

WAS VERY HUNGRY

SPANISH SOLDIER SURRENDERS SAYS OTHERS WOULD DO SAME

Dewey Will Not Tolerate German Aggression—The Philippines are now United States Territory—French People Friendly—Donations Made for American Wounded in War.

CAMP McCALLA, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday June 15 5:30 p. m. via Kingston, Thursday, June 16, 10:40 a. m.—During the afternoon a half-starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into the camp and gave him self up. He said he expected to be shot, but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water. He had had neither for forty-eight hours.

He reported that there were 2,000 Spanish soldiers, half-starved, who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed by the Americans as soon as they were once in captivity. The Spaniard was given a good dinner and some clothing and was then taken on board the Marbehead. He declared that he would gladly go back and report to his comrades, but that they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marbehead.

The Marbehead's little steam launch pulled out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon and escaped without the loss of a man after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one and was towing it back to the Marbehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the low gun flash kicked overboard, carrying the gun with it. In the meantime the enemy was firing wildly. The mine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

French People Friendly.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The state department has received from United States Consul Thacker at Havre a translation of a letter received by him from the president of the Havre branch of the "Association Des Dames Francaises." Mr. Thacker says:

"This branch of the association, composed of 1400 and 600 men belonging to the very best families of Havre, was founded in 1882 for the purpose of rendering aid to wounded soldiers in time of war, or to the victims of any great public calamity. It organizes every year a course of lectures training upon elementary medicine and surgery for the instruction of nurses and ambulance aids since."

The letter follows: "Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the occasion of the ball recently given at the Hotel Frascati in this city the local committee of the Association Des Dames Francaises decided to donate the sum of 500 francs from the receipts of the ball, to be used in the aid of the wounded in the American army. This amount will be added to various other subscriptions brought together by our central committee of Paris for the purpose of purchasing delicacies and medicines, bandages etc. I hope you will be good enough to inform your government of this fact.

"The committee has not forgotten the aid rendered and the assistance offered the French army during the war of 1870, and it trusts that the interest now taken by the French people in your behalf will serve not only to assure you of our profound sympathy, but also dispel any unhappy misunderstanding that may at present exist.

"The bonds of friendship which have so long united France and America are sufficient in themselves to denote the feelings and sentiments of both nations."

German Troops Cannot be Landed. LONDON, June 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Star telegraphs from the German capital yesterday as follows:

"The United States embassy declares to me that the United States will not permit German troops to be landed in the Philippine islands. The Germans, the American added, have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippines as they have to occupy New York, Manila and the Philippines, they pointed out, are now United States territory. The correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that there is no change and that no change is contemplated in Germany's attitude of neutrality.

At the outbreak of the war Emperor William said he intended to adopt a strictly impartial course, adding that he would certainly not do anything to disturb the relations of commerce and blood between Germany and the United States, where so many Germans have found hospitable homes. This attitude his majesty still adheres to, and he has emphasized it within the past few days by saying that nothing will be done by Germany at Manila beyond protecting German subjects.

The attitude of the German government, it was pointed out, must in no wise be judged by the hostility of the majority of the German press and people toward the United States.

Regulars and Volunteers Fight.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A special to the Post from Old Point Comfort, Va., says a hot fight occurred Wednesday in the streets of the village of Phoebus between Maryland volunteers and regulars from Fort Monroe. Officers from the volunteers and regulars were hastily summoned and ended the fighting after about twenty-five were taken and sent to the guard house. It is said about twenty men received injuries, none of them serious, during the melee.

IN REAL EARNEST

War to be Prosecuted With the Utmost Vigor—All Plans Mapped Out but Little Discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The return of General Miles to Washington from Tampa yesterday had an inspiring effect upon the war preparations. The general had a busy day calling upon Secretary Alger, consulting the chiefs of the staff departments and giving the department the benefit of his observations at Tampa. Secretary Alger said that he was entirely satisfied with the condition of the troops as reported by General Miles.

General Miles is yet to have a conference with the president. In the meantime the plans are moving forward steadily for sending further expeditions both into Porto Rico and Cuba. There is little likelihood that a second expedition of 5,000 men to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago, will leave within the next few days, as it has been reported. The necessity of sending these additional forces is questioned by high military officials, and moreover, the means of transporting such a force are not available. The main consideration just at present is the equipment of an expedition of greater dimensions than any heretofore discussed, with Porto Rico as the objective point. A month ago the military authorities were satisfied that a small force would be sufficient to occupy Porto Rico as the Spanish force there did not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 men. Now, however, the Spanish garrisons have been so reinforced and the defenses strengthened that it is believed a much larger invading army will be required.

MAY ENCOUNTER CADIZ FLEET. Moreover, the officials were satisfied, in learning yesterday that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side.

General Miles would speak only in the most general way as to the prospective army movements. When asked as to the recent report that large bodies of troops were about to be concentrated at Florida points with a view to starting further attacks of invasion to Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere, he said: "The military campaign is proceeding steadily toward its complete execution. The sending of one expedition or another is but a detail, a single part of a general plan of campaign. Of course it is more or less tight to say that troops are about to be forwarded and that expeditions will be equipped and sent. Just when the expeditions will move and how many men will accompany them it is not desirable to say now, but it is enough to state that the campaign now entered upon is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the end of the war."

