

BRIEF WAR NOTES

CONDENSED SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Doings

Wednesday, June 15.

Fourteen cases of measles are reported in the First regiment, Neb. V. L., at San Francisco.

The marines at Guantanamo are having hard fighting holding the position pending the arrival of the expected army of invasion under General Shafter.

Proposals to exchange Spanish prisoners for Lieutenant Hobson and his men have been made to Blanco and will soon be completed. Blanco has given no definite answer, alleging that he has received no instructions from the Madrid government on the subject.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has joined Admiral Sampson's squadron and it is believed that Sampson intends to force the harbor with the aid of the cruiser and torpedo boats. He is only awaiting the arrival of the troops, as no decisive movement can be effected until they arrive.

Substantial recognition of the men who went with Hobson into the jaws of death has been made. Secretary Long has directed Sampson to promote them. Each man has been advanced in grade and salary, and will be presented with medals. Lieutenant Hobson's reward will come later through congress.

The presence of Admiral Cervera at Santiago has been made absolutely sure by personal observations of Lieutenant Victor Blue of the gunboat Svanhoe, who landed and with guides proceeded to the hills overlooking Santiago harbor. He distinctly and definitely located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. He returned safely to the fleet and reported to Sampson.

A grim touch of realism was added to the warlike scene at Guantanamo when the flags on land and on the warships were placed at half mast at noon Monday and gallant Sergeant Major Goode of the marines was buried on the hillside scarcely twenty paces from the spot where he fell Sunday night. The burial service was impressive, as the men felt that their situation was desperate and openly said they expected to be gradually slaughtered until the arrival of the troops.

Thursday, June 16.

Secretary Alger has denied that the government was considering a third rail, as was reported.

Wm. J. Bryan, while addressing a crowd of 4,000 people at Winfield, Kan., at the southern Kansas Chautauqua, received a dispatch to be at Lincoln next Monday without fail, as his regiment would be mustered into service.

The Berlin papers say German fleet at Manila is for the purpose of watching German interests, and to guarantee that, if the Philippines are lost to Spain, they will not come into the possession of any single power interested in the east.

The second expedition to the relief of Admiral Dewey at Manila, consisting of the transports Senator, Colon, Reina and Zealandia, under command of General Greene, left San Francisco yesterday. The First Nebraska, consisting of 1,623 men and officers, are on board the Senator. Roy Harry Porter, one of the Nebraska volunteers is dying of pneumonia in the city hospital at San Francisco.

Word comes from Sampson that the Cuban general, Rabi, has occupied Acerraderos, only eight miles from Santiago. Rabi made a complete circuit of Santiago and coming up to the south of it occupied the town. This is looked upon as a fine military stroke. For Acerraderos is the port where iron wharves will afford facilities for unloading the heavy artillery carried by General Shafter's landing expedition. The news also indicated that the Spanish garrison at Santiago has practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlying towns. Admiral Sampson also states that General Garcia is operating with the American forces.

The United States marines under Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas Tuesday and completely routed the enemy. The force of marines was under Captain Elliott, and the cooperation of the Cubans under Colonel Labor, The combined forces raised a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity, and killed about forty Spaniards. One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded. It is impossible to estimate the number of Spanish engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400.

Friday, June 17.

The department is hourly expecting to hear from General Shafter and his army of invasion.

The men at Camp Thomas are being equipped under rush orders. The prospects are they are to go south soon.

Supplies to equip the Third Nebraska regiment are being sent to Fort Omaha, and the work of mustering in and equipping that regiment promises to break all previous records in regard to time.

There is slight prospect of an early exchange of Hobson and his men, as the government at Madrid has not yet given Blanco authority to exchange prisoners.

After having looked over the men under him, General Miles says the regulars are the finest body of men anywhere, and that the volunteers contained the material to make good fighting soldiers.

The United States cruiser Vesuvius evidently began a new era in war when it made home of the Santiago harbor fortifications Monday with three of its giant shells. Army and navy men are talking about it as reverently as if it were supernatural.

