

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Recite Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

In Prison.

Comrade Meade, of Acker Post, St. Paul, Minn., at a late meeting told the following remarkable experience of an officer of our army known to him while a prisoner in Libby prison. He said:

"About a month after the officers captured at the battle of Chancellorsville in September, 1863, had been placed in Libby prison, there arrived at the prison one day a young man, pale and emaciated, who appeared to be in great suffering and evidently near his grave. He chose a place upon the floor among us, and passed his weary days as best he could. It was learned that he had been captured at that battle, belonging to an Indiana regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight, and on the second day, when the enemy were pressing hard against the heroic front of our men, whose ranks had been thinned by the terrific firing of the rebels, the retreat was ordered. This young officer with the remnant of his company were obeying the order, and holding back the increasing force of the enemy, when a cannon shot from the enemy passed between his arm and body. The force of the ball fell him to the ground, breaking his arm and causing the blood to flow from his mouth and nostrils in large quantities. The foe was soon up and beyond his prostrate form. There he lay unaided all night, the stars shining down upon his upturned face and insensible to the groans of the wounded and dying around him. The sun rose the next morning and noon came, and no one appeared to notice him. Late in the afternoon the enemy began to move the wounded on this field to a place for treatment. As the rebels passed him he heard them say not to remove him, as he would soon be out of his pain in another world. Later he called for a drink of water, which was given him, and he revived, and afterwards was taken care of, and it was found that the windage of the ball had bruised the body and broken the arm and internal injury to his gallant officer, but the ball had not touched him. After a month's care he was carried to Libby prison, and became stronger, and was imprisoned in various places, finally escaping from Columbia in January, 1864, and found his way through the woods and swamps of the Carolinas and Tennessee, and reached our army at Knoxville, Tenn.

"That brave officer you have to-night nursed into this post. He is now before me, and his name is Capt. Ebenezer Gordon. His heroic sufferings will always entitle him to be remembered by his comrades."

A Terrible Ordeal.

The following is a Union Colonel's story of the battle at New Hope Church, May 27, 1864: "It was the most severe ordeal which my nervous system has ever undergone. When we began to advance we naturally expected that the artillery would open upon us as soon as we got within range, and that, having swept forward until we were in reach of the fire of musketry, that would begin to open upon us also. I had been through so much of this that I had ceased to fear it, and always relied on the excitement of the occasion carrying me forward, but here we ran for some 200 hundred yards or more, and there was not a cannon shot. Another 100 yards and still no explosion of bombshells or anything of the kind! I now began to feel a little strange. Another 100 yards, and still no sign of life, and my nervousness began to give place to a desire to halt. Another 100 yards, and we were certainly within range of musketry; but still there was not one sign of life in the entrenchments in front of us; nothing to give cause for apprehension, apparently, except the waving of the Confederate flags above the works as a light wind blew. Now over me began to come a mortal feeling of dread, a feeling which I never felt before, and which I can scarcely describe. I would have turned and fled but for the fear of disgrace, which was stronger even than the horror of death. But I knew what was coming, and determined by my example to inspire my men to brave it, no matter how terrible it was. At length we were within scarcely more than 20 yards of the entrenchments, when from all along the line protruded forth, beneath the head logs, scores and hundreds of muskets. I could see them as I gave a quick glance down the whole front, and those immediately before me particularly seemed slightly waving from side to side. There was no mistaking it. I knew that every holder of a musket was picking out his man. This continued for but a few moments, when above all other sounds, distinct and clear, I heard the command given, 'Now, men, fire!' Instantly from along the entire line there seemed, like a lightning flash, to burst forth a sheet of flame and smoke. I was struck, and fell senseless for an instant, but when I recovered myself and turned to look, there seemed to be scarcely seven men of my entire regiment on their feet. Then the fury of the combat arose above every other sight or sound. The whole forest and mountain seemed to be on fire. There is no army in the world that could have stood before it."

Bested Hancock.

After a hard march one stormy day in the fall of 1862, the second corps halted near the Blue Ridge. It was cold and the wind was blowing the snow about in a very uncomfortable way. There were few tents in the corps then and what few houses were

In reach were appropriated as quarters for the night of such generals as were lucky enough to get possession.

