

THE BATTLESHIP
INDIANA.Part She Played in Destruction of
Cervera's Fleet.Correspondence Between Captain Taylor
and Admiral Sampson.Made Public by the Navy Depart-
ment—The Admiral Explains
Why the Indiana Was Signaled
to Return to the Blockade at
the Entrance of the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Admiral Sampson has forwarded to the Navy Department the following letters which have passed between himself and Captain Taylor of the battleship Indiana, Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 6, 1898.

"Admiral: The report of Commodore Schley on the battle of July 3d, as published, gives credit in the seventh paragraph to four ships, and mentions by name their Captains, Philip, Evans, Clark and Cook, and adds: 'The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.'

"In your report, as published, you make but slight mention of the Indiana, stating that the Iowa and Indiana, having done good work and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, etc., etc.

"The result of these reports is that the Captains of all the vessels of the line of battle except the Indiana have received personal mention in the official report before the department, while the two smaller vessels have also had distinctive mention, either from the Commander-in-Chief or the second in command.

"In the official reports, should they be referred to in the future, it would appear from its general tone that the Indiana was less deserving than all her consorts. Leaving out my personal interest in the matter, it is right that I should consider the officers and crew of the ship, and I speak for them as well as for myself when I submit to you, Admiral, that the above combination of reports will place the ship, in the opinion of the department and the country, markedly below all the other vessels of your squadron. I respectfully submit, sir, that this is injustice to the Indiana and her officers and crew.

"I can say without disparagement of any other vessel that during the first hour of the battle the Indiana's gun fire contributed to the destruction of the Oquendo and the Teresa more than that of any single vessel of your squadron except one, and equals her. I do not know why the second in command failed to observe the Indiana during this period of our hottest action.

"An examination of these reports with reference to the Indiana will, I believe, convince you, sir, that they do produce the effect of putting the Indiana below all the other vessels of the squadron. If it be your opinion, sir, that this is the case, and that all the vessels from the Brooklyn to the Vixen rendered services much more valuable than the Indiana, as the published report of the Commander-in-Chief and the second in command taken together would indicate, then I must accept it for myself and the ship; if, on the contrary, that be not your opinion, I urge respectfully that such steps be taken to remedy this injustice, as may seem wise to you.

"H. C. TAYLOR.
"Captain U. S. N. Commanding.
"To the Commander-in-Chief United States naval force, North Atlantic Station."

"U. S. S. New York.
"Guantanamo Bay, August 8th.
"Sir: I am greatly obliged that you have called my attention to what appears to have been an oversight on the part of the officers of the ship, for the part which they took in the action of July 3d, and also for the proper manner in which you have presented it. I think, however, that in submitting such a report to the Secretary of the Navy, where so many officers of their ships are interested and justly proud of their ships, it is no easy task to do so without apparently bestowing praise unjustly. It requires very careful consideration of the report from every point of view to avoid misrepresentation.

"The positions of the ships of the squadron must be carefully studied to fully appreciate what it was possible for each vessel to accomplish under the conditions in which she was placed. Those that were to the westward of the escaping enemy were certainly better placed for stopping the enemy, and also better placed for the eastward, which was the blockading station of the Indiana.

"No distribution of the fleet could completely predict and provide against every variation of such a sortie, nor do I consider that any commanding officer deserved either credit or blame because the ship under his command was faster or slower than another ship, or carried a heavier or lighter battery, but rather that the commanding officer was blameworthy when he failed to put his ship in the proper place for destroying the enemy just in proportion to the advantage which he possessed in speed, battery or position over his neighbors.

"Each commanding officer, in my opinion, was personally responsible for the good use which he made of the tools with which he had to work. I certainly did not intend to criticize you or to bestow less praise on the Indiana than was bestowed upon any other ship of the squadron.

"The fact that the commanding officer of the Indiana was signaled to return to blockade at the mouth of the harbor after he had so gallantly contributed to the destruction of the Spanish ships was only a necessary precaution which the commander-in-chief felt obliged to take to prevent disaster to the large

number of transports which were left in that vicinity where the fleet started in pursuit of the enemy. There were still some armed vessels remaining in the harbor of Santiago—at least two, and we did not know then how many more—which could have come out in the absence of the fleet and produced great havoc among the troop ships, which were defenseless in the absence of an armed vessel.

