The San Juan Islander.

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Admiral Sampson reports that the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived off Santiago Monday and discharged her troops. Captain Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo-boat Terror. The Terror made a dash, which was awaited by the St. Paul. Shots from the guns of the St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later the cruiser and gunboats started out again, but remained under protection of the forts.

By proclamation issued Tuesday the president gave notice of the intention of the government to assume the formidable task of blockading about 500 miles of the Cuban coast line in addition to the section already blockaded, and also to blockade San Juan, Porto Rico. This increases the extent of the blockade on the Cuban coast fully fourfold. The demands upon the navy will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory covered as in the case of the initial blockade, for the reason that the new blockaded coast lies entirely within the great bight on the south coast of Cuba, in which water is generally very shallow, and the ports are few into which a vessel could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad and Tunas.

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of another large expedition to reinforce Shafter. The soldiers will sail from Tampa and will number 9,000 men. It is understood they will be taken from General Snyder's second division of the Fourth army corps. Eight transports will carry the expedition to Key West, where they will be joined by a strong naval convoy and proceed to Santiago. Preparations have been proceeding vigorously for some days, but the rigid censorship at Tampa prevented a word going out regarding the expedition. Snyder's Second division, the Fourth army corps, looked upon by the war department as the one best equipped for an immediate start, is now at Tampa, and is made up of three brigades and nine regiments, which include both regulars and volunteers.

A belief exists that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

The navy department on Monday posted the following bulletin: "Commodore Watson sails today on the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with the cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast." Watson's "Eastern squadron" consists of the Newark, Iowa, Oregon, Yosemite, Yankee, Dixie and three colliers. They leave Santiago immediately.

Four batteries of American artillery and a gatling gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago lies. The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments last Sunday night. It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works. All the hills about Santiago are covered with block houses. There are 34 lines of intrenchments and behind them are four lines of rifle pits, while the fronts are secured by rows of barbed wire.

A dispatch from Port Antonio says that while the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was making observations along the inner harbor of Santiago a few nights ago, ample evidence was discovered that the sunken collier Merrimac does not completely blockade the channel. Further information develops the fact that two battle-ships can enter the hrarbor abreast, one passing on each side of the Merrimac. This will be of great advantage to Sampson when the final attack on Santiago begins. Lieutenant Hobson and his men are still in communication with the fleet.

Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of, or suspected of being dissatisfid with the present policy of the government, will be summarily shot without trial or investigation. This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the police force, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not given them. It is expected that, as the police is a numerous body, trouble will result. Spanish infantry and artillery soldiers are maintaining guard over them at every corner. Famine, it seems, is imminent, and stories of supplies for Havana coming via Batabano are reported to be untrue.

There is no abatement in the demand for the new war bonds. Experts agree that the total of individual subscriptions will not exceed the $10,000,000 mark.

The submarine boat Argonaut has completed a run of 200 miles under and on the waters of the Chesapeake bay between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., and Simon Lake, the inventor, expresses confidence in being able to cut the wires or destroy mines laid to protect any harbor in the world.

LATER NEWS.

The president has intimated that another call for volunteers will soon be issued.

Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the naval academy, has been selected to command the cruiser Chicago.

Lieutenant Hobson has sent the following cablegram to his father at Greensboro, Ala.: "Santiago de Cuba, June 30.—My health continues good; feel no uneasiness about me."

The Egyptian government has decided to notify Admiral Camara that the continued presence of the Spanish fleet at Port Said is violating neutrality, and that the warships must leave. Secretary Long said that he understood Camara's fleet had paid the canal dues, and the presumption is that they will continue the voyage.

The war department has received the welcome information today that military telegraph stations have been established at St. Villa, in the center of the present military operations, and that this line runs to a point near Aguadores, where it connects with the French cable line, thus bringing General Shafter into direct communication with the department.

Corporal Hucht, Seventh infantry, who with seven men was sent out seven miles from Santiago was found by General Shafter Thursday afternoon and sent into camp. The party had repeatedly seen the Spaniards, who did not offer to molest them, and the Americans spent the day as if enjoying a picnic in the woods. The corporal said that if he had had with him a sufficient force he could have brought in 40 Spanish prisoners.

