the Cubans of Gen. Garcia's force and also three or four artillery men on the hill and the Third and Sixth cavalry, which had blouvacked on the hill, deployed rapidly to the front, and in half an hour double lines of battle were ready for the advance. The Spanish batteries at Santiago were silenced about this time, and thenceforth for about an hour and half the fight was largely between the infantry columns.

The situation is now very favorable for our side. There is a lull in the firing, which both on the part of the infantry and artillery had been very heavy. There is a rumor that Caney is in our hands, but it is not confirmed. It is also reported that Gen. Lawton's troops suffered heavy losses, especially the Second Massachusetts, but it is believed the reports may be exaggerated. The Spaniards do not seem to have had any artillery at Caney, but the musketry combat in that quarter was hot and continued for nearly an hour.

The advance of our troops along the center and left was steady and their fire was deliberate and magnificently sustained. The Spaniards fired volleys in rapid succession, while the Americans discharged few shots, but with definite aim. It is believed the Spanish losses are exceedingly heavy.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Some of the Heroes Who Fell Upon the Field of Battle.

PORT ANTONIO, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 2.—Gen. Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and magnificent dash of veterans, it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and at this hour is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wouned. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this writing, but it probably approximates 500. The proportion of officers is large.

A partial list of the officers killed or wounded follows:

Capt. O'Neill, of the Rough Riders, killed.
Lieut. Col. Lobenkoff, Twenty-second infantry.
Capt. W. H. Morrison, Sixteenth infantry.
Lieut. Scott, Tirteenth infantry, wounded.
Lieut. Col. Patterson, Twenty-second infantry, wounded in the groin.
Lieut. Orde, sixth.
Capt. Taylor, Ninth cavalry, wounded in the stomach.
Lieut. Col. E. B. Liscum, Twenty-fourth.
Capt. J. E. Brett, Twenty-fourth, wounded in the arm.
Capt. A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth, wounded in region of the heart.
Capt. Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth.
Second Lieutenant J. H. Augustine, wounded in side and arm.
Lieut. Col. Carel, Sixth, wounded in the hip.
Lieut. Myer, Company H, Third cavalry, wounded in hip.
Lieut. Herman, Sixth, spine injured.
Lieut. Gross, Sixth, wounded in the hip and left leg.
Capt. Walker, Sixth infantry, wounded in right leg.
Lieut. Robertson, Company G, Sixth infantry, wounded in right leg.
Lieut. Purdy, Sixth, wounded in thigh.
Capt. Morgan, Third cavalry.
Capt. Dodd, Third cavalry, wounded in head.
Capt. Carpenter, Seventeenth, wounded in stomach.
Capt. Kerr, Sixth cavalry, wounded in arm.
Capt. Torrey, shot in the leg.
Lieut. Besaro, Seventh infantry.
Maj. Coriiss, Seventh.
Capt. Jackson, Seventh.
Lieut. Charles E. Field, Seventh, shot through the forehead, fatally.

It is also reported that Col. Emery was killed.

In some cases every officer in a company was lost.

FORCES AT SANTIAGO.

Spaniards Gen. Shafter Will Probably Have to Conquer.

Copyright by the Associated Press.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 2.—Palaski F. Hyatt, for over four years past at Santiago de Cuba, who, during his visit in that country, kept himself thoroughly posted as to the movements of Spanish troops in Eastern Cuba, in the course of an interview said:

"As the first war scare was in the direction of Havana, it is not possible that Spanish forces were moved eastward. Therefore I assume that Gen. Shafter will not have to fight any troops not in Santiago province when the war began. On April 1 I made a most careful estimate of the Spanish forces in that province. According to the most reliable source there were under Gen. Linares 4,500 men, as follows: At Santiago, 2,000; at Palma Sorano and vicinity, 1,300; guarding Sabanillo and Moret railroads, 300; guarding Juragua railway, 150; at Juragua mines, 250, and at Baiquiri, 150.

"At Holguin and vicinity there were about 3,000 men; at Guantanamo and Caimanera there were about 2,500, of whom probably 2,000 remain in that neighborhood. At Baracoa and vicinity there were about 300 men that may probably not have gone to Santiago.