One Spanish soldier voluntarily surrendered to Lieutenant Huntington's marines. He said he was sick of being a Spanish soldier. He said more Spaniards would surrender, but for fear the Americans would massacre them.

Admiral Sampson's fleet again bombarded the batteries at Santiago harbor entrance and the work of destruction was fearful. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith by the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which fired three charges of 250 pounds each. The fire from the ships was so true that it is believed all the defenses except Morro castle were rendered useless. It escaped because it is the prison of Lieutenant Hobson and his men.

Saturday, June 18.

Spanish warships are said to have been sighted off Havana harbor. While it is doubted they are there, the rumor causes concern for the transports.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader at Manila, has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to assemble at Cavite and inviting the Americans to be present at the ceremony of a declaration of independence.

Secretary Long announced at the opening of the cabinet meeting yesterday that there had been no important official dispatches and that there would probably be no decisive news from Santiago before today or tomorrow.

Private John G. Maher, secretary to Colonel Bills of the Second Nebraska, was yesterday tried for alleged insubordination. The facts of the case involved the right of an enlisted man to the use of his own private property. Maher has a typewriter of his own. He was ordered by captain Duprey, adjutant to General Grant, to copy certain orders on his own machine. He declined, stating that the machine was his personal property, but that if government would furnish a machine he would take the order. He was arrested and the trial yesterday brought out the facts as stated. Maher is a member of Governor Holcomb's staff and a prominent man at home. His case will be referred to Washington for action.

Sunday, June 19.

Recruits to fill up the companies of the regiments now at Chickamauga and elsewhere to 150 enlisted men are arriving in lots of 500 to 600 each day.

The Spanish forces at Caimanera are in desperate straits, and are subsisting on half rations, and the supply on hand will hardly last until the first of the month.

Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn has secured the Valencia, a boat belonging to the Pacific Whaling Co., to be used as a transport for the Philippine expedition. It will accommodate 600 men.

The citizens of Honolulu gave the American troops who arrived there on June 1, a right royal welcome. President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. The men were allowed to go ashore and were shown every courtesy possible by the Hawaiians.

A sensational story comes from Honolulu to the effect that a Spanish spy, who had enlisted in the army, made an attempt to blow up the troop transport City of Pekin while in harbor at that point. It is said he was put in chains and would be strung up at the yard arm as soon as the ship left Honolulu.

The past week's campaign in eastern Cuba has resulted in the practical demolition of the outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba in anticipation of the arrival of the troops, the occupation of the fine harbor at Guantanamo and the capture of a Spanish scout with an official communication to the commanding general at Santiago which tells of the desperate condition of the Spanish forces.

The insurgent forces at Guantanamo, which are co-operating with Lieutenant Huntington's marines, and which have been armed and equipped by Captain McAlla of the Marblehead, not only prove to be daring scouts, but turn out to be brave fighters and good shots with the Lee-Netford rifles. Our own men are warm in their praise and look for unexpectedly strong co-operation upon the part of the Cuban army.

President McKinley, Secretaries Alger and Long, General Miles and others held a war council in Washington yesterday, and carefully went over the details of the campaign. It was decided to adhere to original plans of campaign for the conduct of the war against Spain, which means an expedition against Porto Rico, after the fall of Santiago, and a concentration of forces on Havana after the rainy season.

Monday, June 20.

The cruiser Columbia has left the Brooklyn navy yard and put to sea.

The government has decided to impress vessels into service to carry troops to Manila.

The Monardock is expected to be ready for sea by the middle of the present week. She will be accompanied by the consort Nero.

The commissary branch of the war department will make arrangements to supply the troops to the Philippines with fresh beef and vegetables.

Postmaster-General Emory Smith has issued an order providing for the forwarding to the Philippines mail directed to the soldiers who are to occupy the islands.

Colonel Bills of the Second Nebraska has returned to Chickamauga from Kentucky with as beautiful a specimen of the equine race as one would care to see. The animal is a coal black high bred saddle horse. The price paid is said to be a big one.

It was said this morning that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, and that it consisted of twenty ships all told, two or three of which had troops aboard. Its destination is not known.

