THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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SANTIAGO IS SURROUNDED

DISPOSITION OF AMERICAN TROOPS INVESTING THE CITY

SPANIARDS ENTRENCHED WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE

FINAL STRUGGLE MAY BE DEFERRED SEVERAL DAYS

Gen. Shafter's Command Will Not Assault Until Fully Prepared to Carry the Spanish Stronghold by Storm—Spaniards Offer No Further Resistance to Advance of the Americans—Pacificos Say Starvation and Distress Prevail in Santiago City—Gen. Pando May Form a Junction With Linares.

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AT THE FRONT, On The Rio Guama, Monday, June 27 (Per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 28, via Kingston, Jamaica). — The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Guama about a mile, and a tug lies three and a half miles from the Spanish intrenchments.

Gen. Lawton's brigade rests on the road to Santiago de Cuba. The Third brigade, under Gen. Chaffee, the Seventeenth, Twelfth and Seventh regiments, holds the trench, with his command lying across the road and river. The First brigade, the Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts, under Gen. Evan Clarke, lies on the left flank, slightly in the rear, and the Second brigade, the First, Fifth and Twenty-fifth, occupies the opposite position on the right flank. Gen. Wheeler, with the cavalry, is in the rear, between Sevilla hills and the Rio Guama. A strong line of outposts is maintained here.

Gen. Chaffee's brigade, with 3,000 Cubans under Gen. Aiguerra and several hundred under Col. Gonzales, was skirmishing towards the city this morning. The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the American right flank and our auxiliaries occupied the block houses in that vicinity, which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated towards Santiago de Cuba. No fatalities are reported.

Gen. Lawton, Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position and with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans have very good maps of the roads and defenses of the city.

DISTRESS IN SANTIAGO.

Much information has also been obtained from Spanish pacificos who have slipped out of the city and given themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations, and that all the supplies are being held for their use.

The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos say, are suffering from lack of food, and they also report that seventy-seven Spaniards were killed, and that eighty-nine were wounded, as the result of the engagement on Friday last with Cols. Wood and Young's command.

The most startling information received from these pacificos is that, since the advance begun, almost 2,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago. This statement is made on the authority of Gen. Lawton, and he is also of the opinion that Gen. Pando may be able to effect a junction with Gen. Linares at Santiago.

There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines, Punta Blanca, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Urusula at the southeast corner.

On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications, and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed wire fences, fifty yards apart, while just inside these are lines of rifle pits.

Outside, to the eastward, about two miles beyond the American outposts, is a line of entrenchments extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro castle. A little to the west by south, at a distance of about seven miles, by Gen. Lawton's headquarters, lies Morro castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by Gen. Chaffee and several members of his staff.

The Cubans believe that, if the water supply of the city can be cut off, Santiago will have to yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, is in the harbor.

CERVERA'S GUNS HARMLESS.

Gen. Lawton is inclined to discredit the report that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses on land. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the army with his big guns from where the ships lay.

No aggressive move by the Americans is anticipated for several days. The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made. At present it takes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies sufficient to last until tonight, and as this dispatch is being written another train of ammunition is coming in. Another train of ammunition has reached Gen. Chaffee's brigade, and a battery of Gatling guns and dynamite guns attached to the rough riders has been moved to Gen. Wheeler's command.

There is no high ground in the present position where Hotchkiss or Gatling guns could be put in position, but a little further on is ground where guns can be mounted, and from which an effective fire can be directed at the Spanish intrenchments.

SPANIARDS RETREAT.

There were no alarms last night. Many of our officers are amazed, as they had looked for resistance to our advance. The ground over which they have traveled could easily have been defended, but the Spaniards have steadily retreated, not even attempting to harass our flanks as the men moved on through a natural ambuscading country.

Apparently Gen. Linares prefers to place reliance on the defenses of the city and intends to make "a last ditch fight" of it.