"This explanation, together with your letter, will be sent to the department with the request that it may be attached to and form a part of the original report. Very respectfully,
"W. T. SAMPSON,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
"Commander-in-Chief United States naval forces North Atlantic Station.
"The commanding officer U. S. S. Indiana, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Some Stormy Times at Yesterday's
Meeting of Supreme Lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The election of the officers of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, did not take place this morning. It is usual to elect officers the third day of the biennial session, but it was objected to because of investigations now going on. One report insisted that the election be delayed as it would not be the proper time to elect men who are under investigation.

There were stormy times in the lodge room this morning. Several appropriations that usually went through with a whirl at former meetings were either referred or voted down, and there was a strong determination on the part of the Supreme Lodge against the officers to track close to Pythian laws in everything. This morning a resolution was introduced that cut the expenses of the meeting of the Supreme Lodge half in two, and will make this session the cheapest ever held with so many representatives.

A resolution was passed requiring reports from the officers as to supplies furnished, and declaring that in the future such purchases must be made by competitive bids.

An inquiry was also made as to the present condition of the claim held by the Supreme Lodge against the City National Bank of Port Worth, Texas.

A resolution to abolish the supreme tribunal on the score of its cost was defeated.

An attempt will be made to reduce the number of members of the Supreme Lodge to 100, and a warm fight is expected over it.

The session this afternoon was the report of the Finance Committee. The committee went at the salaries with an axe and cut everything in sight. The committee recommended that the salary of the supreme representative be reduced from \$5 per day and 5 cents a mile each way to \$3 a day and 3 cents a mile actually traveled. The report as presented, is as follows: Salary of Supreme Chancellor, two years, \$6,000; salary of clerical force, two years, \$1,800; office rent at actual cost, not to exceed two years, \$800; postage, telephone, telegraph and stationery, expressage, removal of furniture from Hastings, Mich., all at actual cost and not to exceed (two years) \$1,000; salary Supreme Kofrans, two years, \$1,200; office rent at actual cost, not to exceed two years, \$200; interest on mortgages, \$1,350; Supreme Chancellor's jewel, \$50. Total, \$33,500.

This report has precipitated a fight that has almost become personal between some of the members. The Supreme Lodge has adopted a resolution of an insurance feature and votes sufficient to adopt the resolution creating it have been received.

CAPTAIN CLARK.

The Oregon's Commander Arrives
at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Captain Clark of the battleship Oregon was carried through this city to-day on his way to New York, where he will be placed in the naval hospital to be treated for dysentery.

Twice when the Captain was recognized by crowds which quickly collected. In the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad, the prompt reception was tendered the hero of the 15,000 mile voyage "around the Horn," to which he, unfortunately, was too weak to respond. Shortly after the St. Louis was docked at Cramps' to-day, Captain Clark was carried on a stretcher from the vessel to a carriage. He was rapidly driven through the city to the Broad street station. Again he was placed on a litter and carried aboard a sleeper attached to the noon train for New York.

League of Press Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the International League of Press Clubs of the United States and Canada was held here to-day. Steps were taken toward making provision for building a home for journalists and other important matters were considered. A special committee was appointed by F. D. Madeira of the Associated Press of Baltimore as Chairman, to make all the arrangements for the annual convention of the league at Baltimore in February next. The next meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in Omaha in October next, during the week the President of the United States is to attend the exposition.

Employing Electrotypers.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—The National Association of Employing Electrotypers, in annual convention to-day adopted a uniform scale which will be put into effect as soon as possible. The scale is not made public, but each line of work will have a separate and uniform price throughout the country. The old officers were re-elected.

The War Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury Department is now sending out bonds to subscribers to the amount of \$2,500,000 daily. The aggregate so far delivered is \$58,833,320. The average number of war stamps issued during July was 22,775,327 daily.