A poor little deserted cabin of only one room stood midway between the first (Hancock's) and second (Howard's) divisions of the corps. A captain of the Tammany (42d N. Y.) regiment, belonging to the second division, had pre-empted the shanty for himself and had left his servant to make a shake-down there for him for the night, while he went off a moment to attend to his company. In his absence an officer of Gen. Hancock's staff rode up and ordered the servant out, intending to take possession for the general. The captain, who was afterward killed in the bloody salient at Spotsylvania, was an eccentric character, though a brave and intelligent officer. He was an Irishman with a brogue of extraordinary thickness, and in addition was a terrible stutterer. He returned just as his servant had been expelled, and his fire was aroused. It was dusk and in the shanty quite dark. Gen. Hancock himself rode up, dismounted and entered. The language he heard between the two officers was fiery and explosive, and he instantly took part with an ability which all veterans of the second corps will concede was a gift enjoyed in a high degree by "the Superb." This addition to the dispute in the darkness put the captain beside himself with rage, and he at once turned on the general. But the fearful combination of a Cork brogue, a stammering tongue, and a powerful pair of lungs was too much for the general, who withdrew, taking his staff and leaving Tammany master of the house.

The Irish Brigade at Fair Oaks.

I believe that while it lasted the firing at Fair Oaks was unsurpassed in the campaigns of Virginia. The battery was not actively engaged until the close of the fight, and then one section was sent forward to hold the retreating enemy—but was held in readiness about one mile in the rear of the actual conflict, which was hidden from view by a thick but narrow belt of woods. We could follow the fluctuating fortunes of the day by the way the fire advanced and retired, accompanied by the solid cheers of the men, and the sharp, continuous yell of the enemy. Presently the fire came nearer, and with an increased crash on the other side and a perceptible shaking on ours. In a few minutes stragglers and wounded men began to emerge from the timber. The first brigade of our division was being driven in. Gen. Sumner sent in the next brigade, Howard's, and with this fresh force the fire again resumed its full volume, reaching the climax of this battle.

A nearer approach of the fire, another lull in our direction, and wild yells meant a second repulse, and now we saw General Sumner ride up to the Irish brigade but a bare quarter of a mile to our right front.

We saw his hat go off and his gray locks bared as he evidently made a short speech, probably the only one of the old hero's life. We learned afterwards that he told them they were his last hope; if they failed him all was lost; but said he, "I'll go my stars on you," pointing to his shoulder straps. "I want to see how Irishmen fight, and when you run I'll run too." A hearty cheer greeted his last words, and the brigade moved into the woods with the air of men who are going to stay. A fresh crash showed when they struck the enemy. For a few minutes the firing was deafening, then it began to retire. The yells gave way to continuous cheers; an aid galloped up to order a section of the artillery to follow our advancing line, and the battle of Fair Oaks was won. It was an inspiring opening of a heroic history, and from that day General Sumner swore by the Irish Brigade.—Captain Edward Field, Fourth Artillery.

The Dead of the War.

Reports show that the Northern and Southern armies met in over 2,000 skirmishes and battles. In 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was over 500 men, and in at least ten battles over 10,000 men were reported lost on each side. The appended table shows that the combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces in killed, wounded and missing in the following engagements were: Shiloh, 24,000; Antietam, 28,000; Stone River, 37,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 54,000; Chickamauga, 33,000; McClellan's Peninsula campaign, 50,000; Grant's Peninsula campaign, 180,000; and Sherman's campaign, 125,000.

Official statistics show that of the 3,000,000 men enlisted there were:

Killed in battle, 44,238
Died of wounds, 49,205
Died of disease, 186,216
Died of unknown causes, 24,184

Total, 303,843
This includes only those whose death while in the army has been actually proven. To this number should be added, first, 26,000 men who are known to have died while in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and many others in the same manner whose deaths are to-day unrecorded; second, a fair percentage of the 205,794 men who are put down on the official reports as deserters and missing in action, for those who participated in the war know that men frequently disappeared who it was certain had not deserted, yet could not be otherwise officially accounted for; third, thousands who are buried in private cemeteries all over the North who died while at home on furlough.