Major-General Merritt late last night announced his selection of the troops which will comprise the third expedition to Manila. He has selected a force of 3,800. The expedition will sail on June 25 if possible. General Merritt and staff will accompany the expedition on the City of Pagan. Ammunition sufficient to last for an extended time, snuffing guns, mountain guns and everything necessary to field service, and four siege guns of 5 and 7 inch calibre will be taken.

The British steamer Yuen Sang, which arrived at Hong Kong from Manila, reports that on leaving Manila she sighted a number of vessels, on the morning of June 15, supposed to be the American transports.

A Washington special says it is probable the Second Nebraska regiment, now stationed at Chickamauga, will be sent to Porto Rico. The war department is exerting every effort to secure 20,000 troops for the occupation of that island.

The inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. They are convinced of the ultimate triumph of American arms, and having no faith in the Spanish soldiery, will seek safety in the mountains. Caimanera lies four miles from Guantanamo bay from Camp McAlla.

Several attempts were made last Saturday by Admiral Sampson to find a landing place for the United States troops. Reconnoitering parties found that the shore for fifteen miles is lined with Spaniards. While this will not prevent a landing at a point near Santiago, it will perhaps entail considerable delay, as the surrounding country must be thoroughly shelled and cleared before the troops can land in safety.

A note sent by the State Journal correspondent back by the pilot boat under date of June 15, says: "Accompanied by loaded tugs, cheered by enthusiastic thousands, and the shrill shrieks of the harbor craft, the Senator pulled out into the bay, between noon and 1 o'clock. There we rounded out, waiting the next move of our consorts. The General McDowell, loaded with army officers, brought out the mail, and took the last batch from the Senator. Whistles blew all over San Francisco. Every craft in the harbor made some demonstration. Several boats were chartered and loaded with people anxious to bid the boys good-bye. The outburst lasted for an hour. We went out the bay, China leading, Zealandia, Senator and Colon following. By 3 o'clock we had cleared the bay and the pilot are now being taken off. Two of the boys are already seasick."

Tuesday, June 21.

Madrid papers put on a bold front and declare that peace is far distant.

The war department has received a dispatch stating that the Cadiz fleet has returned to a Spanish port.

The Red Cross society steamer State of Texas, with Miss Clara Barton on board, sailed from Key West yesterday.

A bill to provide for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States has been introduced in the senate.

A bill has been introduced in congress to grant a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of Captain Gridley, who commanded the Olympia in the battle of Manila bay.

A special dispatch from Belgrade, Serbia, says ex-Queen Natalie is organizing an expedition to the seat of war between Spain and the United States in order to nurse both Americans and Spaniards.

The government now has vessels plenty to transport the troops to the Philippines. Major-General Merritt will probably sail on the cruiser Philadelphia which has been ordered to sail to Manila July 1.

A Washington dispatch says it is regarded as probable that Col. Bryan and the regiment under his command will be assigned to the army corps commanded by Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. War department officials were reticent about the matter when questioned but there is excellent authority that the assignment will be made.

The administration has decided that Hobson's reward for his daring act will be his transfer from the construction to the line staff and be given the rank of lieutenant commander. Captain-General Blanco refuses to exchange his prisoners and has served notice that hereafter he will fire on a flag of truce or any other boat that comes within the six-mile limit.

General Shafter's invading army has arrived off Santiago harbor and are waiting a chance to land. The Cubans are extremely active and a cordon has been drawn around Santiago. General Garcia, with 4,000 trained insurgents, coming by forced marches from Banes on the north coast is near Santiago. Garcia and his staff held a council with Sampson on board the flagship. He left 3,000 men at Holguin to prevent Spanish from reinforcing Santiago. Garcia says the war on the island is nearly over.

At Camp Alger yesterday the First brigade, First division marched down to the river to bathe. Each regiment marched in fighting order with its baggage train under heavy guard as the New York cavalry have been ordered to intercept and capture the wagons if possible. They will return to camp tomorrow. An order has been issued prohibiting the introduction of alcoholic drinks into camp. Two deaths have been reported today, one from the Thirty-third Michigan and the other from the Fourth Missouri.