The camp conditions near Santiago continue hard. Heavy rains set everything afloat. Rations, however, are being served out regularly, but they are still not plentiful. Officers and men fare alike. The latter are suffering during the cold nights from lack of blankets thrown away on the march. These have been appropriated by the Cubans, who take everything in sight, and do as little as possible. On the whole, they actually fare better than our men.

Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master-stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said, the consular officer succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at that place. This amounted to 2,000 tons and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey, to serve as a base of supplies for Watson's Eastern squadron, when it enters the Mediterranean, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal bound to the Asiatic station.

Free swimming baths are to be constructed in Portland.

A salmon weighing 83 pounds has been shipped from Portland to the Omaha fair.

The Egyptian government has definitely refused to permit the Spanish fleet to coal at Port Said.

It is reported on apparently good authority that the water supply of Santiago has been cut off.

The Spanish troops at Caimanera and other points in the interior of the province of Santiago, are starving.

General Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, declares that the family of Captain-General Augustin are prisoners at Panapanga, and are well treated.

Manila dispatches received at Madrid under date of June 24, say the Spaniards are determined to fight to the death, and that when the American troops arrive desperate fighting will occur on land and sea.

The passage leading to the inner harbor of Guantanamo harbor has been thoroughly cleaned of mines by launches from the Dolphin and other ships. Eight mines, weighing 180 pounds each were taken up and sent to dock, where they will be cleaned before they are put into the American waters.

A dispatch received at Washington Wednesday evening says: General Shafter has just reported to General Miles that he can take Santiago in 48 hours, but indicates that the undertaking may involve considerable loss. He has information of the approach of 8,000 Spanish reinforcements from Manzanillo, and it is believed that he intends to take the town immediately, and that news of a battle may be expected at any time. The Spanish reinforcements referred to are now within 54 miles of Santiago.

Informtion has been received from Manzanillo to the effect that five battalions of Spanish troops, which left that city several days ago to reinforce General Linares returned to Manzanillo two days after departure. This is regarded as indicating the failure of the Spanish attempt under command of General Pando to rush 10,000 trained troops to the defense of Santiago. This news has set at rest the fears of both the American and Cuban commanders. They believe that Pando's men either were unequal to the difficult march from Manzanillo to Santiago, or else General Linares, realizing the hopelessness of his position, sent word that it was useless to send additional troops to that point.

In Venezuela the revolution which has prevailed for the past six months ended by the defeat and capture of Hernandes, its leader.

A horse will live 25 days without food, merely drinking water.

Representative Davidson, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill increasing the army ration by the addition of one-quarter of a pound of pure American cheese. A similar bill has been introduced by Representative Chickering, of New York.

QUIET AT MANILA

Admiral Dewey Reports the Situation Unchanged.

INSURGENTS ARE CLOSING IN

Ten Foreign Men-of-War Are in the Harbor—Aguinaldo Establishes His Government at Cavite—The Admiral's Praise of the Native Leader.

Washington, July 1.—The navy department today gave out a message from Admiral Dewey, which was brought to Hong Kong by the McCulloch, so it must have left Cavite on the 23d. The message made no reference to the landing of the German marines, and the officials here are satisfied that Germany is acting in good faith, and according to the rules of neutrality. Admiral Dewey's message follows:

"No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. There are five German, three British, one French and one Japanese man-of-war in port. The insurgents are constantly closing in on the city. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, with 13 of his staff, arrived May 19 by my permission on the Nanshan. He established himself at Cavite, outside of the arsenal, under the protection of our guns, and organized his headquarters. The progress of Aguinaldo has been wonderful He has invariably conducted the war humanely. My relations with him are cordial, but my conferences generally have been of a personal nature.

"DEWEY."

The house today considered the conference report on the bankruptcy bill, and a number of speeches were made, and then the report was adopted by a decisive majority.

MAIL ADVICES FROM MANILA.