"This constitutes all the Spanish forces in the province of Santiago, except those under Gen. Pando, in Cauto, Manzanillo and the Bayamo district. This body in November and December last numbered 19,800, but from 3,000 to 4,000 of these were always sick in the hospital and many died or became unavailable for service, so that not over 10,000 men can possibly be left. Leave 3,000 of these to guard Manzanillo and give 8,000 to the forces operating against Gen. Shafter and the total number of men by whom he is confronted is 16,150. It is a number which I do not believe has been augmented by impressment more than it has been decreased by sickness, death or other cause. I take no stock whatever in the reports that the Spanish forces at Santiago are larger than the figures I have just given."

AMERICAN LOSS HEAVY.

It Is Estimated at Twenty-Five Per Cent.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press.

OUTSIDE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2 (via Guantanamo).—The American army drove the Spaniards back at every point in an all day engagement yesterday. Gen. Shafter expects to capture Santiago today or tomorrow. Caney will be captured with 2,400 prisoners. It is now surrounded. Our loss is close to 1,000. The proportion of killed is very large, about 25 per cent. A portion of the American forces slept on captured ground and will renew the fight at sunrise. A hot day is expected.

Capt. Grimes' battery yesterday shelled the east suburban fortification for half an hour before any resistance was made. The Spanish shells overshot the battery and killed four and wounded twenty-five infantrymen in the rear of it. Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sumner, and Gen. Kent's division advanced at noon and carried the San Juan battery by storm before sunset.

Gen. Lawton's division and Capt. Capron's battery drove the Spaniards from Caney.

The enemy was cut up by an American cross fire while retreating in the direction of Santiago. The Sixth and Sixteenth infantry stormed the eastern rifle pits and after a bitter fight drove the enemy headlong into Santiago. The Sixth cavalry captured the first Spanish flag. Capt. Capron's battery last night commanded the east side of Santiago from a hill. The east wall is practically wrecked. The fighting yesterday was steady, though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The Spaniards made a brave, but spasmodic defense. Much of the Spanish firing was by volleys, while ours was mostly at will, each bullet being aimed at a special target.

It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

SPANISH REPORTS.

Madrid Has Advices That Americans Lost Heavily.

LONDON, July 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer says:

"The last official news from Cuba is to the effect that the Americans suffered an enormous loss in the attack upon El Caney and Aguadores. Gen. Linares is concentrating his troops toward the defensive works around the town, where he hopes to overthrow the American forces. Meanwhile, the Spaniards from Guantanamo effected a meeting at Altongo with the reinforcements from Holguin—making 8,000 men who are now marching to fall upon the American's right flank, and they can give Gen. Shafter much trouble.

"Gen. Pando, with 9,000 men, is now at Romanganagu and Palma Soriano. It is the general belief that the Santiago operations will last a long time."

ON THE PLATEAU.

Viewing the Battle From a Point of Vantage.

SANTIAGO, July 1 (via Kingston, July 2).—The battle of Santiago was going on before daybreak this morning. A plateau 300 by 100 yards in extent was occupied by Capt. Grimes' battery. About forty men were busy building for the four pounders and 3.6 calibre guns. A valley of great depth intervened between the plateau and Santiago, which was fully exposed on the ridge opposite, 2,700 yards away. The hospitals were flying Red Cross flags and men were seen massed before the barracks. From Santiago the ridge slopes northward, ending virtually at a large hacienda called San Juan. Outside the village of Caney, along this ridge, earthworks and rifle pits were visible. The order of battle was as follows.

First and Second cavalry of the Second brigade; Third and Sixth cavalry and one squadron of the Ninth cavalry of the First brigade, and the First United States volunteer cavalry and rough riders of the Second brigade, massed on the left of the plateau. Four guns held the plateau. Gen. Garcia, with 3,000 Cubans, was down in the valley in front of the plateau. Gen. Kent's division formed the left wing, and Gen. Lawton's the right, with the cavalry detailed as above, all dismounted, and the Cubans forming the flanks. The order of advance was in V-shape, the apex of the V facing to the northeast and southwest, the advance of this formation clearing the valley towards the north and sweeping around still in V formation and attacking Santiago from the northeast.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

How the Forward Movement on Santiago Was Inaugurated.

