fleet at Santiago.

REPORT OF A DARING OFFICER

BARBARITIES OF THE SPANISH GUERRILLAS.

Kill an Outpost of Four American Marines at Guanatanamo and Then Mutilate Their Bodies.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 14.—Lieutenant Blue has just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports that the Spanish fleet is all there. The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated. Surgeon Gibbs was killed. SAMPSON."

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in its entirety in Santiago harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the Navy Department last night. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation by the hills, had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by the naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieutenant Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer, counted and inspected from points of vantage afforded by the big hills surrounding the harbor.

The officials here are full of praise for Lieutenant Blue's achievement. He has been long known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, but it required a good deal of sustained courage for him to go ashore in a hostile country and alone make this reconnaissance. He was, in the eye of military law, nothing more or less than a spy, and had he been captured by the Spaniards he would have been tried by a drumhead court-martial and executed.

DEPOSITORS ARE SECURED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Receiver Thomas W. Barlow of the suspended People's Bank, has been enabled, as a result of receiving a check for over $400,000 from President James McManer, to make the very gratifying announcement to the depositors and creditors of the bank that he is now in a position to pay them a dividend of 90 per cent and that the remaining 10 per cent will follow in three months.

"With Dewey at Manila," and pictures taken from photographs of the great naval battle, by Joseph L. Stickney, the special war correspondent of The Call, who stood on the bridge of the flagship Olympia during the fight.—In next Sunday's Call.

BLANCO WILL NOT YIELD UP HOBSON

Refuses to Treat With an American Captain Under a Flag of Truce.

HAVANA, June 14.—Flying a flag of truce an American gunboat was sighted this afternoon, and the Spanish gunboat Flecha was sent out with Lieutenant-Colonel Sebastian Ramos and Lieutenant Jose Rolden on board. When the Flecha returned two hours later she had on board Captain Ludlow of the American monitor Terror, who had been delegated by Admiral Sampson to negotiate an exchange of Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson and his six companions belonging to the Merrimac, who are held in Morro at Santiago.

Captain-General Blanco was informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ramos of the nature of Captain Ludlow's mission, but he sent back word to the American that he had no instructions from his Government regarding the case and could not treat with him. Captain Ludlow returned on the Flecha to the American gunboat, which immediately left port.

BRYAN ON THE ISSUES OF THE WAR

His First Public Declaration Is Made at the Omaha Exposition.

Urges That the Conflict Is for Humanity, Not for Possession of Territory.

OMAHA, June 14. — The Nebraska building at the exposition was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremony amid the plaudits of thousands of the State's citizens. Governor Holcomb and staff took part in the exercises, along with many of the State's most distinguished residents. The speakers of the day were Hon. C. J. Smith, Hon. W. F. Gurley and Hon. William J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's oration was notable for his first public declaration on the war issue. He took high ground on the question, urging that the war is for humanity and not for the extension of United States territory. In concluding he said the manifest destiny of this nation is not to acquire new realms to govern, but to carry out the fundamental principles of democracy, to the end that equality among citizens may be secured.

After discussing the resources of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan made the following reference to the war and its results:

"War is harsh; it is attended by hardship and suffering; it means a vast expenditure of men and money. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in the holy writ, when the spears shall be beaten into pruning hooks and the swords into plow shares, but universal peace cannot come until justice is enthroned throughout the world. Jehovah deals with nations as he deals with men, and for both decrees that the wages of sin is death. Until the right has triumphed in every land and love reigns in every heart, governments must, as a last resort, appeal to force. As long as the oppressor is deaf to the voice of reason, so long must the citizen accustom his shoulder to the musket and his hand to the saber.

"Our nation exhausted diplomacy in its efforts to secure a peaceable solution of the Cuban question, and only took up arms when it was compelled to choose between war and servile acquiescence to cruelties which would have been a disgrace to barbarism. History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war would be served in its prosecution and conclusion. If a contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest we shall find it difficult to deny the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. Is our national character so weak that we cannot withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach?

"To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the colonization of the Orient merely because our fleet won a remarkable victory in the harbor of Manila? Our guns destroyed the Spanish fleet, but can they destroy that self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers, not from superior force, but from the consent of the governed?

"Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the western hemisphere in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

"Nebraska, standing midway between the oceans, will contribute her full share toward the protection of our coast; her sons will support the flag at home and abroad, wherever the honor and the interests of the nation may require. Nebraska will hold up the hands of the Government while the battle rages, and when the war clouds roll away her voice will be heard pleading for the maintenance of those ideas which inspired the founders of our Government and gave the nation its proud eminence among the nations of the earth.

"If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement and yield allegiance to those who clothe land-covetousness in the attractive garb of "national destiny," the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by Congress and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace, as it did the beginning of war. Goldsmith calls upon statesmen:

To judge how wide the limits stand
Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

PRIZE VESSELS FOR SALE.

Big Public Auction Announced to Be Held at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 14.—The following is a list of the prize vessels and their cargoes which are to be sold at public auction in the city of Key West on Monday, the 27th, at 11 a. m., to the highest bidder for cash:

Name.	Net tons.	Length.
Str Argonauta	600	182
Str Ambrosia Bolivar	506	118
Bark Carlos F. Roses	524	118
Bktn Lorenzo	281	119
Brig Frisquita	325	101
Schr Candita	51	61
Schr Mathilde	64	71
Schr Sophia	57	69
Schr Pinero	111	89
Schr Tres Hermanos	34	58
Schr Mascota	120	116
Schr Engracia	43	53
Schr Lola	35	48
Schr Antonio l Paco	47	53
Schr Quartre de Setiembre	30	58
Schr Orient	45	52
Schr Antonio Suarez	33	49
Schr Poder de Dios	51	62
Schr Espana	54	56
Schr Fernandito	25	35
Schr Santiago Apostol	58	68
Schr Severita	41	52
Sloop Parquitta	33	41

Also at the same time and place will be sold the cargoes of the vessels, consisting of 3500 sacks of rice, 1416 sacks of flour, 373 sacks of beans, 100 cases of codfish, 1943 sacks of sugar, 680 cases of sardines, 1750 boxes of vermicelli and macaroni, 47 cases of cigars, 81 bundles of steel, 51 cases of mineral water, 170 cases and barrels of beer, 1260 cases of canned goods, 418 bales of paper, 7 cases of paper bags, 10 hogsheads of wine, 3 barrels of wine, 50 cases of wine and 262 cases of chocolate.

The sales will be made by John F. Horr, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

COUNT BONIFACE CASTELLANE.

CASTELLANE AS A DUELIST

Crosses Swords With Henri Turot.

WOUNDS HIS ADVERSARY

DOCTORS STOP THE FIGHT AFTER THE THIRD ROUND.

Another Duel Followed Between Gerault Richard and M. Bernard, and More Trouble in Store.

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PARIS, June 14.—What began as a duel nearly ended in a battle to-day. In the first place, only two meetings were arranged. These were between Count Castellane and M. Turot and M. Gerault Richard, editor-in-chief of the Petite Republique, and M. Bernard.

The Petite Republique has been getting into hot water all around of late. Recent articles offended members of the St. George's Fencing Club. The consequence was that a detachment turned up at the place arranged for a duel to-day, every one eager to challenge M. Gerault Richard. Paris for a brief space seemed to have returned to the d'Artagnan period. Swords were crossed on the open highway, Gerault Richard, being second, then principal and coming within an ace of taking an active part in a third encounter in the same spot. The place of the meeting was at Neuilly, just outside of Paris on the right bank of the Seine, and just opposite the Velodrome. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock a number of landaus arrived there. The first contained Count Castellane, with his seconds, and Comtes de Dion and Elva; the second M. Henri Turot and M. Gerault Richard and M. Viviani as seconds of M. Turot, and M. Andre le Febre as second of M. Gerault Richard, and the third containing M. Charles Bernard, Gerault Richard's adversary, and his seconds, M. Chiche and M. Papilland.

But this was not all. Other carriages followed in a long procession. Two members of the St. George's Fencing Club, M. Louis de Heredia and M. Bruneau de Labori, were there, determined in insult Gerault Richard and compel him to accept a meeting on account of an article in the firebrand journal of which he is editor-in-chief. There were journalists innumerable, fencing connoisseurs by scores, friends of the principals, and seconds, doctors, journalists, altogether quite as pretty a battle as could have been got up.