Adventures of an Oil Well Superintendent With Rebels.

Port Townsend, July 1.—According to advices brought from Japan by the steamship Columbia, which arrived here last night, considerable indignation prevails among American sailors and officers of the fleet at Manila over the treatment of the captain of the Spanish gunboat Callao, which sailed into Manila bay about a week after the battle and was captured by Dewey's fleet. The Spaniards claim he showed cowardice in not returning the fire to the Americans. After giving him a Spanish court-martial he was sentenced to be shot, but Commodore Dewey came to his rescue and took him under the protection of the American government.

Since entering Manila bay the American fleet has been unable to obtain fresh provisions, and the men have been living on salt fare. Notwithstanding this there is no sickness among the crews, and all are patiently waiting for orders to take possession of Manila.

A Japanese paper contains an account of the adventures with rebels and Spaniards of Mr. Vincent, an American, superintending a petroleum well on the island of Cebu. Mr. Vincent was taken captive by the rebels and taken to their headquarters on the outskirts of Cebu, where he was condemned to death. While awaiting execution a Spanish war vessel steamed into the harbor and commenced to bombard the place. The insurgents speedily decamped, leaving their prisoner in the room. Shell after shell came crashing through the walls, carrying away most of the building. When the bombardment ceased a large number of rebels returned, having the bloodstained upper half of a priest's head in a basket. The head was placed on a table and Vincent was given to understand he would soon fare a similar fate. He was surrounded by rebels with drawn knives. Before the command of execution was given he succeeded in making them understand that he was an American and not a Spaniards. The chief ordered his life spared.

In the meantime the Spanish soldiers attacked the place from the rear, and the rebels attempted to escape. The Spanish troops rounded together some 200 natives, many of whom were young boys and were indulging in an indiscriminate slaughter. Ignorant at the time of what was transpiring within a few yards of him, Mr. Vincent could hear the cries and prayers of the helpless natives amid the roar of musketry. After a while the fire slackened and all was quiet except a few occasional shots which sounded the death knell of those among the natives who had escaped the volleys poured into their midst.

About 8 o'clock the next morning Mr. Vincent crept out of the ruined building and succeeded in getting aboard the British steamship Gulf of Martaban, which had a number of Philippine refugees bound for Singapore.

Too Late for Reforms.

London, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Captain-General Augustin has renewed his request for permission to promise the Philippine insurgents extensive reforms. The government has completed its arrangements for coaling and provisioning Admiral Camara's squadron and he should now be able to reach Manila before the end of July.

Men are said to weigh on an average 20 pounds more than women.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

Spanish Reinforcements Are Moving on Santiago.

Washington, July 1.—Numerically, the opposing armies at Santiago are not very different, the estimate of the Spanish force being placed at 14,000 men, thoroughly entrenched and behind barbed-wire fences and in blockhouses as against about 18,000 men under Shafter's command, aided by 4,000 Cubans.

One of the gravest elements in the problem, however, is the Spanish warships, for, unless Shafter is materially assisted by Sampson, who might engage the full attention of the Spanish ships, their fire on the American advance would be very hard to meet.

The military authorities here say that General Linares has shown great military tact in slowly retiring during the last few days, as he gradually drew our troops from the protection of the American ships and brought them close to the fire of the Spanish ships in Santiago harbor. For this reason it was with relief that the announcement was received here that Shafter had succeeded in landing all of his artillery, including his siege train, for, unless Sampson can be relied upon to force his way into the harbor and attack the Spanish ships, the siege guns, planted on heights commanding the bay, will be the main reliance of General Shafter in offsetting the presence of the Spanish ironclads.

Undoubtedly Shafter is animated to attack as soon as possible by his knowledge of the approach of the reinforcements for Linares from Manzanillo, for, with this additional force, Shafter's position would be disagreeable, if not perilous, at least until he had received reinforcements.