JURAGUA, July 1, via Guantanamo (delayed in transmission).—The forward movement of the American troops on Santiago was started at daylight, when there was a general movement all along the line. The order of the battle was the First and Tenth cavalry, the Third, Sixth and Twenty-first infantry, one squadron of the Ninth cavalry, under Gen. Lawton, with the rough riders massed on the left. The plateau was held by four pieces of artillery and siege guns. A movement towards Santiago from the northeast was made with the intention of clearing the valley for a general engagement later. The telegraph line is following up the advance in fine style.

SPANISH GUNS SILENCED.

Grimes and Capron Batteries Do Effective Work.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special dispatch dated El Paso, Cuba, near Santiago, by way of Playa del Este, July 1, says:

The first artillery fight of the campaign has just been ended by the silencing of a Spanish battery. The wounded are still being picked up as this dispatch is hurried away.

Gen. Lawton's division bivouacked near El Caney last night without fires. At 7 o'clock this morning there was a sullen "boom." It was the first shot from Capron's battery, fired to avenge the killing of his son.

Promptly the Spanish began to answer the challenge from their forts and trenches. At 7:15 Grimes' battery opened on the Spanish troops to the right of the San Juan block house.

The common powder used by our troops smoked and was a fine target for the Spanish field battery, which probably was served by Admiral Cervera's marines, judging by the accuracy of the aim. While our smoke gave the enemy our range, Grimes could not locate the enemy's guns, which used smokeless powder, except approximately. But satisfied as to the Spanish position, our men worked like mad. The Spanish fire gradually slackened and in less than an hour it ceased altogether.

IS PANDO IN SANTIAGO?

Gen. Garcia Given as Authority That He Is.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special dispatch from Playa del Este quotes Gen. Garcia as authority for the statement that Gen. Pando has entered Santiago with 6,000 soldiers, reinforcing Gen. Linares.

Gen. Pando left Manzanillo on June 22 with 8,000 or 9,000 men and a large train of provisions and ammunition. Gen. Shafter sent 2,000 Cubans back to Acerraderos on the transports, to the west of Santiago, to head off Pando, but they evidently failed to accomplish that end.

PANDO IN HAVANA.

Said to Have Ordered His Troops Back to Manzanillo.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press.

MONTEGO BAY, Island of Jamaica, Friday, July 1 (delayed in transmission).—A Cuban messenger from the insurgents near Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, landed near here today from a sail boat, brought the intelligence that the Spanish troops, numbering about 8,000 men, which left Manzanillo on June 23, to march to Santiago, were called back by Gen. Pando. It appears that when the army reached the vicinity of Bayamo, Gen. Pando was not with the troops, as has been reported. He was and is in Havana.

The relieving army, the Cuban says, was supplied with food and the roads were almost impassable, and the artillery could not be dragged along with them. Thus, getting to Santiago in time to succor the garrison there appeared to be impossible, hence the recall of the troops.

Red Rock Camp Meeting.

Sunday, July 3, trains between St. Paul and Red Rock Park will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul 10:10 A. M., and 1:00, 6:30 and 10:40 P. M., arriving Red Rock 10:28 A. M., and 1:18, 6:50 and 11:00 P. M. Returning, leave Red Rock 9:40 A. M., and 12:30, 6:00 and 10:15 P. M., arriving St. Paul 10:00 A. M., and 12:50, 6:20 and 10:35 P. M.

GERMANY IS NOT AGGRESSIVE

HAS NO INTENTION OF INTERFERING AT MANILA

Berlin Papers Say Admiral Dewey Would Be Hard Pressed by Camara's Squadron, and Criticise the American Campaign in Cuba—Claim United States Soldiers Are Insufficiently Equipped.

Copyrighted by the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 2.—The press of the country is now commenting upon the Spanish-American war in a more unbiased manner and with less venom toward the Americans, although the military editors continue to regard the situation as very unfavorable for the Americans, as well as for the Spaniards. One of these experts said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"If Admiral Camara's fleet were hurried to Manila, it might put Admiral Dewey in as bad a plight as is Admiral Cervera, as Camara's fleet is much superior to Dewey's, and reinforcements could not reach the latter in time. The only way to save the fleet would be for it to leave the harbor before Admiral Camara's arrival."