A few, though only a few, hold to the theory that he does not propose fighting at all.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, with 300 men, landed yesterday, expect to reach the front today. The Americans are in excellent spirits, and there is a remarkable lack of sickness. Thus far the water supply has been good and there have been no bad effects from the change, except for a few cases of dysentery.

There was a brief rain fall last night.

At noon today Maj. Coolidge received orders to clear the road for the advance of artillery. A dynamite gun and a Hotchkiss gun will be placed in position.

A DARING OFFICER.

Gen. Wheeler, who made a reconnaissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view for the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A major general of the United States army in the forks of a tree surveying the outposts of the Spanish army through his field glass was a spectacle that gave an example of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader. This feat in a man of sixty-two years of age put to blush many a younger officer in his own staff.

OFFICIAL CASUALTIES.

Gen. Shafter Cables the List of Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin tonight received from Maj. Gen. Shafter, of the Cuban army of invasion, a cablegram containing the official list of the Americans killed in the battle of La Quasina. The list in no material points differs from that given by the Associated Press the day after the fight. Gen. Shafter's dispatch follows:

Playa del Este, Balquiri, June 28.—Adjutant General Army, Washington, D. C.: The following is a list of killed on 24th inst:

First Cavalry—Private Otto Krupp, Troop B; Corporal Alexander Llenoc and Privates Emil Biork, Jack Berlin, Peter H. Dix, Gustav Colbe and Jesse K. Stark, Troop K.

Tenth Cavalry—Corporal William L. White, Troop E.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry—Corporal George Thorety and Private E. Leggett, Troop A; Sergeant Marcus B. Russell and Private Harry Heafnoe, Troop G; Capt. A. K. Capron, Sergeant Hamilton Fish and Private Tilden W. Dawson, Troop L; Private William J. Ervine, Troop F.

Numbers engaged were: First cavalry, 244; Tenth cavalry, 220; First Volunteer cavalry, 500. Total, 964.

—Shafter, Maj. Gen.

There was a pathetic coincidence in connection with the receipt of Gen. Shafter's message. Within a few minutes after it came a telegram was received from Ernest Krupp, 71 East Fourth street, New York city, which read:

"Please inform us if Otto Krupp was killed at Quasina, Cuba."

It will be noted that Otto Krupp is the first in Gen. Shafter's list of the killed.

Some other messages were received from Gen. Shafter by Adjt. Gen. Corbin tonight, but they contained nothing of interest to the public.

Gen. Shafter, so far as could be learned, has not disclosed his plans for the immediate future. He has not indicated when the battle of Santiago may occur, but the best informed officials of the war department do not expect a general engagement for two or three days, possibly not as soon as that.

BLOCKADE EXTENDED.

Spaniards to Be Completely Cut Off From the Outside.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The president has issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast, from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also blockading San Juan, Porto Rico.

army and navy looking to the occupation of the island of Porto Rico will be materially advanced by the establishment of a successful blockade.

CADIZ SQUADRON.

There was no further word from the Cadiz fleet today, though it is still known to be lying at Port Said, under pretense of repairing one of the torpedo boat destroyers. The delay on the part of the Spanish fleet has not stopped the preparations for sending the Eastern squadron under Commodore Watson to the Spanish shores. The commodore is hastening with all speed on the Newark to join the squadron with Sampson off Santiago.

It has been known to our government for some time past that the Spanish government was trying to obtain possession of the splendid modern armored cruiser O'Higgins. Our agents, however, have watched these negotiations carefully and our government has been finally satisfied that they have failed. It is needless to say that the news was agreeably received here, as the gravest complications might have resulted from the sale of a warship by a neutral power to Spain.

SHAFTER GOES FORWARD.

American Commander Personally Directs Army Movements.

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JURAGUA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 27, Per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 28.—Gen. Shafter, in command of the United States army of invasion, arrived here on board the transport Seguranca from Baiquiri, with Col. John Jacob Astor, Capt. Stewart Brice and Lieuts. Milay and Noble, and his staff, at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was met by Gen. Bates, who was superintending the landing of commissary supplies in the surf.