THE HAWAIIAN
COMMISSIONERS.Messrs. Cullom, Morgan and Hitt
Arrive at Honolulu.Will Grant Hearings to All Having Reason-
able Claims.Expect to Make No New Laws or
to Create Any Radical Change
in the Islands—Their Duties Ad-
visory, and Their Work Will
be Confined to That Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The steamship Moana arrived here to-day from Australia ports, via Honolulu. An Associated Press correspondent writes from Honolulu, under date of August 18th, as follows:

The Congressional members of the commission to report a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii arrived August 17th, on the Mariposa. The three Commissioners met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive Building by appointment. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the Senators and the Representative earlier in the day.

To-day the commission met at the home of Justice Frear, there to qualify as members by taking an oath. As soon as the members were regularly listed the commission proceeded to elect a Secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Cullom is Chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms have been brought from Washington.

As soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear were finished the four other members of the commission adjourned to the hall of the House, the old throne room in the Executive Building, and there held the opening business session.

Next week the commission will visit the island of Hawaii. They will be on the big island six or seven days. The commission will later make trips to Maui and Kauai and may also see Molokai.

Senator Cullom said that the sessions of the commission would be private, excepting when there were hearings. When individuals or delegations wish to present views or open up discussions, either in person, by spokesmen, or by attorney, the hall will be open to all. The Senator gave the impression that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims.

The work of the commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors. It is likely, according to Senator Cullom, that there will be prepared by the commission one organic act corresponding to the Constitution of a State, describing the territory, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many Congressional laws, bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

Senator Morgan, in an interview, said: "As to the scope of the commission's work, that is rather a leading question, but I can answer it by referring you to the Newlands resolution. We shall keep within the bounds laid down in that resolution, and mark you, we are not going to make any new laws for you or institute any radical changes. Our duties are largely, if not wholly, advisory, and we shall confine our work as much as possible to that line."

Speaking of the work of the last Legislature, the Senator said, referring especially to the Loan Act: "It does not follow that such a law would fail through. The United States has assumed \$4,000,000 of your debt, but that is no reason why you are stopped from incurring any more. We have allowed all the Territories to pass laws authorizing the issuing of bonds for internal improvements, subject, of course, to Congressional supervision, and I know of no reason why Hawaii should be excluded from doing so. The United States having assumed the bulk of your debt you should be in better financial

condition than most of the Territories, and you understand that hereafter any laws you pass will be subject to the approval of Congress."

The steamer Lakme arrived to-day, bringing Langfitt's Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of United States Volunteers.

There is soon to be telegraphic communication between the islands of this group. Cables connecting the islands with one another are to be laid almost immediately.

One of the first duties of the engineer corps that is here now—the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, will be the construction of this inter-island cable system.

The fact that the Government intends to proceed at once with this work is pretty conclusive that the franchise for a cable from the coast to Honolulu will not be delayed.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

F. A. Falkenberg of Denver Re-
elected Head Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Woodmen of the World, who have been elected Head Consul, R. Fahy of San Francisco was elected Head Adviser, and Frank B. Bertschy of Denver was re-elected Head Auditor.

For the office of Head Banker there was a very close contest between John K. Shireman of Pueblo, Col., the incumbent, and C. V. Cooper of Portland, Or. Cooper received 300 votes and Shireman 250. After a recount Cooper was declared elected.

For the Board of Head Managers, A. D. Stillman of Pendleton, Or.; J. C. Latshaw of Pueblo, Col., and I. D. Book of Oakland, Cal., were elected. Head Executive, D. S. Erwin, California; Head Watchman, N. O. Baldwin, Washington; Head Sentry, William M. Elliott, Salt Lake, Utah.

Santa Clara Democrats.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 25.—The Democratic County Central Committee met to-day and issued a call for a County Convention to be held in this city on Friday, September 2d. Delegates upon the basis of one for every twenty-five votes cast for Bryan will be named by the committee on next Monday. A delegation from the Silver Republicans, Populists and Good Government Club appeared and asked that a joint convention be held. The matter was ordered referred to the convention, the committee having no power to act.