The war department received the first definite news today as to the approach of Spanish reinforcements. This was an official dispatch stating that 8000 men, with pack-trains and droves of animals, were advancing from Manzanillo, and were 54 miles from Santiago. It has been known through the reports of General Joyce, made to General Miles, that the Spaniards have 10,000 at Holguin, and every precaution has been taken to guard against their advance from either quarter. The official report today showed that 8,000 of those at Manzanillo had covered half the distance to Santiago, and it is the belief of military officials here that a similar advance is being made by the 10,000 men from Holguin. These advances, now practically unopposed, are regarded as one of the most serious phases of the situation. There is the further element, to which the military authorities are giving careful attention, that one man entrenched behind earthworks or in rifle pits, is worth three men in the open. It is said that the battle of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania afforded the most direct proof on this point.

ALL IN READINESS.

Assault on Santiago May Begin at Almost Any Hour.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, via Kingston, July 1.—Preparations for a general advance of the American troops on Santiago de Cuba are being pushed steadily forward, and troops in all branches of the service are being hurried to the front.

Heavy rain this afternoon made it impossible to move today beyond General Wheeler's headquarters, but as the roads dry quickly, the guns will probably be brought up tomorrow and the entrenchments will be shelled by the artillery and by Colonel Wood's dynamite guns. The sharpnel fire will be more used by the artillery. The guns are 3.2 inches, and with sharpnel they are effective at 2,300 yards. The Cubans say the Spaniards are in deadly fear of dynamite, and General Lawton will see how he can terrify them.

Simultaneously with the bombardment, General Chaffee's brigade will move forward and occupy a position of vital importance in advance of our front. The press representatives are not at present permitted to divulge its location.

The miltary telegraph has been completed as far as General Wheeler's headquarters, placing the front in direct communication with General Shafter, who still maintains his headquarters on board the Seguranca, where he can keep in close touch with Rear-Admiral Sampson.

There are now more than 18,000 men at the front.

Drinking water for the troops at the front is obtained from the Rio Guama, a stream full of springs direct from the mountains The water is remarkably good, and is now carefully guarded from pollution. The Cubans and our soldiers bathed in it at first. Strict orders have been issued against such practices in the future and sentinels have been placed to enforce the order. Strict orders have also been issued about eating the tropical fruits, mangoes, oranges, etc., in which the country abounds, the only exception being made in the case of milk from green cocoanuts, which is considered healthy and refreshing, and limes. Some of our men made themselves sick through eating fruit.

The men are steady and confident. The pickets show none of the nervousness which might be expected, and there are practically no alarms or firing on the lines at night.

Sailors Thanked.

Washington, July 1.—A precedent that will be historical was established by the senate at its session today. For probably the first time in the history of the senate, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of congress to common seamen, specifically naming them. The resolution elicited several patriotic speeches in which the private soldiers of the army and the common sailors of the navy were glowingly eulogized.

HE SAW THE SHIPS

Lieutenant Blue Made Another Trip to the Shore.

CERVERA'S FLEET ALL THERE

Vesuvius Still Throwing Dynamite at the Forts—Fleet Warned Not to Fire Wildly—A Seaman on the Flagship New York Drowned.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 30—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the auxiliary cruiser Suwanee, returned to the fleet today from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor, with the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer. They are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

Lieutenant Blue went ashore Saturday to the west of Morro castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas and almost up to the enemies batteries. He traveled 60 miles and rejoined the Suwanee this morning. At one time the lieutenant was at a Cuban outpost separated by only 400 yards from a Spanish outpost.

"They popped at each other all the time," said Lieutenant Blue, "but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieutenant Blue was able to locate accurately the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

Admiral Sampson warned his fleet this morning to exercise great care in shooting at the hills east of Morro castle, pointing out that the American

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

army had advanced and that our troops might be deployed on the hillsides.

It is hardly likely that a serious action will be taken by the navy until Wednesday. By that time the army is expected to be ready for another forward movement.

The dynamite gunboat Vesuvius fired three shells last night. They fell in the vicinity of Morro castle and the eastern batteries.

During the night a loud explosion occurred on shore near Aguadores. It is believed to have been caused by the Spaniards trying to blow up the railroad trestle near that place.