Gen. Shafter, in full uniform, and wearing a straw helmet, was soon mounted on a large handsome horse and rode through the town surveying the scene of the landing operations and the camps of the troops. He halted for a moment before the cottage which serves as headquarters of the Cuban insurgents and where Generals Garcia and Castillo paid their respects to the American commander.

About an hour later, Gen. Shafter struck on the road to the front, in order to consult with Gen. Wheeler and the division commanders and look over the field of operations before Santiago de Cuba. The general said he would probably return to the Juragua headquarters tonight.

Permanent hospital arrangements are to be provided at Juragua at once.

SUSPECTED SPIES.

Four Prisoners Who Are Being Held at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—Four supposed Spanish spies reached Fort McPherson today. One of them is Private Frederick J. Glenhurst, of the Fourth army corps. He is supposed to have entered the army to enable him to carry on his secret operations without attracting suspicion. He was arrested at Tampa and pending investigation of the charges against him was sent to Fort McPherson.

The three other suspects are officially known as Theobiro Negrin, a deserter from the Spanish navy; Jose Narvez and Juan Rodriguez, alias "Spanish John." They are thought to have been obtaining information about the fortifications at Tybee for the use of the Spanish government.

CLOSING IN ON SPANIARDS

SHAFTER'S PROGRESS PLEASES THE GOVERNMENT

American Forces Are Within Three Miles of Santiago, and Have Suffered No Losses Since the Skirmish of Friday Last—Reinforcements Being Hurried to Cuba—Dons' Supplies Being Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It was very late in the day when the first dispatch within two days came to the war department from Gen. Shafter, but the news was regarded as so good that there was no disposition to complain. It disclosed a very satisfactory rate of progress on the part of Gen. Shafter towards the town of Santiago itself, and apparently he has gained all this ground, and has come within three miles of Santiago without suffering any losses since the bloody skirmish of Friday last. Altogether the performance is regarded as very gratifying to the department here.

As near as can be gathered from the brief dispatch the American army is now at the fork in the road, one branch leads to Santiago and the other to Morro Castle, at the entrance to the harbor. Gen. Shafter is thus free to move in either direction, according to the demands of the campaign. With the 1,300 men who reinforced him yesterday, on the Yale, and the additional brigade that will reach him by tomorrow, it may be possible to make even more rapid progress in the advance upon Santiago, as these men can be relied upon to relieve the main body of troops from the necessity of keeping open the line of communication between Shafter and his base at Baiquiri. Meanwhile further reinforcements are being prepared and dispatched as rapidly as the best energies of the department can direct, and it is believed that several thousand men sailed from Tampa today directly for Santiago.

BARB WIRE WARFARE.

The department has had in mind the difficulties of the campaign that are just developing to the public eye, such as the use for the first time in civilized warfare of barbed wire as a means of defense, and acting upon the advice of some of our army officers who were in Cuba while the fighting was confined to the Spaniards and the insurgents, a certain number of men in each regiment have been provided with wire cutters, and charged with the duty of cutting down these fences so as to permit the advance of the troops.

It probably will be necessary to shell out the force defending this wire cheveaux de frise before they can be cut, unless the men in charge of that duty are to be unduly exposed to danger. This will involve a larger use of field artillery than would be required in ordinary warfare. The officials here have been forehanded as to these details, and in fact have provided for the use of barbed wire by our own forces having sent about 150 tons of this wire with Gen. Merritt's expedition.

SHUTTING OFF SUPPLIES.