AMERICAN BANKERS'
ASSOCIATION.The Convention at Denver Comes
to a Close.George H. Russell of Detroit Elected Presi-
dent for Ensuing Term.The Retiring Presiding Officer,
Joseph C. Hendrix, Presented
With a Silver Punch Bowl by
the Members of the Association.

DENVER, Aug. 25.—The closing session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association opened with a full attendance, the election of officers being the program.

William L. Royall of Richmond, Va., read a paper on "The Need of Banking Facilities in Rural Districts."

W. S. Wood of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., commended the ideas advanced in Mr. Royall's address from first to last. He declared that the West had seen enough of currency issued by national banks. The banking business, he asserted, was highly developed all over the country. In the East large commerce had led to the establishment of banks of large capital, while in the West smaller commerce had been satisfied with smaller banks. In the West banks were plentiful. Competition had been so excessive that the banking business is not profitable, and in many cases not safe. He advocated the branch system as the remedy for the trouble.

Mr. Royall's assertion that country districts lack banking facilities, especially in the West. He quoted figures to show the amount of money in the hands of country banks in Kansas. John P. Branch, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., disagreed with all suggestions. He favored perfecting country banks to issue currency on the same terms as city banks.

George A. Reynolds, cashier of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, told in a paper on "Uniform Laws for Holidays, as Well as Days of Grace."

John W. Faxon, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., followed in a paper on "Banking as It Relates to Industrial Developments."

W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., followed in an address on "The Country Banker."

The Nominating Committee then made its report, which was adopted. The officers elected are as follows:

President, George H. Russell, President of the State Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.; First Vice President, Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; One Vice President for each State, including the following: Arizona, H. E. Tenney; California, F. C. Howes; Colorado, J. E. Hayes; Idaho, H. N. Coffin; Montana, E. B. Weirick; Oregon, C. H. Canfield; Utah, L. S. Hills; Wyoming, G. H. Gobie; Hawaii, S. M. Delmon.

Members of the Executive Council for three years: Charles R. Hanna, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Homer V. McCoy, Peoria, Ill.; S. R. Shoemaker, Huntington, Pa.; R. McCurdy, Youngstown, O.; A. P. Woolridge, Austin, Tex.; Beckinridge Jones, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Mitchell, Denver; J. G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.; N. L. Burge, Boston; Bradford Rhodes, New York.

The officers elected were then duly installed.

The retiring President, Joseph C. Hendrix, was presented with a silver punch bowl by the members of the association.

The convention adjourned sine die. At the meeting of the Executive Council, held after the adjournment of the regular meeting of the association, Alvar W. Trowbridge of New York was re-elected Chairman of the council, James R. Branch of Virginia Secretary and G. M. Reynolds of Chicago Treasurer.

The question of choosing a city for the next annual convention was deferred until the spring meeting of the council, which meeting will occur in New York.

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SPANISH NAVAL
PRISONERS.Seems Likely We Will Long Have
Them on Our Hands.May Be Left Paupers Dependent on the
Charity of United States.Spain's Reluctance to Look After
the Welfare of Her Common
Seamen Captured at Santiago
May Lead to the Officers' Parole
Being Revoked.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A "Tribune" Washington special says:

The President's magnanimous offer to Spain, made through the good offices of the British Ambassador at Madrid in the first week of August, just after the initiation of peace negotiations, to release all of the Spanish naval prisoners on parole for prompt repatriation, which was declined by Premier Sagasta, has had the indirect result of alienating most of the ordinary prisoners, as well as many of the officers, from their mother country. The Navy Department may eventually be compelled to abandon the comparatively luxurious treatment it has accorded these men and to put them to work. There are 1,000 prisoners at Seaside Island, in the Kittery (Maine) Navy Yard, including nearly all the ordinary seamen and petty officers who were saved when Cervera's fleet was annihilated. At the naval hospital, near Norfolk, Va., the seriously wounded, 200 in number, have been under treatment and most of them are now convalescent. The principal officers, numbering fifty-three, have been quartered in Annapolis in buildings which will be needed in a few weeks for the Naval Academy.

