

SETS FORTH THE BRAVERY OF HOBSON

Detailed Official Report of Sampson on the Heroic Deed.

Sinking of the Merrimac the Most Daring Act Since Cushing Blew Up the Albatross.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin giving a detailed official report from Admiral Sampson upon the heroism of Lieutenant Hobson and his men in sinking the Merrimac in the Santiago channel:

"United States Flagship New York, off Santiago, June 3, 1898.—Permit me to call your special attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram sent me before coming here, I was ordered to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a sure method of sinking the ship, he manifested the most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel. This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men and Mr. Hobson, who begged that it might be entrusted to him. The anchor chains were arranged on deck for both the anchors, forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost automatically.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and had the collier to work upon, the details were completed and diligently prosecuted, as we hoped to complete them in one day, as the moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding, the hour of 4 o'clock in the morning arrived and preparation was scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking, though Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning proved more propitious, as a prompt start was made, and nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spaniard had ceased. When the men did not reappear from the harbor I feared that they had all perished. A steam launch which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men appeared at this time coming out under a persistent fire of the batteries, but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from the ship showed that the 'essel Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

"This afternoon the chief of staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from the admiral extolling the bravery of the crew in an unusual manner.

"I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albatross.

"Referring to the inspiring letter which was addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war, I am sure you will offer a suitable professional reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions.

"I must add that Commander J. N. Miller, relinquished his command with the very greatest reluctance, believing he should retain his command under all circumstances. He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger its prosecution. I therefore took the liberty to remove him for this reason only. There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate; there were 150 men in the crew, nearly as many from this ship, and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

W. T. SAMPSON.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON HAS WON THE REWARD

So He Will Get the Recognition Accorded Cushing and Be Advanced.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The only subject for an official bulletin to-day at the Navy Department was Hobson's glorious feat in bottling up the Spanish squadron with the hull of the Merrimac. With the frankness and candor peculiar to the man, Admiral Sampson withheld no credit from Hobson for either the execution or projection of the well-worked out scheme to which the constructor was entitled, and he has cleared away the small cloud of dissatisfaction that had shown itself among a few of the line officers because of the selection of a staff officer in the person of Hobson to conduct the desperate enterprise.

Reference was made in Sampson's statement to the "inspiring letter" of Secretary Long, as a basis for the request for Hobson's promotion. With the consent of Secretary Long the par-

the chamber was crowded, Primo de Rivera, former Governor-General of the Philippines, making a long defense of his administration in the Philippines. He said that in 1881 he asked that a powerful squadron be sent to the Philippines, and that the other defenses of the islands be increased. He later, during the critical relations with the United States, informed his Government that an American squadron was about to appear at Manila, and again asked for several ironclads and other war vessels.

The Government wired him May 12, 1897, that he need not fear a war with the United States and that he could return to Spain, but on March 12, 1898, he received another telegram announcing that war was probable between the United States and Spain, and instructing him to prepare for the defense of the Philippines, "but," said the speaker, "what means of defense had I, when everything I had requested since 1881 had been refused? I know I ought not to divulge this matter in the interest of Spain."

At this point a Senator cried: "The moment has come to say all." General Rivera, continuing, declared that the Spanish squadron in the Philippines, owing to lack of means of defense, was foredoomed to perish. After declaring that a native army in the Philippines was absolutely necessary, as Europeans could not survive the climate and the attendant diseases, he spoke of the agreement with the rebels by which the chief, Aguinaldo, undertook to submit, if the Government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of the insurgents. A tenth part of this sum was given to Aguinaldo, who undertook to distribute it.

General Rivera concluded by declaring that he would give up the cross with which he was decorated if the chamber did not think him worthy of it.

Senator Romero Giron, the Minister of the Colonies, made a reply, praising General Primo de Rivera's service and at the same time assuring the

tical passage in the letter to which Admiral Sampson referred is now made public. It reads:

"Each man engaged in the work of the inshore squadron should have in him the stuff of which to make a possible Cushing; and if the man wins the recognition given him shall be as great as that given to Cushing, so far as the department can bring it about.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

Hobson has won and if he escapes from his present thralldom the Navy Department will redeem its promise. A consultation of the records of the Navy Department shows that the recognition accorded Cushing was in his advancement one full grade, that is, from the rank of lieutenant, which he had when he took his little boat up to the Albatross, to the rank of lieutenant commander. In addition he was given a vote of thanks by Congress. If Hobson is rewarded in the same measure he will, if kept in his corps, be raised to the rank of lieutenant commander at least, and made a full constructor instead of the assistant constructor he now is.

chamber that the Government was working incessantly to prevent the country's woes from increasing, which was to be feared. The debate then ended.

RAIN FALLING DAILY IN THE GULF REGION

Wet Weather Will Now Be the Rule Until the Coming of Autumn.