The lines are being tightened around Cuba and it will soon be impossible for even small quantities of food or war supplies to reach the Spaniards there. The proclamation issued today extending the blockade to the south coast and San Juan, it is believed, will accomplish this result. On the south coast the Isle of Pines will be cut off as a transfer depot for cattle and for other supplies coming from Jamaica and Central America. By closing San Juan harbor the Spaniards will lose the last chance of smuggling war supplies to Cuba and the future operations of the

SITUATION AT MANILA GRAVE

GOV. GEN. AUGUSTI SO INFORMS MADRID GOVERNMENT

Insurgents Are Gaining Recruits Each Day, and Now Number 30,000 Armed With Rifles and 100,000 With Swords and Other Weapons—Augusti's Family Is Still Held by the Rebels.

MADRID, June 28.—4 p. m.—The government has received the following dispatch from Capt. Gen. Augusti, dated Manila, June 23:

"The situation is still as grave. I continue to maintain my position inside of the line of blockhouses, but the enemy is increasing in numbers, as the rebels occupy the provinces, which are surrendering. Torrents of rain are inundating the entrenchments, rendering the work of defense difficult. The number of sick among the troops is increasing, making the condition very distressing, added to the continued desertions of native soldiers.

"It is estimated the rebels number 30,000 with rifles, and 100,000 with swords, etc.

"Aguinaldo has summoned me to surrender, but I have treated his proposals with disdain, for I am resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and the honor of the flag to the last extremity.

"I have over 1,000 sick and 200 wounded.

"The city has been invaded by the suburban inhabitants, who have abandoned their homes, owing to the barbarity of the rebels. These inhabitants comprise a number of sick, aggravating the situation, in view of a bombardment, which, however, is not seriously apprehended for the moment.

ONE RAY OF LIGHT.

"The governor of the Vizayas and Mindanao islands cables that he has defeated the insurgents in an engagement, during which Chief Argo, Aguinaldo's representative, was killed. He adds that tranquillity now prevails throughout these islands, and he further asserts that the principal chiefs of the Mindanao group desire to fight on the side of the Spaniards against the invaders."

According to other advices, the emissaries sent out to seek Gen. Monte's column of 1,000 men returned, after a fruitless search.

Capt. Gen. Augusti's family is still in the hands of the insurgents.

Gen. Pey, with 1,000 soldiers, has surrendered. His soldiers, most of whom are natives, joined the insurgents.

A majority of the detachments in the island of Luzon have surrendered, owing to their lack of food, though some succeeded in escaping.

Numerous Spaniards, including the governors of Batanba, Larga and Belucan, have taken refuge at Cavite.

The rebels who are besieging Manila exceed 25,000 men. The city is completely isolated, and the arrival of the Spanish squadron is anxiously awaited, for the position of Manila is untenable.

Small rebel craft navigate the bay, conveying prisoners to Cavite.

DEWEY WARNS GERMANS.

Will Be Glad to See Them in Manila, but Must Keep Out of Line of Fire.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila says:

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

"Two attempts have been made on the life of Gen. Aguinaldo, in order to secure the reward placed on his head by Capt. Gen. Augusti.

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

"Capt. Gen. Augusti has arranged a conference of foreign admirals, presumably for the protection of lives of non-combatants.

"The situation is now growing unbearable. The besieging force gives us no rest, and the work of the Spanish troops on the line of defense is terrible. They are fighting with the purpose of desperation. They have no nourishment and food, and for days have been reduced to eating wild berries and shell fish. 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 Capt. Gen. Augusti's family. The provincial garrisons have been starved into surrender. The belief, first entertained, that Germany would help Spain is growing fainter, and it is now feared that she will share in the partition of the Philippines. There are seven German warships in the bay."

PAVING THE WAY.

LONDON, June 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

"The following semi-official note has been published here apparently with the object of preparing the world for the landing of German marines at Manila:

"'As yet no statement has reached here about the landing of German marines at Manila, but it is a matter of course that Admiral Von Diedrichs will interfere as soon as it may become necessary for the protection of Germans there. Such a measure would have no political significance whatever. Neither at Washington nor at Madrid have negotiations occurred on this matter.'