The men at Norfolk are a great burden upon the naval medical authorities, but the Navy Department is principally concerned about the large force of men at Seaside Island. They are quartered in comfortable, but temporary, wooden structures, which do very well for summer, but the occupation of which will cause great suffering soon on account of the approaching cold weather, to which the Spaniards are wholly unaccustomed. Some of the Spanish officers have written home that they hope the war will last another year in order that they may continue to enjoy the treatment they have been receiving, but others, notably Captain Concas, who has been in this country longer than any of his colleagues, have recently caused considerable pressure from various sources, chiefly political, to be brought to bear upon the Navy Department to consent to the return of the officers to Spain.

Naval officials make no concealment of their anxiety to get rid of Captain Concas and all the other officers at Annapolis and Norfolk, who are now on parole, but there is no intention to release the officers until Spain makes some provision for the ordinary seamen. Spain's reply to the President's original offer to surrender all the prisoners on parole was as follows:

"Owing to the existence of a Spanish law to the effect that any Spanish sailor or accepting a parole in order to procure his release is liable to punishment, the Government is unable to act upon the suggestion of the United States to remove the prisoners captured by the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet to Spain."

It is the impression in the Navy Department, as Spain is so much more particular about prohibiting ordinary seamen from accepting parole than she is in the case of the superior officers, that some ulterior motive must be at the bottom of the matter, and that possibly, if her officers were returned home, the Spanish Government would take no further interest in the sailors, but leave them to their fate upon the charity of the United States. It is certain, therefore, that the officers will remain under restraint as long as the men are confined, and if Spain continues to be indifferent, it is possible that some of the luxuries will be taken from the officers and that they will be made to feel, in a measure, that they are, in fact, prisoners of war.

MRS. BOTKIN.

Requisition Papers Sent Out by
Attorney General.

DOVER (Del.), Aug. 25.—Attorney General White to-night sent to San Francisco requisition papers for Mrs. Botkin, who is under arrest there, charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane by means of candy sent through the mail.