With regard to Cuba, it is thought the American forces there, apart from yellow jack and the influences of the climate, are entirely inadequate. All the American operations since the United States forces have been landed, it is asserted, have been ill-advised, and showed lack of foresight. The fact that the American army of occupation is so insufficiently equipped with everything needful shows, the papers declare, poor generalship.

MR. TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

Some comment has been aroused by Mr. Tillman's speech in the United States senate regarding the Philippines. The National Zeitung reiterates the statement that Germany has not yet shown a desire to interfere, except to protect German subjects, should the necessity arise, which is by no means unlikely, as neither Spain nor the United States seem able to cope with the natives. The paper adds:

"If the United States should conquer and retain the Philippines, or if Spain relinquishes them to the United States, then they would become theirs by right of war, and it is improbable that any power would go to war with the United States in order to dispute their possession. Should Spain, however, evacuate the Philippines without the United States conquering them, then all the powers interested in the far East would be concerned in their disposition.

BERLIN GOSSIP.

The government intends to transfer Nordnom, which the North German Lloyd's company has abandoned, into a naval stronghold. The preparatory work will be commenced, but great secrecy is maintained. The reichstag will not be informed regarding the matter until all preliminaries have been completed.

At a meeting of the Colonial society, at Dantsic, on Tuesday, at the instance of the president, a resolution was adopted, which is liable to create a variety of trouble. The resolution provides that no German, no matter where he may emigrate, hereafter, shall lose his nationality except on his own initiative. A bill embodying the resolution, which is indorsed by the emperor and by many members of the reichstag, will be introduced at the coming session.

Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, although nearly eighty years of age, is learning to ride the bicycle.

The yacht race arranged recently between the empress of Germany and her sister-in-law, Princess Henry, of Prussia, who were on board the Iduna, late the American schooner yacht Yampa, against Emperor William, on board his new yacht Meteor, was sailed on Tuesday. The race started from Hemmelmark and was over a course fifty-six kilometers in length. It was won by the Meteor, by half an hour.

Prince Bismarck is regaining his health. He is able to walk again, and is as talkative and keen-witted as ever. During the past week he has taken several drives.

BRITISH VIEWS OF IT.

London Newspapers Discuss War and German Activity at Manila.

LONDON, July 2. — Editorially the Times says: "The German newspapers are in a great state of excitement because the Americans venture to question the motives of the extraordinary display of German ships at Manila. Public opinion in America, on the other hand, is very naturally aroused by the exceedingly outspoken language coming from inspired sources in Germany in regard to the proper aims of German policy in the Philippines. The efforts to explain away that language by pretending it was used in the "malicious British press" may do well for the consumption of German readers, but it will not impose for an instant upon American intelligence. Apart from the menaces which, however, disavowed in words, find their concrete embodiment in the German ships, the American government cannot but be aware that the official explanation of these ships being at Manila practically places America on the level with Turkey. Were the Germans at war with France, and in possession of a French colonial harbor with the intent to reduce a French town and were America to send into that harbor a vessel force comparable with that of Germany, under the pretext of protecting a handful of American subjects, from outrage, we have no doubt the world would ring with German protests at the 'gross breach of international courtesy,' if not the rules of neutrality. It is true that four British ships are now at Manila, and that our commander-in-chief at Hong Kong has power to send more if necessary, but the Americans know quite well that the meaning of our presence there is totally different from anything that charity can assign as a meaning of the German demonstration, in view, not only of the semi-official and inspired utterances of the German press, but of the general attitude of the German government."

The Spectator prints an article which is likely to attract attention on the widening of the war in every direction, during the course of which it says:

"One thing is very curious in all this matter, and that is the scanty evidence of American opinion which reaches Europe.

"What do all these quiet millions of working freeholders and industrious citizens who live away from the newspaper correspondents think about the progress of the war? Are they aware that their country stands at the parting of the ways, that her external policy must be radically modified, and that she is engaged in a war which may so develop that it may occupy years, create a national debt and leave the United States with a powerful army and the second fleet in the world? Do they think of peace, or have they made up their minds that there shall be no peace until Spain begs for it, and surrenders her colonies? Above all, have they thought of the possibility of the war extending, and what, in that case, they will order their government to do?"