Among those present was Ciperani, the well-known revolutionist. He is still suffering from wounds received in Thessaly, and when he got out of his carriage and hobbled to the place of meeting on a pair of crutches, he gave a sinister touch to the picture that was quite in keeping. At 10:30 Comte de Dion, director of the first encounter, gave the signal for swords to be crossed. Castellane was in front of his adversary, who was much taller and heavier. Both were excellent fencers, both courageous, both reckless, and the onslaught was very savage. Castellane gave way little at the beginning, but before the first round was over he reached Turot's right hand. As the wound was not serious he refused to let the duel finish and the doctors did not object. The second attack was without incident, but in the third Castellane began to press his adversary more and more. Finally he gave a savage lunge, which went home, the sword transfixing Turot's right forearm. Blood flowed abundantly and the muscles stiffened immediately, so that it was impossible for the wounded man to hold a sword, and the doctors insisted that the duel stop.

Hardly had the first combatants laid down their weapons when M. Bernard and M. Gerault Richard took their places. Indeed, they were so quick about it that Comte de Dion had to intervene as official as the account of the first encounter had not yet been drawn up and signed by M. Gerault Richard as second.

This encounter was not as sensational as the first. The adversaries were more wary and eight rounds were fought before a wound was given on either side. At last during an animated bit of fencing Bernard's sword touched Gerault Richard in the forehead and the flow of blood obstructed his sight. This duel was also stopped, much to the expressed disgust of the two opponents. While they were dressing, M. Bruneau de Labori, one of the offended members of the St. George's Fencing Club came up to Gerault Richard and made an insulting remark. M de Jean, business manager of the Petit Republique, here interposed with the remark that such conduct was inhuman. Upon this M. Labori turned on his heel, saying: "Gerault Richard, you are a rascal."

You may imagine that there was hubbub. However, no further encounter took place there and then, but Gerault Richard is to send his second to Bruneau de Labori to-morrow. The procession then returned to Paris.

TREASURY OFFICIALS ARE UNUSUALLY BUSY

Preparing to Carry Into Effect the Provisions of the War Revenue Act.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The officials of the Treasury Department were busily engaged to-day in the preparation of circular letters to customs and internal revenue collectors, carrying into effect the provisions of the war revenue act signed by the President yesterday. In the Internal Revenue Bureau the only schedules which go into immediate effect are those relating to tobacco, snuff, cigarettes and beer.

Acting on the advice of the Solicitor of the Treasury the ruling of the department holding that the tax on tea went into effect at 3:05 p. m. yesterday, the time the act was signed by the President, has been modified. Under a new ruling issued to-day the tax of 10 cents a pound will be levied on teas which reached the port of first arrival after Monday, June 13, at midnight.

The indications now are that the $200,000,000 loan will be largely oversubscribed.

Passing of Three Octogenarians.

SANTA CRUZ, June 14.—Three octogenarians have passed away in Santa Cruz during the past three days—all people well known. Mrs. Minerva Rice died this morning at her home in Blackburn Gulch. She was the widow of the late Judge Rice, a native of Maine, and 82 years of age. Christopher Miller died at Blackburn Gulch. He was a native of Canada, aged 88 years. Mrs. S. W. Dill, wife of Major Seward Dill, died at her home near Soquel. She was a native of Maine, aged 86 years.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

BALTIMORE—Arrived June 14—Stmr Dresden, from Bremen.

NEW YORK—Sailed June 14—Stmr Tauric, for Liverpool; stmr Lahn, for Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON — Arrived June 14—Stmr Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.

NAPLES—Sailed June 13—Stmr Bolivia, for New York.

CAVALRY ROUTED BY A GUNBOAT

Well-Directed Shell From the Vixen Deals Death to the Spaniards.

Details of the Incident Attending the Landing of Supplies for the Cubans Near Juan Gonzales.

ON BOARD THE HERALD-CALL DISPATCH BOAT, off Guantanamo, Cuba, June 11, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 14.—The Spanish cavalry which rashly made its appearance near Juan Gonzales last Wednesday, while the American ships were reconnoitering to land supplies for the insurgents, learned a brief but effective lesson. A well directed shell exploded in their ranks and killed several of them. The supplies consisted of 400 rifles, five tons of provisions and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition was part of the cargo of the first ill-fated expedition of the Gussie when an attempt to land was repulsed by the Spaniards.