The socialists of Leek, Staffordshire, England, have purchased an old quaker meetinghouse and turned it into a labor church. The edifice is two centuries old, and stands in a well-tufted enclosure, surrounded by tall old trees, where open air meetings will be held in summer.

TORNADO'S DEED

Wrecks a Georgia School Building and Injures Occupants.

100 PUPILS KILLED AND INJURED

A Fearful Disaster Visits a School Where a Hundred Boys and Girls are Studying—None Escape Injury.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—A dispatch to the Evening Constitution from Arlington, Ga., says:

A tornado struck this town yesterday and left behind it a trail of death and disaster. The high school building was blown to pieces and from the wreck nearly a hundred dead, dying and injured people have already been taken. Among the dead are:

Ollie Parramore, school girl, Charlie Roberts, school boy, Alice Putnam, school girl, Albert Butler, school boy, Willie M. Murra, school boy, Kenneth Boynton, school boy, Maude Johnson, school girl, Mary Wellons, school girl.

Not a single one in the big building escaped injury.

HAD LITTLE WARNING.

There was a lull in the high winds which had prevailed, giving some promise of a clear day. Professor Covington, going out to look around, beheld a dark cloud, well fringed with electricity, moving rapidly in the direction of the school. His trained eye at once told him there was danger. Hurrying the children into the building for safety, the roaring of the coming tornado was upon them before they had time to think.

The storm increased in strength and velocity, and the building began to shake and creak, as if rocked in the arms of a mighty force. The building was wrenched into fragments, so that pieces fell inward, and among the first struck were Charlie Roberts and Alice Putnam, who were knocked into the insensibility of death at the first blow.

Little Willie McMurra had been caught under the heavy timber and the life was crushed out of him. Kenneth Boynton was the next who was seen vainly endeavoring to escape from the death trap, but too late, for the fatal blow had been struck.

Professors Covington and Walker both worked hard to rescue the little ones, notwithstanding their serious wounds.

The place was soon surrounded by the parents of the children. The sight of eight little ones already dead and of ten others crushed and mangled and bleeding in all the phases of torture was enough to wring the stoutest heart. Among wounded quite a number are not expected to live, and it is more than likely that the list of dead will be doubled. This is the most shocking disaster which has ever occurred in this section.

Fitzsimmons's Left Arm.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Robert Fitzsimmons knocked out an English traveler named Campbell in the Baldwin hotel barroom early yesterday morning. After his exhibition at a local resort Sunday night, the champion, Martin Johnson and W. A. Brady, Corbett was again returned to the hotel and spent the night, dispensing a return match and drinking—Fitzsimmons paying attention to the latter. Along towards morning Campbell drifted up to the bar and addressing the Cornishman said the Carson affair was not a true fight and that the best man did not win. Fitzsimmons jumped towards the stranger and swung his left with terrific force, knocking the intruder down.

Corbett was at the Baldwin early yesterday watching for his conqueror. He wanted an interview, but was not favored. When told Corbett was in quest of him the champion dodged out of the door and down the street.

Corbett says if he cannot fight Fitzsimmons he will not meet anybody. Jim has an offer to manage a big athletic club in New York at a magnificent salary. Should his show prove a failure he is liable to take this job, but he has made up his mind to go back to the stage for a while. His friends are importuning him to go direct to New York at once and commence an engagement.

Green-ome Remains of a Wreck

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Cronwell line steamer Creole, Captain Gager, from New Orleans, arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing additional news from the ill-fated steamer St. Nazaire.

Captain Gager reports that on March 21, he passed a boat full of water. Shortly after noon he decided to ascertain, if possible, what it was and turned about for an investigation. On reaching the boat he found it contained six dead bodies, one of whom was supposed to be that of a woman. A hook was made fast to the boat's bow and when she was pulled up the bodies washed out into the sea. They had apparently been held fast by the seats of the boat, as they were crowded under them. It was noticed that two of the passengers of the boat were colored. In the boat was found a woman's slipper, child's sock, some clothing, nursing bottle and several bottles of fresh water, which was found to be in good condition. There was also found a small quantity of bread.