The Spectator continuing, says it believes the Americans will "go on fighting with ever increasing energy and volume of sacrifice until they win and are able to dictate terms of peace to their antagonist. They will repel all interference, whatever suffering or loss such repulse may involve, and they will insist on the great fleet and the skeleton of a powerful army being regarded as part of the national machinery, no more to be abolished than light houses or offices for paying the interest on national debt."

The Spectator also devotes considerable attention to the Philippines, where, it says: "Unless both parties keep their heads and temper, there will be shots exchanged between the American and German ships. Both sides may misunderstand the position of a strictly neutral fleet, the weaker thirsting to commit everybody so that it may benefit by the confusion, and the stronger, irritated at having to provide for a contingency it did not anticipate. Admiral Dewey, for example, cannot venture to exhaust, or nearly exhaust, his supply of shells in bombarding Manila. With the Germans looking on when the bombardment begins, with German officers at Cavite and German marines at Manila, and German cruisers in the harbor, and a German prince among them all, Admiral Dewey will have a most delicate part to play, and playing a delicate part, and when sailors are dying and the reputation of a nation is at stake, is not so easy."

MAY CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

European Governments Said to Covet the Philippines.

BERLIN, July 2.—On the best authority, the correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding to interfere in the Philippines, when hostilities cease, to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the whole islands.

When the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war. All the great powers will be invited to join, including the United States and Spain. It appears certain that Germany will then demand a slice of the Philippine islands or other compensation in the Far East.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has received corroboration of the above facts from authentic sources.

PENAL SERVITUDE.

W. Mansell Collins Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

LONDON, July 2.—W. Mansell Collins, the unregistered doctor who was placed on trial June 27, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Hzielli, a society favorite, by an illegal operation, was found guilty of manslaughter today and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

SEVERAL HOUSES WRECKED.

Violent Earthquake Shock at Sinj, a Dalmatian Town.

VIENNA, July 2.—There was a violent earthquake shock at Sinj, a town of Dalmatia, early this morning. Several houses collapsed.

FINNEGAN ASSAULT.

Three Suspects Charged With Complicity in the Murder Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Thomas McQueen, William Cavanaugh and M. J. Sullivan are prisoners at the central police station suspected of complicity in the murder of John J. Finnegan, president of the American Federation of Steam engineers.

These men, it is said, formed the arbitration committee on the part of the Stonecutters' union to confer with Finnegan and other members of a committee from the Federation of engineers.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business yesterday the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,027,035,492, a decrease during the month of $10,688,263.

OFFICIALS GROWING ANXIOUS

ABSENCE OF NEWS FROM THE FRONT IS VEXATIOUS

Known That American Losses Before Santiago Have Been Heavy, and Situation Regarded as Grave in the Extreme—Government Has Been Active in Supplying All That Has Been Called For.

WASHINGTON, July 2. — This has been a day of almost unparalleled suspense and anxiety. From President McKinley down through all official Washington everybody has been under a tremendous strain. Tidings from Shafter have been eagerly awaited and momentarily expected, but save a brief word on the extent of loss yesterday nothing came from him during the day concerning the progress of the action at Santiago.

Just at the close of the day the first bit of information coming directly to officials reached the president and Secretary Alger. It was a private dispatch, not primarily intended for them, although it came through official channels. Briefly and explicitly it told the story of a day of terrific fighting. It was directed from the field and was as late as 4 p. m. It stated the engagement had been in progress throughout the day, that the dead and wounded were being carried to the rear, and that the American losses were heavy.

The exact wording of the dispatch was not made known, but one of the high officials who read it said it conveyed to him an idea of extreme tension, and of a battle in which all the fiercest elements of warfare prevailed.

Until this came the officials were positively without a word as to whether the engagement begun yesterday was continued today. They could only speculate, some taking the view that the assault of yesterday had been followed today by a storming of the city itself, others maintaining that Shafter's troops, spent with the terrible strain of yesterday, had paused today long enough to clear the field of its dead and wounded. It was only by this brief private message which, under ordinary circumstances would have received little attention, that the president and his advisers were made aware that the battle was still in progress and still without definite issue. As it was the few words relieved the suspense, but not the anxiety. It made known only that the fight was going on. One of the officials who read it said it conveyed as much hopeful information as could be expected, for, he said, he had not expected a victory yet. But others were far less hopeful in their views. That the battle was still raging meant that our men were passing through a fearful ordeal, had been in action now practically for thirty-six hours. The mere fact that the dispatch did not chronicle a decisive advantage by the American forces was construed by some officials as ominous.