It is now said that Juragua may be selected as the permanent coaling harbor of the fleet.

Gustav Weineck, an ordinary seaman belonging to the flagship New York, was drowned yesterday. The New York was coaling in front of Morro castle from the collier Alexander, when Weineck jumped from the collier in an attempt to get on board his own ship. He fell between the flagship and the collier and sank at once. The body was not recovered.

The Dolphin has gone to the Havana blockade, and the Helena and the Yankton have gone to the southern blockade.

A bulletin issued by Rear-Admiral Sampson yesterday said:

"From a report made by one of the wounded, a nephew of Surgeon Berryhill, of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage done to our troops Friday last was done by several millimetre machine guns manned by seamen, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

More Abuse for General Lee.

Havana, June 30.—El Diario de la Marina, commenting on the report from the United States that Major-General Fitzhugh Lee will attack Havana at the head of 40,000 soldiers, says:

"For what, then, comes this perverter of supplies sent for reconcentrados and this presumable author of the explosion of the Maine?"

Yesterday afternoon the head of the American column advanced towards Aguadores and Siboney railroad. At the same time the American warships, two of which were battle ships, approached the creek and opened fire against the Spanish troops.

Spanish Reinforcements.

At the Front, on the Rio Guama, via Port Antonio, June 30.—It is announced on very high authority that almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba since the American advance began, and it is added that General Pando may be able to effect a junction with General Linares at Santiago de Cuba.

Microbes are so minute that 250,000,000 can be comfortably accommodated on a penny postage stamp.

FOR SANTIAGO.

General Snyder's Division Will Join Shafter's Forces in Cuba.

Washington, June 30.—Orders have been issued for the departure of another large army expedition from Tampa, composed of about 9,000 men of the Second division of the Fourth army corps, under command of Brigadier-General Snyder, and six batteries of artillery, three light and three heavy. The expedition will arrive off Santiago about Saturday. The trip doubtless will be to the eastward around Cape Mayso, along the same route as that taken by Major-General Shafter's expedition. This will bring Shafter's force up to about 30,000 men, made of the 16,000 he took with him, General Duffield's command on the Harvard and Yale, General Garreteon's command, which will go on the same steamers, and General Snyder's invasion force from Tampa.

Eight transports will carry Snyder's expedition to Key West, where it will be joined by a strong naval convoy and

GEN. WM. R. SHAFTER.

proceed to Santiago. Preparations have been proceeding vigorously for some days, but the rigid censorship at Tampa prevented a word going out regarding the expedition.

Snyder's division, looked upon by the war department as the one best equipped for an immediate start, is made up of three brigades and nine regiments, which include both regulars and volunteers.

It was learned at the war department today that General Miles will proceed to Santiago within the course of a week. The exact date of his departure is not determined.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

Spanish Defenders Still Fighting With Desperation.

London, June 30—A dispatch from Manila says:

The report that Germany will not permit a bombardment is exciting deep irritation in the American fleet. Admiral Dewey intends to demand a capitulation the instant reinforcements arrive. He told Prince Henry of Prussia that he would be glad to see the German officers at Manila, but it would be well to caution them to keep out of the zone of fire. It remains to be seen whether Germany has really given such promises as are pretended.

The United States cruiser Boston has gone to Bolina to establish there, so it is reported, a base of operations.

Governor-General Augustin has arranged a conference with the foreign admirals, presumalby on the subject of protection for non-combatants.

The situation is growing unbearable. the beseiged force gives no rest, and the work of the Spanish troops on the line of defense is terrible. They are fighting with the desperation of resignation. They have no nourishmeunt, and for days have been reduced to eating wild birds and shellfish. Still, with starvation staring them in the face, they hold their posts and fight with the courage of their race.

The population is in a state of terror.

No details have reached here as to the fate of Captain-General Augustin's family.

The provincial garrisons have been starved into surrender.

Ferryboat Capsized.

Salt Lake, Jnue 30.—A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Five persons were drowned Wednesday night by the capsizing of a feery-boat on the Big Horn river near Thermopalae. The names of the victims are:

Harry Beggs, O. H. Gray, Myrtle Catlin, Mrs. Harry Beggs and infant child of Mrs. Beggs.