Nobleman Kills Himself.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Word was received here late last night from Meridan, a small town in the northern part of the state, that Baron Blantner, the Austrian nobleman who shot and killed Mrs. Philippa Langfield, in San Francisco last May, committed suicide in the jail at that place Sunday. Blantner was arrested last Friday and was held awaiting orders from California. The details of the set are meagre.

Wiped off the Earth by Fire.

BOSCOBLE, Wis., March 24.—The prosperous little village of Bloomington, Grant county, was almost swept off the earth by fire yesterday morning. The fire started in a saloon building at 1 a. m. and with a high northeast wind swept through nineteen business buildings in a short time. The village has no fire protection and the fire had its own way. The total loss will reach \$50,000, with an insurance of only \$5,000.

EFFECT OF FLOODS.

Property on the River and Traffic Still Topped.

SIoux CITY, March 24.—Star observers who have been summing up the damage done by the recent flood in this part of the northwest are appalled by the showing. All farms in the valleys of the Floyd, Big Sioux, Little Sioux, Rock, Jim, Vermillion and Elkhorn rivers and Prairie and Broken Kettle creeks were under water, as were most of those on the various small creeks and dry runs throughout this territory. There is no loss of life reported, but much live stock was drowned and great damage done to farm buildings and grain and hay. The valleys are all traversed by railway lines and these suffered heavily. Bridges are almost all gone. Within a radius of fifty miles of Sioux City the towns where the greatest damage was done are Sioux City, Hinton, Merrill, James, La Mars, Rock Rapids, West Field, Vermillion, Elk Point, Hawarden, Akron, Correctionville and the Sioux City suburbs of Leeds, Lynn, Springdale and Riverside.

While endeavoring to escape through the water which surrounded her house Belle Maxley, residing on a farm on the Big Sioux between here and West Field, fell from a boat and was drowned.

From Canton to Sioux City the river is falling fast. At Canton there is a big gorge, and a fresh rise may be expected when it goes out. Visitors to the city from the Big Sioux valley say the fall has not been told of the damage done during the flood. The Missouri is still falling here. The gorge at the Higgins bend, below Yankton, still holds and is growing worse. If warm weather sets in above a general overflow will be inevitable, and high water is sure here when the gorge goes out.

The Jim river is reported rising, but cool weather is delaying the thaw at present. In this city a special council session was held yesterday to arrange for repairs to public buildings which have been injured by the freshet. The condition of the railroads is improving, but still very bad. The Sioux City & Northern will be unable to get trains into Sioux City before Thursday. The Milwaukee, the highest lover, is minus ten bridges on the Sioux Falls line and two on the Mitchell division.

At Elk Point, S. D., the Sioux river is falling. Thousands of hogs and many cattle have been drowned. The Missouri at that point is stationary and the flood stage is about over.

Wild Wood Saws Away.

NEWPORT, Va., March 24.—Will Wood, wanted for complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan, was in this city about four days ago. He can be accurately located, for his destination is Montevideo. Wood appeared in Philadelphia about February 15, and the 14th he enlisted on board the receiving ship Richmond at the League Island navy yard as a landsman, for three years' service.

On the 12th day of March he was transferred to the receiving ship Franklin, at the navy yard here, and under orders from the navy department was transferred to the United States ship Castine, March 17, for passage to the South Atlantic station, where he is to be transferred to the United States ship Yantic for duty as a yeoman, a clerical position. The Castine left Newport News March 17, and is now on her way to South America.

Newspaper Men See McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President McKinley informally received the Washington correspondents and local newspaper men yesterday afternoon. The president's memory for faces and names was tested to the utmost, but he proved well his reputation in that regard.

The president also received the ten members of the See Yaps, who came from San Francisco to present their grievances to Yang-Yu, the Chinese minister. That they were thoroughly conversant with democratic ideas was shown by their manner of shaking hands with the president, a decided contrast to the prostrate attitude in which they lay for two hours yesterday in the house of Yang-Yu.