"The assurance that landing of marines would have no political significance whatever is very nice. The question is whether the United States or other powers will share this view, or whether the other powers will see in this landing an act of interference compelling them to follow suit."

For the Cruiser Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—One hundred and twenty-two sailors and machinists left here today over the Pennsylvania railroad for San Francisco, where they will join the cruiser Philadelphia. They are in charge of Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Stevens.

COAST OF SPAIN, WHICH IS TO BE THREATENED BY WATSON'S SQUADRON.

GOV. GEN. MERRITT.

Proclamation Announcing His Assumption of Power Prepared.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Gen. Wesley Merritt who will sail from this port at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow and assume his duties as governor general of the Philippine islands, has prepared a proclamation which will be issued immediately after his arrival at Manila. He expects to enter that city without serious resistance, but in case of necessity is prepared to use both the naval and military forces at his command to take forcible possession of the place. The proclamation to be disseminated has been translated into Spanish, and many thousand copies will be circulated. Although its contents are as yet kept secret, its general tenor is known. It will announce to the people of the islands that Gen. Merritt, as the representative of the United States, has established a provisional government, and his authority must be respected. At the same time he assures inhabitants that he comes not to oppress but to free them. They are granted the fullest liberty compatible with the preservation of law and order, and all personal and property rights are to be respected.

In an interview tonight Gen. Merritt expressed his satisfaction with the officers and men under his command and the most complete confidence in the success of the United States in the Philippines. He has instructions from Washington to confer with Admiral Dewey on his arrival at Manila, and the two commanders are to act in concert in everything that may be necessary to insure the occupation of the islands by this government.

WADE MAY COMMAND.

To Succeed Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga Park.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—It was stated at the war department that Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Third army corps, at Chickamauga, will be in charge of all the men at that place when Maj. Gen. Brooke and Wilson proceed to Tampa. This they are to do with the fifteen regiments of troops which have been designated to be ready to move at the shortest possible notice. The probability is these regiments will not be sent to Tampa for some days, as their original orders contemplated that they should not move before eight or ten days, there being no necessity for their presence at the Florida port before that time.

BARGES FOR SHAFTER.

They Are Needed to Unload Heavy Guns.

MOBILE, Ala., June 28.—The tug Nimrod, with three covered barges, left this afternoon for Santiago. It is said here that until the barges reach Santiago the landing of siege guns cannot be effected.

GOMEZ AND GARCIA.

Spaniards Think They Are on Bad Terms.

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Owing to the inactivi[illegible] of Gen. Maximo Gomez, it is believed his [illegible] with Gen. Calixto Garcia [illegible]

Is Peace in Sight?

LONDON, June 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: Admiral Cervera, it is rumored in political circles, will immediately undertake a step the probable results of which will be favorable to peace.

LONDON, June 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: I learn on the authority of Dr. Betanois that, with a view of preventing American intervention, Spain will bestow independence upon Porto Rico, subject to certain commercial advantages being reserved for the mother country.

STORY OF THE WAR IN BRIEF.

Spaniards at Santiago reported to have been reinforced by 2,000 men.

Manila is completely isolated. The city is surrounded by 25,000 rebels.

Gen. Shafter is within three miles of Santiago.

Aguinaldo, at the walls of Manila, has demanded that Gen. Augusti surrender.

A silly yarn from London says part of Admiral Camara's fleet is on its way to aid Capt. Villamil in crushing Sampson's fleet.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale arrives near Santiago and debarks another body of troops.

Gen. Merritt leaves for the Philippines this morning.

It has rained in the Santiago district but once in the past two weeks.

Capt. Sigsbee disables the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror.

Troops will not go forward from Chickamauga for about ten days, but the movement is to include twenty-seven regiments. Both Minnesota regiments are to go.

From Spanish sources comes a story that the relations of Gomez and Garcia are strained.