General Aguinaldo desires that the Philippine islands become an American colony. He declares that if any other country than the United States wishes to secure control of the Philippine that country will have to fight for it.

The insurgents, under Aguinaldo, now have 10,500 rifles and eight field pieces. A hasty attempt was made last week to poison General Aguinaldo. He was taken suddenly and violently ill, after partaking of a meal and the symptoms were such as clearly indicated that poison had been mixed with his food. He was ill two days.

Frank S. Burr, Wm. C. Valentine and William Oury, of the Nebraska volunteers, have been selected to be second lieutenants in the regular army. They are among the 195 selected to fill vacancies caused by act of congress adopting the three battalion organization for the infantry arm of the service.

A conspicuous object in Manila bay is a small vessel of 100 tons burden presented to Insurgent Chief Aguinaldo by a rich native. It flies the flag of the Philippine republic—three triangles of red, white and blue on a white ground. The native proclamation of independence is to be signed today.

WILL NOT GIVE HIM UP

A FLAT REFUSAL TO EXCHANGE HOBSON.

Word From Commodore Watson in Washington—Captain General Blanco Will Not Respect a Flag of Truce Within Six Miles of Shore.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following was received to-day from Commodore Watson:

"Captain general states Spanish government refuses to exchange prisoners."

Hobson and his men are the prisoners in question.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 2.—General Blanco sent a letter by a gunboat bearing a flag of truce to the captain of an American warship off Havana on the morning of June 16, informing him he would not negotiate for the exchange of Hobson, and warned the American boats under a flag of truce not to come nearer than six miles to shore. If they did it would be at their peril in future. Inasmuch as our ships had been lying within four miles without a truce flag, this warning was not paid much consideration.

Blanco seems to have determined to be defiant in the Hobson matter, and the indications are that all business will have to be transacted through Madrid if anything is to be done. The same captain went within a mile of Havana harbor June 14 on a gunboat under a flag of truce and was met by a Spanish launch which received his letter to Blanco. A colonel on Blanco's staff who was on board said he had no authority to speak and the launch put back. In an hour or two the launch returned with word that Blanco had not heard from his home government, and therefore could do nothing at present. Two days later a gunboat came out bearing a flag of truce and was met by a United States gunboat, to which she gave a letter from Blanco. The gunboat then put back to harbor as if afraid of being fired on. The letter, in substance, contained the information given above. It is now in the hands of the naval authorities here and will be forwarded to Washington.

REBELS CAN NOT TAKE MANILA

Dewey Refuses Permission and Aguinaldo Lacks Field Guns.

MANILA, June 17, via Hong Kong, June 21.—The situation here is unchanged. The insurgents are unable to take Manila, owing to their lack of field guns. They could not take it even if Admiral Dewey permitted, which he will not.

The report that the United States transports from San Francisco had been sighted is not correct. They are expected to-day. All the foreigners are leaving in neutral ships.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A cable to-day to the Chicago Record from John T. McCutcheon, a staff correspondent with Dewey's fleet, reads as follows: "Hong Kong, June 20.—General Filipino officially proclaimed a provisional government in Old Cavite June 12. There were great ceremonies and a declaration of independence was read, renouncing Spanish authority. General Aguinaldo was elected president and Daniel Prando vice president. The insurgent's government will not oppose an American protectorate or occupation."

The rebels have captured the Spanish governor and the garrison of 300 men at Bulacan. The governor and garrison at Pampanga are surrounded and the governor and the garrison of 450 men have been captured at Batangas. June 9 the family of Governor General Augusti fled to the interior for safety.

The Spaniards in Manila are reported as having shot thirty carbiners for attempting to desert to the rebels. Aguinaldo sent an ultimatum to the governor that if more were executed he would retaliate on Spanish prisoners.

The Baltimore sailed to-day to meet the Charleston and troop ships.

The French warship Pascal arrived June 15. The warship Kaiser is expected daily.

SET FIRE TO POWDER WORKS.