New Commander for Spain

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that General Primo de Rivera, captain-general of Madrid, has been appointed to succeed General Polavieja, captain-general of the Philippine islands. General Polavieja is disgusted with the lack of support furnished him by the government in his attempts to crush the rebellion in the islands. The nomination of General Primo de Rivera as his successor has created a bad impression, as he is regarded as wanting in energy.

Montreal Shaken.

MONTREAL, March 24.—A heavy shock of earthquake shook the centre of this city yesterday evening and caused great consternation. Large buildings shook like reeds and there was a general rush of the inmates for the doors. So far no damage has been reported. Dispatches from various points in this province and from eastern Ontario report some places in upper Canada shaken, without damage of consequence.

Desecrated Grant's Grave.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Some vandals partly destroyed what will be the last resting place of General Grant on Monday, by chipping a quantity of stone from the upper surface of one of the granite pillow blocks of the great sarcophagus. From all appearances it was the work of an expert stone cutter. The pillow blocks are of a deep reddish brown granite, the same as the sarcophagus itself. In places fragments had been broken out to a depth of at least an inch and a half.

Chicago Board of Trade to go After Railroad Rate Cut Rates.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Chicago board of trade will, on the first of next month, begin an investigation of alleged extensive railroad rate-cutting on grain going east from this city, and it is reported that the special committees which have been appointed will have the assistance of the interstate commerce commission and the United States grand jury. The plan is for the commission and the board of trade investigators to meet at the same time and pursue a policy of mutual help, with the object of presenting to the grand jury any evidence of the violation of the commerce law. If the developments of the dual investigation warrants such as from a special federal grand jury will be called to consider the indictment of offending shippers and railroad men.

The board of trade directors ordered an investigation after they had received for weeks vicarious complaints from shippers of grain who allege that they have been shut out and been unable to move their grain owing to more favorable rates of transportation being given to their competitors by railroads. Lasier Hooper & Co., and Carrington, Hanna & Co. are said to be two of the aggrieved shippers, and willing witnesses are said to be on hand to testify before any tribunal.

The rate-cutting is said to have been done for more than two months by half a dozen of the ten eastbound lines from Chicago. On corn for export the rate has been 2 to 3 cents a hundred pounds, on all other grains 5 cents; on domestic corn 5 cents and 2½ to 5 cents on all other domestic grain. The roads are also accused of manipulating rates by absorbing transfer and switching charges. The federal officials hope that the inquiry will disclose incriminating evidence against the alleged beet trust and its railroad accomplices. The effect of the grain rate discrimination has been to concentrate the grain-shipping business here practically in the hands of their firms and permitting two or three others to handle a small share of the business.

Five Children Perish in Flames.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 25.—Five children of Frank Penrod, at Laddsdale, a little mining town on the Wapello and Davis county line, were burned to death Wednesday night. Three were cremated and two died a few hours later. They are:

Harry Penrod, aged ten years.
John Penrod, aged eight years.
Minerva Penrod, aged six years.
Ross Penrod, aged four years.
Paine Penrod, aged three.

The parents of the children took the oldest child of the family, a son aged twelve years and a baby in the arms of its mother and went to a religious meeting, having first put the other five children to bed. The school house where the services were held was only a hundred feet from the Penrod house. About 9 o'clock an alarm was given and Penrod, with the other occupants of the school house, rushed out to find his house in flames.

It was impossible to enter the building as it was crumbling when Penrod reached it. The children's bed was by the window, however, and Penrod burst the window open and succeeded in pulling the eight and four years old boys out, horribly burning himself in the act. The two never regained consciousness and died in a short time.

The others were burned until only a few bones were found in the debris of the house. The coroner's inquest threw no light on the origin of the fire.

News from Cretan War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—It is stated here in the event of a blockade of Greek ports by the warships of the powers the admiral commanding the British squadron is under instructions to acquiesce therein, but the British fleet will take no part in the actual blockade.

It is reported that the Turkish squadron which sailed from Gallipolis, ostensibly for Smyrna and Salonico, had been ordered to cruise the Aegean sea. These vessels were captured by the Satellite while they were attempting to run the blockade.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: Advice received here show that Colonel Vassos is now busy spreading a report among the Cretan insurgents that the powers wish to deliver them into the hands of the Turks. The Greeks themselves openly declare that their aim is to set Europe by the ears, but that it is well known here, and is being thoroughly checked.