OFFICIAL ANXIETY.

So far as official dispatches were concerned the day was utterly devoid of any information bearing on the situation at Santiago. Secretary Alger said at the close of office hours, he had not received a word from Gen. Shafter since the brief dispatch at 3 o'clock this morning, referring to the losses yesterday. Secretary Long said at the same hour that nothing had come from Admiral Sampson, and in particular the secretary of the navy dismissed as groundless the rumor that word had reached him that Morro castle had been demolished by the American squadron. Gen. Miles was similarly without advices. At 3 o'clock he joined Secretary Alger in the latter's office, and the two conferred for a long time on the military situation. Neither the secretary nor the commanding general underestimate the great task before the American army, with an enemy well-entrenched in front of them, with Cervera's guns pouring shot and shell into our lines, and with the possibility that Spanish reinforcements have now swelled the ranks of the army until they are greater than the combined forces under the American military commander.

But all that the government in Washington can do is being done and done quickly. The great issue remains for Gen. Shafter and his forces to work out to a conclusion. His call early in the day for a large additional force of medical officers was quickly responded to. The hospital ship Relief, which left New York today, was given orders before sailing to stop on her way south at Fortress Monroe, where the extra force of surgeons will board her. She will reach Fortress Monroe tomorrow and take on board the physicians immediately, and then proceed hurriedly to the aid of the wounded under Shafter's command. Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, was unable to make arrangements today for all the medical assistants which Gen. Shafter asked for. After considerable labor he got together a force of probably a dozen physicians, and these, with the surgeons already aboard the vessels, will approximate about twenty in all. These Gen. Sternberg hopes, will be enough to supply the pressing wants of the army. The Relief should reach Santiago in four or five days. If additional physicians are needed they will be sent, Gen. Sternberg says, on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk about the middle of next week with a large detachment of Gen. Garrettson's brigade as reinforcements to Shafter. The personnel of the surgical corps of the Relief, so far as they could be ascertained here today, is as follows: Maj. George H. Torney, surgeon in charge; Mark Bradley, surgeon U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago; Capt. W. F. Georges, and the following contract surgeons: Francis Metcalf, Randolph M. Myers, Fred M. Hartsock, Ernest Schultz, George H. Torney Jr., John R. Hicks, Henry L. Brown, James T. Artwine, James E. Ransberg, Rufus D. Boss, A. A. Snyder, Charles C. Marbury, James McMackall, S. Stanley Warren.

Surgeon General Sternberg left here this evening for Fortress Monroe, where he will make a special inspection of the Relief before she starts on her trip to Santiago.

NO CHANGE IN PLANS.

During the afternoon sensational rumors gained currency that radical changes in the plans for the occupation of Cuba were likely to be adopted by President McKinley. It can be said upon the highest authority, however, that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. It is probable the story was due, in a degree at least, to a long conference held during the afternoon between Secretary Alger and Maj. Gen. Miles. The conference led to the report that Gen. Miles was to go immediately to the front, probably to supersede Gen. Shafter in command of the army of invasion. Secretary Alger informed the Associated Press emphatically that absolutely no change was to be made in the Cuban plans or was even in contemplation.

Another prominent official of the war department characterized the rumor that Shafter was to be superseded as an injustice to one of the finest officers the army ever had. The intimation that Gen. Miles may soon leave Washington for some point where action is expected is likely to prove true, but as yet it is nothing more tangible than a rumor.

It is the very evident purpose of the war officials to send more troops to Cuba as soon as possible. In response to a message sent to Gen. Shafter, two days ago, a reply was received that the transports now off Santiago would be sent back to Key West at the earliest moment. The transports are needed to convey the additional troops to Cuba—troops that are evidently intended to reinforce Shafter's command.