A Badly Burned Man, Believed to Be a Foreign Agent, Captured Near the Mills.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The finishing department of the King Powder Company, located at King's Mills in Warren county, was destroyed last night in a manner leading to the belief that it was the work of enemies of the government. The building in which was stored a quantity of smokeless powder, had evidently been fired by two men near midnight. One of them was badly burned and had been apparently dragged away from the burning building by his companion, who ran away in the direction of South Lebanon.

Spain Has Spies in Camp.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Merritt over the report that leaked out to the effect that one of the most noted and daring of Spanish spies had been captured in camp. It was reported that the man had enlisted in one of the regular regiments of infantry.

Another Offense to Spain.

MADRID, June 21.—The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervera and General Pando messages saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieutenant Hobson and his men has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military honor of the Spaniards, who, on their part, despise all threats. Such messages, it is declared, render the future exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

FOR A BILLION DOLLAR NAVY.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon on the Expansion of the Nation.

NEW YORK, June 21.—"Necessity for the construction of a mighty navy for this nation" was the subject selected by the Rev. Thomas Dixon in the grand opera house last night. He said in part:

"It is now the immediate duty of the United States to begin the building of the mightiest navy in the world at an expenditure of not less than \$1,000,000,000. It is the only guarantee of peace. There are great unsettled issues in this world that cannot be settled except by the way of force and life and death. Because we were not prepared for war Spain dared to fight. Now we are spending more than \$1,000,000 a day to carry on a war, the end of which we do not yet see. In less than four years the billion will have been spent and nothing to show for it. If we had spent the money in building such a navy we would still have the money in our country and virtually the lives of our men. Such a policy is in the end the most economical that we can adopt. The only defense is the power to strike to kill the power of aggression. Diplomacy must have something besides 'wind' to back it up. Efficient diplomacy must be prepared to speak with lips of steel when it gets through with words of mouth."

"We have a Monroe doctrine, which is a dangerous policy unless we have adequate means to enforce it. We must have a navy to hold our new territory, and hold it we must. We can't give it back to Spain without a complete substitution of our policy. It would be contrary to every principle for which you have fought. It is our destiny to keep it, and we must be prepared to live our destiny."

"A nation that can forget its Deweys, a nation that could sit down and not build ships when it has such men to command, ought to die."

HAWAII AND THE WAR.

Interesting Correspondence Regarding Her Failure to Observe Neutrality.

HONOLULU, June 9.—Following is the full text of the correspondence between the Spanish vice consul at this port and the Hawaiian government, relating to the entertainment of American troops at this port:

HONOLULU, June 7.—H. E. Cooper, minister of foreign affairs, Sir:—In my capacity as vice consul for Spain, I have the honor to-day to enter formal protest with the Hawaiian government against the constant violations of neutrality in this harbor while actual war exists between Spain and the United States of America. Requesting you to acknowledge receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, sir,

"H. RENJES,
"Vice Consul for Spain."

The reply of the government, which is now in Mr. Renjes' hands, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Honolulu, June 7, 1898.—Sir:—In reply to your note of the 1st inst., I have the honor to say that, owing to the intimate relations now existing between this country and the United States, this government has not proclaimed a proclamation of neutrality having reference to the present conflict between the United States and Spain; but, on the contrary, has tendered to the United States privileges and assistance, for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HENRY E. COOPER,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs.
"To H. Renjes, Esq., vice consul for Spain, Honolulu, H. I."

TO BURN THEIR OWN TOWN.

Caimanera's People Will Leave Nothing for the Invaders.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—Cuban scouts report that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills.

Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McAlla under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Starving and famine stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the hills to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leaves the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made.

Killed by Lightning.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 21.—When about to go bathing at Pablo beach last evening, James T. Gatewood, private stenographer to General Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Morton Albaugh Chairman.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 21.—The Republican central committee organized as follows: Chairman, Morton Albaugh, Kingman; secretary, F. L. Brown, Anderson; executive committee, Cyrus Leland, Doniphan; D. W. Mulvane, Shawnee; T. T. Kelly, Miami; J. S. Gilmore, Wilson; F. J. Funk, Marion; D. A. Valentine, Clay; D. J. Hanna, Graham; E. W. Wellington, Ellsworth; J. M. Simpson, McPherson. In the formation of the executive committee, each nominee of the state ticket named a member.