STEAMING TO SANTIAGO

LATEST YARN OF INTENTIONS OF CAMARA'S SQUADRON

PART OF IT TO ATTACK SAMPSON IN THE REAR

ADMIRAL CERVERA TO ATTEMPT A SORTIE SIMULTANEOUSLY

Alleged Cleverly Planned Coup Given Publicity by a London Newspaper—Cadiz Ships to Be Reinforced by Torpedo Boats Which Capt. Villamil Has Concealed at Porto Rico—Strange Silence at Madrid as to the Movements of the Cadiz Fleet—Story Lacks Official Confirmation.

LONDON, June 28.—The Star prints a story from a correspondent to the effect that a part of Admiral Camara's fleet left him at Algeciras, near Gibraltar, and is now on its way to Porto Rico to join the equadron of torpedo boats which Capt. Villamil has had concealed near there for three weeks past.

The correspondent adds: "This fleet will attack Admiral Sampson in the rear, while Cervera attempts a sortie simultaneously with the commencement of the land battle. Thus Admiral Sampson will be too preoccupied to help Gen. Shafter."

CAMARA HAS COAL.

Madrid Professes to Believe He Is in Suez Canal.

MADRID, June 28.—10 a. m.—The Spanish officials here assert that there will be no difficulty in Admiral Camara traversing the Suez canal, as the accompanying transports, they add, have all the coal the squadron requires. It is believed here that the Spanish ships will enter the canal today.

The Spanish government does not credit the report that an American squadron is to visit Spanish waters, but the ministers say they have taken all possible precautions; that the ports are all ready, and that 26,000 men who have been called to the colors will be distributed among the principal Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain.

IN SLOVENLY SHAPE.

The Ships That Compose Admiral Camara's Fleet.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Port Said says: "Admiral Camara's squadron is in a most slovenly condition. The bottoms of most of his ships are foul, and the repairing of the machinery of the torpedo boat destroyer Audaz would take at least a week."

STOPPED THEM.

French Firm Was Coaling Camara's Fleet.

LONDON, June 29.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Lord Cromer stopped a French firm from coaling Admiral Camara's squadron, pending instructions from London."

PRESS PROTESTS.

Camara Must Not Be Permitted to Coal at Port Said.

LONDON, June 29.—The Daily Chronicle protests in the strongest manner against permitting Admiral Camara to coal at Port Said for any purpose but to return to Spain. It says:

"It is impossible to do otherwise, after refusing to allow Admiral Dewey to coal at Hong Kong."

HARDLY SEAWORTHY.

An Expert's Opinion of Camara's Warships.

LONDON, June 29.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Port Said says: "A distinguished naval officer who examined Admiral Camara's ships carefully laughs at the idea of Admiral Camara attempting to reach Manila. The Spaniards, he says, are wise to keep the fleet out of the Americans' way. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quinto are in scandalous disrepair—indeed are hardly seaworthy, while it would be impossible for the torpedo boat destroyers to get far."

NEWS IS WANTED.

Efforts to Connect Gen. Shafter With Playa del Este.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, received a dispatch sent by Maj. Greene, a member of Gen. Shafter's staff, in regard to the question of telegraphic communication in the locality in which the army is operating. Efforts are still being made to connect Playa del Este and Gen. Shafter's headquarters by telegraph, so as to permit of more ready communication between the general and the authorities at Washington.

NAVAL HEROES.

They Were Remembered as Requested by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 28. — Representative Hilborn, of California, a member of the naval committee, today introduced a joint resolution into the house tendering the thanks of congress to Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Pearson Hobson and the volunteer crew of the Merrimac, and authorizing Hobson's transfer from the construction department to the line of the navy. It is in accordance with the recommendations in President McKinley's message yesterday.

Simultaneously Representative Hilborn introduced in the senate a joint resolution recognizing the gallantry of Lieut. Frank Newcom and Capt. Daniel Hodgson.

NOT SOLD TO SPAIN.

Chile Government Will Not Dispose of the O'Higgins.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The O'Higgins has not been sold to Spain, and positive information has reached here that Chile will not sell the ship to any government.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

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