Word reached the marine hospital service today that a suspicious case, possibly one of yellow fever, had developed at the naval hospital at Key West, the patient being a sailor from the auxiliary ship Yankee. The facts were reported to the navy department and an inquiry was at once instituted by the surgeon general of the navy. He is not apprehensive on the subject, as the latest reports from the hospital show no evidence of yellow fever, and it is possible the case is nothing more than one of suspicious symptoms.

ANXIETY AT MADRID.

Spanish Government Has but Meager Advices From Santiago.

MADRID, July 2.—An official dispatch from Santiago, dated July 2 and just made public here, says:

"Yesterday the enemy advanced within a league of here. At this moment the cannonade is commencing against Caney, where there are several companies under Gen. Vara de Rey. Simultaneously, the American squadron approached, flying fighting flags, and no doubt for the protection of the movements of the troops.

"Capt. Gen. Blanco telegraphs that nothing is known of Gen. Escaro's column, which started from Manzanillo to reinforce Santiago de Cuba." Another dispatch says: "Yesterday night two American ships were in sight of Havana.

"Several encounters have taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents recently, and the latter had eight men killed."

In the absence of any official dispatches giving details of the attack on Santiago de Cuba, the newspapers here express great anxiety, which, increased by the report that no reinforcements have reached the besieged city from Manzanillo or Holguin. The papers complain of the extreme brevity of the Spanish advices, "leaving all Europe at the mercy of American exaggerations."

Every one seems to feel that the defensive game is being played around Santiago de Cuba, and that the fall of that city cannot fail to effect the very existence of the government here, but thus far perfect tranquility prevails.

The Madrid newspapers also severely censure the return of the three Spanish torpedo boat destroyers and two coal-laden trans-Atlantic steamers which are said to be back at Port Said, and much indignation is expressed at the time lost by Admiral Camara's fleet in Egyptian waters.

The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has caused it to be announced that the only difficulties met with in Egypt were due to the representations of the American consul against the duration of the squadron's stay and the purchase of coal. The passage of the canal, the minister explained, could not present any difficulty. A dispatch was received here from Gen. Augusti, dated Manila, June 26, via Hong Kong, in which he says: "The situation continues as critical as announced in my dispatch of June 15. Fifteen German, French, Japanese and British war vessels are anchored in the bay. Through them there is frequent communication with Hong Kong. Gen. Monet, after fighting several battles, has arrived at Macabore with 1,000 men, where he is entrenched. In the event of the enemy advancing on the capital, I have ordered Gen. Monet to force his way through to my help, though I regard such an operation as difficult."

NOT FORMIDABLE.

Two of Camara's Ships That Have Entered Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following bulletin was posted at the state department this afternoon in regard to Admiral Camara's fleet:

Colon and Corodonga entered the Suez canal yesterday. Others, except one, being repaired; coaling from their transports.

Watts, who sent this cablegram, is the deputy consul at Cairo, who has been at Port Said for several days watching the operations of the Spanish fleet.

The two ships reported as having entered the canal are not of much consequence as fighting machines and are besides not calculated to cause any special trouble to Admiral Dewey or to make any material change in the existing condition of affairs at Manila. The Colon is a troop ship. The Corodonga is a collier and also has troops on board.

HANNA-M'KISSON FIGHT

On Again at the Republican Judicial Convention in Ohio.