DEATH AT A LAUNCHING.

Displacement of Water by Descent of Ship Immersed Hundreds.

LONDON, June 21.—During the launching of the new first class battle ship Albion of 12,950 tons at Blackwell today by the Duchess of York, a ceremony, at which the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay and Lieutenant Lowell, the United States naval attaché, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard and immersing hundreds of people.

It is estimated that fifty persons were drowned. The bodies of twenty-seven men, women and children have been recovered.

The Duchess of York and Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests did not see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were called for the successful launching. The cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the outburst of hurrahs and the steamer whistles.

Another report says the warship sank but this is not credited.

The Albion is first a class steel battleship of 12,950 tons, 300 feet long, seventy-four feet broad and drawing twenty-five feet five inches of water. She is to have 13,500 indicated horse power, has two propellers and will cost about \$4,000,000. The new battleship has eight inches of Harveyized steel on her sides, six inches on her bulkheads and from twelve to fifteen inches on her gun portions. Her armored deck is from two to three inches in thickness, her estimated speed is nearly nineteen knots; she is to carry 1,850 tons of coal, her crew is to number 700 men, and her armament is to consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firing guns and eighteen smaller quick firing guns, with five torpedo tubes.

Blackwall, where the launching took place, is a suburb, three and one-half miles east of London, on the Thames. The Albion is building in a private yard.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Merrimac Does Not Block the Channel—Hobson Removed From Morro Castle.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—Rear Admiral Sampson authorizes the publication of the following information obtained from reconnoissances and from the Cubans:

"Matters are quiet at Guantanamo bay. The Spanish are transporting artillery to the town of Guantanamo. Saturday a shell from the battleship Oregon destroyed a railway car and set a warehouse on fire. A spy asserts that the Spanish gunboat Sandoval has been filled with straw and will be destroyed if there is any danger of her being captured."

"The Spanish forces at Guantanamo are vainly attempting to reach Santiago, where nothing is known as to the situation at Guantanamo, as the Cubans hold the intervening territory."

"General Garcia's forces are within three days of Santiago. They number 5,000. The same number of Cubans are near Holguin. General Rabi is at Acerraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, with 930 men, all well armed."

"The best information is that the hull of the Merrimac does not block the channel, but lies to the right. Vessels can pass without touching it."

"Lieutenant Hobson and his men are now believed to have been taken up to Santiago."

HAS BLANCO BEEN SHOT?

An Unconfirmed Report That a Cuban Attempted the General's Life.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A sensational report was circulated here last night to the effect that General Blanco had been shot. This story is said to have reached Washington through the Argentine legation, which received it from the City of Mexico. It cannot be confirmed, as state department officials know nothing of it.

According to the report a Cuban volunteer in the Spanish army at Havana, because of alleged disloyalty, was executed by order of Blanco. His brother, who was an employe at Morro castle, through revenge, shot the captain general through the thigh.

A SPANISH SHIP DISABLED.

The Cadiz Fleet Puts Back With One of the Vessels in Tow.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A bit of good news came to-day through the medium of the state department from a reliable authority in Marseilles, France, stating that positive information had been received there that the Cadiz fleet had returned to Cadiz with one of the most formidable of the ships, the Vittoria, disabled and in tow of one of the other ships.

To Carry a Brigade to Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Harvard and Yale, formerly the American liners New York and Paris, will be ready to sail from Newport News, Va., this week with a brigade of troops to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba.

The Rush for Bonds Grows.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The amount of subscriptions received to-day for the new bonds exceeded that of any other day since the law authorizing their issue went into effect. Among the number were several million dollar subscriptions.

A Pension for Mrs. Gridley.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Representative Davenport of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to Harriet V. Gridley, widow of the late Captain Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia in the battle at Manila.