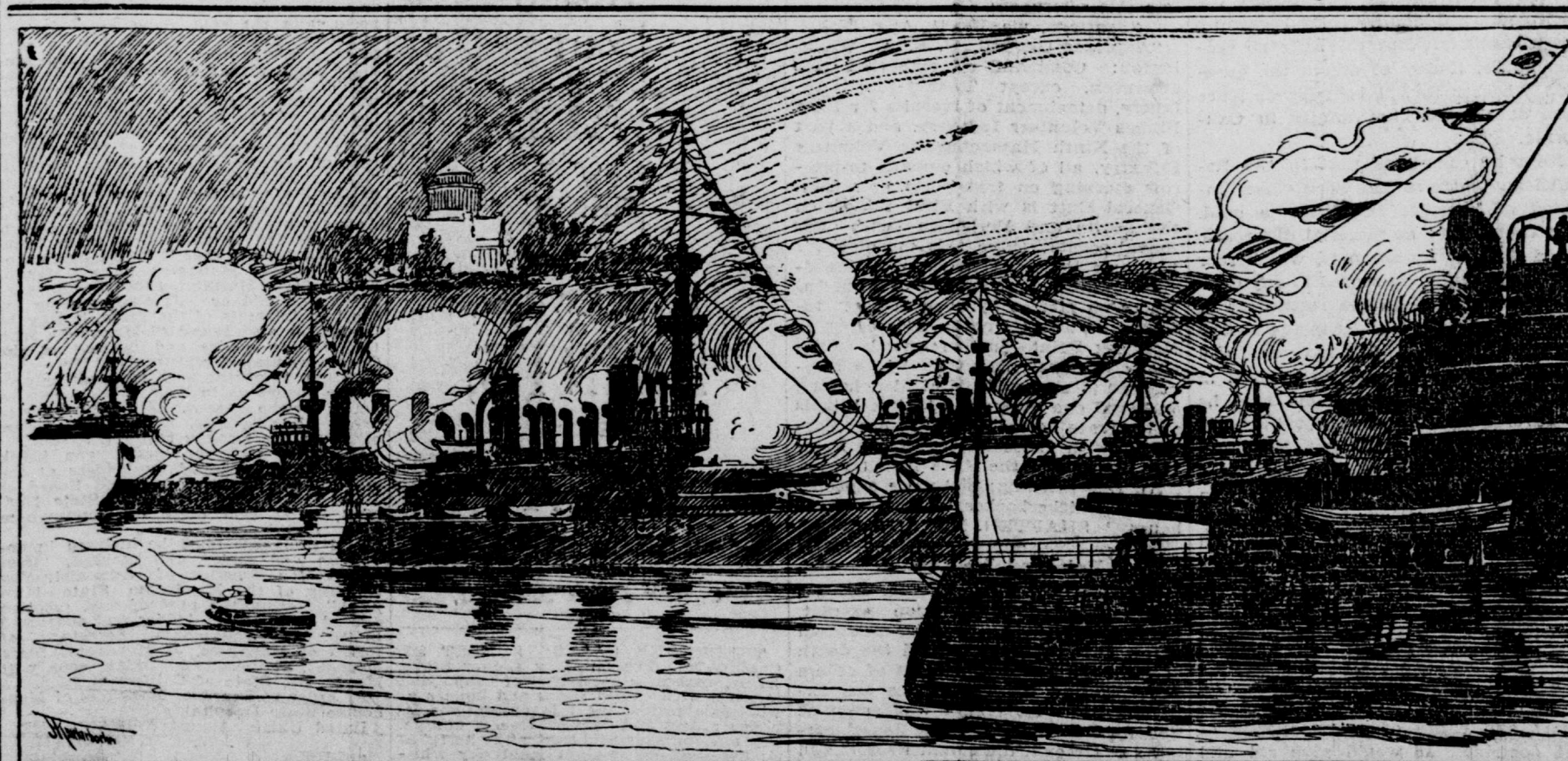
The affidavit to secure the papers was sworn to by ex-Congressman Pennington, the father of the two poisoned women, and the papers charge Mrs. Botkin with murder in the first degree.

Before leaving here for Georgetown to-night, Attorney General White said: "We have the murder, and we have evidence that no defense can shatter. The only thing we fear is Mrs. Botkin's self-destruction."

Mr. White added that the writing on the paper of the candy package and that in the anonymous letters sent to Mrs. Dunning have been positively identified by Mrs. Dunning as similar to the handwriting of Mrs. Botkin. It is stated here that Detective Witsell and a woman Police Matron will go West to bring Mrs. Botkin here, and that California witnesses will not be summoned to Delaware until the trial is called, but their affidavits will be taken at San Francisco. The trial will probably be called in October.

Believed That Both Perished.

RIVERSIDE, Aug. 25.—George Engelke and Peter Edmiston, two River-side men who left here over a year ago to prospect in the Colorado Desert, have never returned, neither have they been heard from by any of their friends. The men went from here to San Diego, and from there they started on their perilous trip. The belief is general that both men have perished.



ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S VICTORIOUS FLEET FIRING A SALUTE AT GRANT'S TOMB.

New York gave a royal welcome to the victorious squadron of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. When the armored cruiser New York, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral Schley, the formidable battleships Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana and Texas began their parade through New York bay and up the North river, they were surrounded by a monster fleet of excursion boats and tugs profusely decorated with Old Glory. The battle scarred ships were also decked with bunting, and as they steamed slowly along they were greeted by the booming of cannons from the pleasure yachts and the shrill shrieks of the whistles of the excursion fleet.

Proceeding up the North river, the New York, floating Rear Admiral Sampson's flag, was in the lead. Then came the mammoth cruiser Brooklyn, with Rear Admiral Schley's new flag floating proudly at her fore truck, and, following the Brooklyn in the order named, were the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Iowa, the Indiana and the Texas.

When the fleet of cruisers and battleships reached Grant's tomb, the guns that spoke at Santiago were again heard in a grand national salute of 21 guns.