The converted yachts Vixen and Suwanee arrived off Juan Gonzales, a village about eight miles from Santiago, it having been arranged that the insurgents under General Ceberaco should receive supplies there. Small boats sent in to select a landing place reported that the surf was too high to make the operation safe, and so a change of plans was made. While the gunboats lay to, near the shore, a courier from the Cubans appeared and ran down the beach waving his arms. When within hailing distance, he shouted: "Spaniards coming, Spaniards coming," and disappeared in the brush. Three minutes later the men in the ships saw a detachment of Spanish cavalry appear over the hill and advance rapidly toward the beach. The Vixen and Suwanee drew off about 300 yards from shore and the former sent a shell singing landward from her starboard gun. It seemed to burst right in the faces of the astonished Spaniards, who galloped away in every direction.

Aserradero, a village lying about twenty-one miles west of Santiago, was then selected as a landing place for the arms and ammunition, and the Vixen and Suwanee arrived there on Wednesday afternoon. General Ceberaco and a detachment of insurgents were waiting and the supplies were successfully landed by surf boats.

General Ceberaco was enthusiastic over the Juan Gonzales incident. "Splendid," he cried, when he boarded the Vixen. "The shot landed right in the center of the cavalry and several were killed."

From Aserradero the Suwanee steamed away to rejoin Admiral Sampson's fleet and the Vixen dropped down the coast to Guantanamo, where she probably will remain until the long expected troops arrive.

Arriving at Guantanamo the day before yesterday, the Herald-Call dispatch boat found the cruiser Marblehead and the Vixen, the latter coaling from the Sterling. The officers of the Vixen expressed the opinion to me that this place seemed to be an ideal spot for effecting a landing of troops. They were under the impression that the transports bearing an army for the reduction and occupation of Santiago must be already on the way around the eastern end of the island and should arrive here within a few days. At least some of this army, it is expected, will make a landing at Guantanamo.

ALL AT WAR

With nature is the man who is filled with fear. The men who are full of dread are those whose nerves are shattered. Those whose systems have been sapped by drains and excesses. They know what a sad thing it is to feel certain that they are not as full of great power as other men. They know what it is to be premature. They are really weaklings. Instead of getting better, they get worse. They make no effort. "Hudyan" would cure each and every one of them and make them fine and manly men if given an opportunity. "Hudyan" has to its credit an army of 21,000 men—men who have been saved from despair. "Hudyan" acts with promptness. It stops the weakening process in a week. Then it cures rapidly, surely and permanently. Ask for free circulars and testimonials telling you all about its great work. No cent of expense to you. Why not see what 21,000 men have to be thankful for? Grand, big, strapping manhood may be yours again. Is it not worth striving for? But write today. Don't waste another precious minute. Others are manly—

WHY NOT YOU?

At the faintest suspicion of blood taint—little ulcers, the quick loosening of teeth, hair getting thin, or falling out—ask for "30-day blood cure" circular. They, too, cost nothing, nor does the best medical advice in the whole world. Ask for what you want and get it without expense.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16,
And will connect at St. Michael with the GAMECOCK and STAGHOUND and other river boats. The GAMECOCK and STAGHOUND are the most beautifully appointed river steamers in the trade. Passengers holding tickets on the steamer MORGAN CITY are requested to call at our Market Street Passenger Office and exchange them for tickets on the HUMBOLDT. For freight and passage apply to the JOHNSON-LOCKE MERCANTILE CO., 609 Market st., San Francisco; 112 Yesler Way, Seattle.

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SHOULD USE DAMIANA BITTERS, THE great Mexican remedy; gives health and strength to the sexual organs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the War

Of 1861-65 prices on all necessities advanced rapidly. Even dollar medicines were at one time sold at $1 50. The present war may have similar effect. Be wise and prudent TO-DAY, by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the most essential family medicines. Thousands of people tell of wonderful cures by these medicines, and millions testify to their intrinsic merit. Be sure to get

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