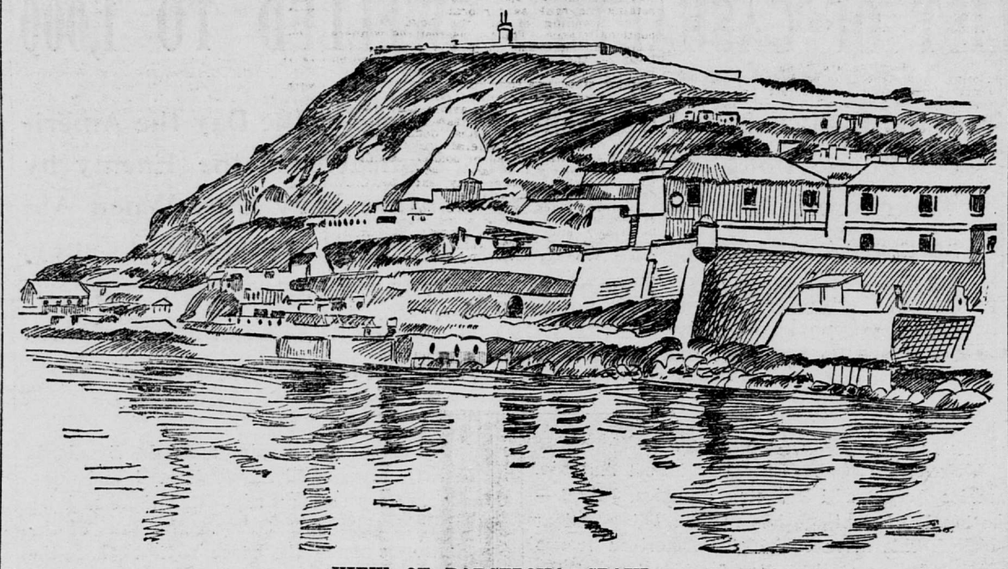
CLEVELAND, O., July 2.—The Hanna-McKisson fight was on again today in the Republican convention of the judicial circuit, comprising Cuyahoga, Summit, Lorain and Medine counties. The main fight was on the seating of the Cuyahoga delegation, there being a Hanna delegation and a McKisson delegation, each claiming legal election. Although the convention was anti-McKisson by a heavy majority, it decided to seat both Cuyahoga delegations, splitting the votes in halves. Judge John C. Hale, whose term is about to expire, was re-nominated by acclamation, the McKisson men deciding not to put up a candidate.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Senator Thurston Will Address the League at Omaha, July 14.

NEW YORK, July 2.—President L. J. Crawford, of the National League of Republican clubs, received assurance today that Senator John M. Thurston will address the mass meeting at Omaha, July 14, in connection with other prominent speakers.

President Crawford has assurance from prominent Republicans all over the country of their attendance at the national convention in Omaha from July 3 to 5.



VIEW OF BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, JULY 3, 1898.

SCHUNEMAN & EVANS

THIS STORE

Will Be Closed All Day Monday, July 4th,

In Observance of the National Holiday.

Tuesday Morning

AT 8 O'CLOCK

We will begin our

MID-SUMMER SALE OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

At prices to cause great trading at this store.
Further announcements will appear in The Globe later in the week.

Takes Care of It.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

She—Your wife has very nice hair. She must take very good care of it.

He—She does; she locks it up every night.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HER PAPA.

My papa's all dressed up today;
He never looked so fine;
I thought when I first looked at him
My papa wasn't mine.

He's got a beautiful new suit—
The old one was so old—
It's blue, with buttons oh! so bright
I guess they must be gold.

And papa's sort o' glad and sort
O' sad—I wonder why;
And ev'ry time she looks at him
It makes my mamma cry.

Who's Uncle Sam? My papa says
That he belongs to him;
But papa's joking, 'cause he knows
My uncle's name is Jim.

My papa just belongs to me
And mamma. And I guess
The folks are blind who cannot see
His buttons marked U. S.

U. S. spells Us. He's ours—and yet
My mamma can't help cry.
And papa tries to smile at me
And can't—I wonder why.

—From the Boston Globe.

The Popular

Measured Telephone Service will be introduced in St. Paul on and after June 1st, by the

NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY

which will enable

Everybody to Have a Telephone

At Their Residence.

The Long Distance Telephone

will be furnished Residence subscribers on four party, selective signal, metallic lines within one mile of the Main or Branch Offices of the Company at $30.00 per annum for 400 calls, and $4.00 for each additional 100 calls. $30 per annum permits the subscriber to talk from his residence 400 times annually, and to talk to his residence an unlimited number of times.

Telephone to No. 5, and a representative of the Company will call and explain the new system.

This same class of service is also offered to Business Subscribers at rates varying from $39.00 per annum for 600 calls, to $63.00 per annum for 1,200 calls.

AMATEUR PHOTO SUPPLIES.

89 EAST SIXTH STREET,
Opp. Met. Opera House.

KODAKS, CAMERAS AND CHEMICALS.

Developing, Finishing and Enlarging.

Lighting and Dark-Room Instructions Given Free to those dealing with us.

TELEPHONE 1071.

C. A. Zimmerman