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KEY WEST, June 11.—The rainy season seems to have finally set in throughout the Gulf region. It has been an unusually dry season up to now, the inhabitants and the natives declare, but yesterday the spell was broken by a downpour that turned the dusty streets of Key West into rivers and rain has been coming down ever since, with brief glimpses of sunshine. Every day from this time until fall wet weather will be the rule, with occasional squalls and hurricanes that are features of the West Indian region during the summer months.

In Cuba the rainy season really began two or three weeks ago, but the rain did not extend beyond the borders of the island. Boats cruising along the Cuban coast have at times been unable to see the shore because of rain squalls, although the sun was shining down on the boats' decks.

Every morning and every evening there has been heavy rain, accompanied by lightning. The rainy season has been one of the things most dreaded in connection with the Cuban invasion, but for some time it looked as if there was not going to be much rain all during the summer, owing to its long delay in beginning.

Necessitates a New Base.

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HONGKONG, June 11.—It is reported from Shanghai that the extension of the Hongkong boundaries has been signed at Peking. If this is correct it will affect the American dispatch vessels, as the new boundary embraces Kowloon and Mirs bays, thus necessitating a new base in Chinese waters, which will be more distant.

DREGS OF YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The Associated Press Used by the Examiner-Journal Management to Foist a Fake Upon the Press of the Country.

Recently this paper printed an item in its war news incidental to the bombardment of Santiago, not for its intrinsic importance, but because any information concerning the work of the American fleet is interesting.

The item came by Associated Press, an organization serving most of the newspapers of this country and supposed to be controlled for their benefit, as it is made up of newspaper proprietors, and is not an independent agency peddling its wares to who will buy. The papers composing the Associated Press insist that the news it carries must be authentic. Such the Santiago item was naturally supposed to be. Yet it was a fake. It had been taken from the New York Journal. Had The Call been aware of this circumstance the matter would of course have been instantly discredited and cast aside without investigation.

The same dispatch was received in the office of the Journal's veriform appendix; yet the Examiner refrained from publishing it, well knowing that it had appeared in the Journal, a fact of which others were uninformed. Being in league with the yellowest of fakers, it was warned of trickery, and its seeming acumen was but due to the fact that it was party to a piece of contemptible recalcitancy. It was willing, as the Journal had been, that hundreds of papers all over the country should be victims of a deliberate fake, so that it might entrap one rival. Such is the substance of the Journal's confession. Then, with an almost unspeakable nerve, it boasts of its own degradation.

The feature still to be explained is how the Associated Press was made party to such an unclean transaction, why it sent Journal "news" without letting decent papers know what they were getting, or why it should send Journal "news" at all. Let Journal "news" be branded and it loses power to deceive.

TRANSPORTS ARRIVE OFF SANTIAGO

Havana Reports Eleven American Merchantmen Near the Harbor.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dispatch from Havana says to-day:

The Spanish warships Venadito, Nueva Espana and Ligera have made a sortie from Havana for the purpose of attacking the blockading fleet. The Americans refused to fight and retired. A later dispatch from Havana says: "Eleven American merchantmen have arrived before Santiago de Cuba. It is believed they are transports, conveying troops which it is intended to disembark. Precautions are being taken to prevent them from effecting a landing."

STAMPING OUT YELLOW FEVER FOR SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Rigid Precautions Being Taken. Conditions Favorable in Portions of Cuba.

INSPECTORS ON ALL TRAINS. WHERE THERE IS NO DANGER.

QUARANTINE OF THE INFECTED DISTRICTS. CLIMATE IS MORE FAVORABLE THAN IN SOUTHERN STATES.

One Hundred and Forty Patients Under Treatment in the General Army Hospital at McPherson.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The Louisiana State Board of Health has been informed by Dr. H. R. Carter of the United States Marine Hospital service that the Fontainebleau camp, near Pascagoula, is now open for the reception of yellow fever patients. A telegram was received to-night from Dr. Gill, Health Officer of Mississippi, announcing that there was a suspicious case of fever at Honda, Miss., a small station on the Gulf and Ship Island road, fifteen miles north of McHenry. In consequence of this dispatch the board decided to place inspectors on the trains, who will stop all passengers from infected districts.

The town of McHenry is quarantined in a most rigid manner. A gentleman and his wife attempted to leave the place last night. Dr. Haralson, the State Health Officer in charge, immediately disinfected himself, changed his clothing and went in pursuit and brought the refugees back.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Reports received to-day by Surgeon-General Wynnan indicate energetic measures are being resorted to by the representatives of the Marine Hospital Service at McHenry to stamp out yellow fever at that place and to prevent its spreading. Surgeon Murray reports that a guard of twenty-two men has been placed around the town and Surgeon Carter states that a house-to-house inspection is being conducted on the line of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, in order to make sure there are no cases outside of McHenry.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11.—Sixty-five sick soldiers arrived here last night from Tampa, and were taken to the General Army Hospital at McPherson. Nearly all are regulars. Many of the sick are suffering from fever. There are now about 140 patients at this hospital and all are being well taken care of.