They were all visitors at the hot springs and were attempting to cross the river in a ferry boat, which they were endeavoring to manage themselves. The boat became entangled in the propelling cable and capsized, and the occupants were swept down the river in an instant. Mr. and Mrs. Beggs were visitors from Wolton, Wyo. The others were from Deer Creek, in the Big Horn basin. Many people on the opposite side of the river witnessed the accident, but were powerless to render assistance.

Camara at Port Said.

Port Said, June 30. — Camara's squadron is in the harbor. It consists of the Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, the Emperador Carlos V, two armored cruisers, three torpedo-boats and five transports carrying 4,000 troops.

Extra Duty Pay Cut Off.

Washingtn, June 30.—According to a decision of the controller of the treasury, extra duty pay of all soldiers is cut off in war time, no matter where they may be employed. The act of congress of April 26, 1898, provides for an increase in the pay of all enlisted men in time of hostilities. The controller also holds that the act of May 4 last, making an appropriation for extra duty pay for certain enlisted men in the service, does not increase their pay for extra duty in war time

ACROSS TO SPAIN

A Mighty American Squadron About to Sail.

MAY LEAVE ON JULY FOURTH

Magnificent Opportunity to Strike a Crushing Blow—Carrying the War Into Africa and Thus Securing a Naval Base at Ceuta.

Washington, June 29.—The administration finally came to a decision to send an American squadron to the Spanish coast and into the Mediterranean. Several times since the war broke out, rumors to this effect have been circulated, but the project had not materialized—it required the Spanish movement toward the Philippines by Camara's squadron to decide the navy department to adopt this bold stroke. This first announcement today through a bulletin posted at the war department of the government's intention was received with incredulity. There was a suspicion that the story was given out to deceive the Spanish government. However, when later in the day, the detail of the vessels selected to constitute Commodore Watson's eastern squadron was announced, and official orders were given to provision the fleet for four months, it became apparent to the last doubter that the government was in earnest in this purpose to dispatch the fleet to Europe.

The three vessels selected as colliers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal. It will require a week to get them down to Sampson's fleet, so that if the start is to be made from that point, it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the Fourth of July. This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will for the first time in the world's history start from the New World to attack Continental Europe. No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eatsward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so, the naval startegists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent oportunity thus afforded them to strike a crushing blow at Spain, and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advices reaching the state and navy departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron. These advices give a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Suez canal, which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyd's. The official list is as follows:

Pelayo, Carlos V. Audaz, Osada, Prosperina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Pane y Colon, Covandonga and San Francisco.

The additional information comes from official sources that this squadron is at Port Said, and expects to take on board 10,000 tons of coal before entering the Suez canal. Such a heavy coaling will take some time. It discloses also that the admiral expects to make a long sail, and is doubtless headed for the Philippines, a point which the officials here doubted at first.

The squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat, in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor and guns. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships and is the only battle-ship in the Spanish navy. She is 9,900 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries 35 guns of various caliber and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the 12-inch Hontorias, one forward and one aft, and 11-inch Hontorias, one on each beam. The Carlos V is of 9,050 tons, with a speed of 19 knots. She has 28 guns, the largest being 11-inch Hontorias, worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She has six torpedo tubes. The Audas and Osado are torpedo-boat destroyers, finished in England just before the war began. They are 400 tons each and are 30 knot. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Eastern squadron which the United States will send against Spain far outranks the Spanish squadron, the Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo and Carlos V at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers.

When the American fleet sails for Spain it will take with it complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The war board had a mass of this information before it, and spent most of the day studying Spanish charts and fortifications, with a view of outlining the series of blows which are to be delivered to Spain at home.

The Spanish coast is divided into three captain-generalcies, namely, Ferrol on the north, Cadis on the south, and Cartegena on the east. At Ferrol is the naval school and the school of naval application. At Cartegena is the school of ordnance, and the torpedo school.