If the Greeks continue to prove stubborn they will probably receive a notification that in case they force the situation by compelling the Turks to an attack they need expect neither help nor sympathy.

Honors a Catholic.

LONDON, March 26.—The Standard today published a dispatch from its correspondent in Rome stating that in the allocation of the pope at the coming consistory, his holiness will refer to the mission of Monsignor Merry del Val, the papal delegate to the Catholic church in Canada. If his mission is concluded in time, Monsignor del Val will probably represent the pope at the celebration in June of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

ACT OF JINGOES

Senate's Action on Arbitration Treaty not Pleasing.

ENGLISH DO NOT LIKE THEIR ATTITUDE

Think That Senators are Hostile to England and That the Expressions of Johnson are Done for Sensational Effect.

LONDON, March 25.—A high government official expressed to a reporter of the United Associated Presses yesterday an opinion that the United States senate had taken all the meaning out of the arbitration treaty and asserted his belief that the British government would be extremely unlikely to accept it.

"We have done without an arbitration treaty heretofore," he added, "and it will not make much difference if we continue to do so for the present."

It is learned at the foreign office that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela have not been resumed and that the question of their resumption is not likely to be discussed until the Venezuelan arbitral tribunal has finished its work. Dr. Juan Pizarric, the present Venezuelan minister to Germany and Spain, the foreign official says, has not been accredited to Great Britain as has been asserted.

The Westminster Gazette thinks the senate's action a very disappointing and disconcerting result of all the efforts of Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury. The anti-English feeling underlying the action of the senate, the paper adds, is the most unpleasant aspect of the matter.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that merely to please sensational jingoism and self importance a promising plan has been wrecked. In concluding the Gazette says: "We firmly believe the Americans generally will be more thoroughly ashamed of their senate than they ordinarily are, which is saying a good deal."

Spain's War Something

HAVANA, March 25.—General Linarez reports that his command of 1,600 men, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Omea, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and at Lasal ranch encountered several parties of rebels under the leadership of Cebreco, with whom they had a sharp engagement. The rebels were finally forced to retire from their positions, which were occupied by the Spanish troops. It is reported that the camp of Calixto Garcia's column has been captured by the Spaniards after a severe fight, at the conclusion of which the insurgents were found to have left sixteen of their number dead on the field. The capture of the camp was effected by a dashing cavalry charge. The rebels were reinforced by the band under Rabi and awaited the troops at Baire Arabari, but was obliged to retire to a point in sight of Jiguari. In the course of journeys and engagements the rebels lost twenty-seven men killed. The Spaniards had one lieutenant and four privates wounded.

By order of General Weyler Isabella Rafael Burke, an English prisoner, who has been for some time detained at Cienfuegos, was released.

After a Convict.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—Through a letter received by the police from Mary Enright of New York City, Chicago detectives have a chance to arrest James Blaine, the notorious burglar who escaped from Sing Sing prison last week.

Blaine is known to be in Chicago, having been traced here after his escape. The police could not get any clue to his location until the letter from the woman whom he is said to have jilted after his escape was received.

It is stated that Blaine was staying at the Albemarle hotel, a Clark street lodging house. Detectives searched the hotel and were told by the proprietor that a man answering the description of Blaine had left the hotel Sunday having stayed there several nights.

The proprietor said the man had spoken frequently of going west, and he probably started for Denver. Notwithstanding this, the detectives still think the man is in Chicago.

The woman in the letter says she and a guard aided Blaine in his escape, but since that time he had quarrelled with her and she had decided to get revenge by giving the police a clue.

An effort will be made to identify "Mary Enright" and the New York police believe have notified of the receipt of the letter.

Cubans get a Town

NEW YORK, March 25.—A special to the Herald from Havana via Tampa says:

The insurgents have captured Holguin in Santiago de Cuba. The town is a very important one, and the news of its loss has cast great gloom over official circles.

It is reported that the victorious insurgent forces were those under the command of Calixto Garcia, who has been operating with great vigor in eastern Cuba.