JACKSON, Miss., June 11.—The State Board of Health has been advised that two new cases of yellow fever have developed at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours, but no deaths have been reported to the board.

WAR REVENUE BILL WILL NOW BECOME LAW.

Presiding Officers of Senate and House and President Will Sign It Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The war revenue bill will not become a law until next Monday. Owing to a rule adhered to in both houses that the presiding officers shall not sign such measures save when respective houses are in session, the bill still lacks the signatures necessary before the President affixes his approval. While the House was in session to-day, the Senate was not, and it is thought best to attend to these details together. Accordingly, when the two houses meet next Monday the bill will be promptly passed through the signature of Vice-President Hobart and Speaker Reed and the necessary enrollment details and then sent to the President.

Want a Day for Thanksgiving. LA CONNER, Wash., June 11.—The Northwest Baptist Association, now in session here, sent the following telegram to President McKinley to-day: "The Northwest Baptist Association congratulates our President on the success of his campaign for a summer of rest and respectfully suggests that a day be set apart for thanksgiving to God for victories and prayer for the continuation of Divine guidance. J. CAHNS, Moderator."

MAY FORCE SPAIN TO MAKE TERMS

President Is Considering a Plan to Carry the War to Home Ports.

So It Would Be Well for the Castilians to Surrender After Santiago and Porto Rico Fall.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, June 11.

As indicated in these dispatches last night the probabilities are that a part of the Cuban expedition is well on its way toward Santiago, where it will cooperate with the marines and insurgents in Guantanamo Bay.

The main expedition under General Shafter is believed to be still at Tampa, although the War Department officials will not give out a word of news. It was said to-day that the main expedition might not wait for the re-enforcements to be sent from Admiral Sampson's squadron, but that the transports would be conveyed by vessels now assembled at Key West, where they would meet the vessels sent by Admiral Sampson in the Windward Passage.

Critics of the War Department fail to see why there should have been any delay whatever if this plan is now to be adopted, for if the troopships may steam as far as the Windward Passage under convey of the light vessels they can make the rest of the voyage without fear of the Spaniards. The only danger apprehended was from Spanish gunboats supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Havana harbor.

Naval officials do not credit the reports of the presence of Spanish ships in Cuban waters, with the possible exception of several small gunboats which have been in some of the harbors for a long time. They maintain that they have had the coast clear for the sailing of transports for three weeks, and are inclined to place the blame for the delay in sending troops upon the shoulders of army officials. Naval officers do not hesitate to say that the convey to be furnished by the Navy Department is strong enough to afford ample protection to the transports.

In endeavor to assist the army the Navy Department has even gone so far as to offer to send several armor-clads around Cape Maysi from Santiago to meet the transport fleet. It was said to-day that immediately following the capture of Santiago a fresh force of volunteer soldiers will be ordered there to hold the city, while the regulars, with a sprinkling of volunteers, will leave for Porto Rico to complete the subjugation of that island. The volunteers to be used at Santiago will probably leave upon receipt of news that the city has been captured.

The President has no desire to go beyond the limits now fixed, but it is in his mind to force Spain to terms by

MARINES LANDED AT GUANTANAMO

Continued from First Page.

filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill. As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp, the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago. The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops, in the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marbled, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and base of supplies on the south side of the island, and troops can be landed at will. The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early to-day. On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Daiquiri, but received no response.

Guantanamo is about forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Report here has it that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. She was interrupted by shells from the shore, but the Marbled sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

THE MONTEREY IS OFF FOR HONOLULU

Finished Coaling Early in the Morning and Left San Diego at Noon.

SAN DIEGO, June 11.—The Monterey sailed at 12:45 p. m. to-day for Honolulu. The Monterey commenced taking coal at 4 a. m., the men at the bunkers having worked all night filling the lighters with the dusky "diamonds," which were carefully inspected by the officers as the coal was rapidly stowed on board.

No men were allowed to go ashore here except one or two officers and the paymaster, who came off for supplies. Water and fresh provisions were added to the 150 tons of coal taken as a deckload, and all were securely stored at 10 o'clock this morning. Cipher dispatches were received from the Navy Department and replied to this forenoon. No visitors were allowed to go on the Monterey before she left.

At 12:40 the big siren was sounded and at 12:45 p. m. she got under way and went rapidly down the harbor. The Brutus, lying outside, joined her, and with the black smoke flying from their

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\$3.00 per Pair.

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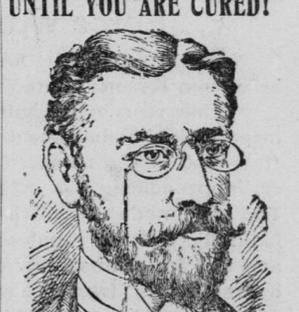
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