Spain's Fighting Force. WASHINGTON, June 18.—Army officers who have been receiving the news from Cuba recently have been discussing the prospects of an early encounter of the troops with the Spanish. The information of the war department is that three different classes of fighting men will be met by the force of the United States. The most annoying and the least numerous are the guerillas, composed almost exclusively of an outcast class of blacks, fit for prison if they have not just been released to do duty for the country which released them. They do not give or expect quarter. They never fight in bodies, but scatter in the bush and have some craft of the woods and the trail. Another sort is a volunteer. He is a Cuban attached to Spain. He hates the Cubans, and will fight well, although he has not much military genius.

From such information as the army has the third class, made up of Spanish regulars, will be the most numerous and least to be feared. They have not been well cared for by Spain, they have no such discipline as the men of the United States army, lack of food has reduced their energy, they have no hostility for the Cubans, and they will fight because they cannot choose to do otherwise. Some of the army officers who have been looking into the condition of the Spanish troops say they will not be surprised to hear the eviguation of the Spanish in Cuba will be very much the same task as the army undertook in the Mexican war—when the progress toward the City of Mexico was scarcely obstructed. None of the Spanish soldiers have ever been in anything like a battle. They have been beset by small bands of insurgents when they could not avoid them.

To the marines of our force the experience they have been having is new. Not one in ten has had service except bareback experience, varied by duty on board ship in times of peace. The infantry and cavalry have had some fighting experience. They have learned on the plains some lessons about tackling a foe who skulk and run, and who form ambushes. Army officers look for interesting reports as soon as General Shafter's men get ashore and are afforded a chance to use their Krag-Jorgensen. "If," said one of them, "there are any Spanish to be found in bush and the open, our infantry and dismounted cavalrymen will find and fight them with good appetite, regardless of the weather. Only those who have come in contact with the regulars of the plains know anything about them.

"Unless Blanco and Pando have been concealing the good qualities of their fighting men, and thus have deceived us to lead us on, it is my opinion that in an engagement our troops will make it plain that in the open or in fortifications our men will outmatch them. We will wonder very soon why Shafter wanted as many as 15,000 troops to capture Santiago and clean out the east end of the island."

To Pass on State Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger has designated Major G. W. Baird of the paymaster's department as the war department member of the board to adjudicate the claims of the states and territories for expenses incurred in the maintenance and subsistence of the volunteers prior to their muster into the United States service. A representative from the treasury department is to be the other member of the board, which will start to work immediately.

FAILED TO BLOW UP

SENSATIONAL STORY SENT OUT FROM HONOLULU.

Half-breed Spaniard Caught Red Handed—Placed in Irons and Final Disposition Reserved—Condition at Santiago.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 20.—The steamer Miowera brought the following front Honolulu, dated June 8:

The Hawaiian Star of June 3 publishes the following story regarding an attempt to blow up the United States ship City of Pekin while that vessel was in port here. If the report which is in circulation today is true, Honolulu came near being the scene of as frightful a disaster as that of the Maine and in much the same way. The story is that nothing more nor less than an attempt to blow up the Pekin magazine was frustrated just in time. An enlisted man, it is said, was caught just in the act of arranging a fuse connecting with the magazine. The magazine contains 400 tons of powder and had been guarded closely. The dastard, it is stated, is now under the closest guard and when the Pekin gets on the high seas will be hanged at the yard-arm.

The greatest secrecy concerning the matter is being maintained for fear it may mar the spirit of the present occasion. The alleged culprit is said to be half Spaniard. The publication caused a sensation in this city. Military officers on the ship denied the truth of the story but their denial was made in a half-hearted way. There are many corroborative features which tend to prove the truth of the report, which was at first circulated by enlisted men. Others admitted that the Spanish half-breed was on board the Pekin. Two Honolulu citizens state that they were on board the Pekin on June 4, when they saw a man in irons and under close guard. They were convinced that the prisoner was the man who tried to blow up the ship.

HAWAII AN ENEMY OF SPAIN.

The following was received yesterday per steamer Miowera from Honolulu, June 9:

The 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 point:

HONOLULU, June 1.—H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sir: In my capacity as vice consul for Spain I have the honor today 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 the receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, sir, H. RENGAS, Vice-consul for Spain.

The reply of the government which is now in Mr. Renger's hands, is as follows: DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, June 6, 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 that to acknowledge its receipt.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs. To H. RENGAS, E. q. Vice-consul for Spain, Honolulu.

Conditions at Santiago.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 19.—Juan Santon, a Cuban pilot who arrived here this morning on board an American warship, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba and found there a Spanish garrison of fifteen thousand men. He adds that the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet lying at that port are the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, an Almirante Oquendo, two small cruisers, two torpedo boats and the Reina Mercedes, which had been stripped of her guns for the purpose of using them to reinforce the land batteries. The mast of the sunken collier Merrimac were visible above the water.

The pilot further says that the Spanish war vessels were fully manned, but that the crews were discouraged and disappointed. He thinks that Morro Castle is the only fort not silenced by Rear Admiral Sampson, who he says keeps a steady watch and opens fire as soon as work is attempted by the Spaniards on shore. Morro Castle, he alleges, where Lieutenant Hobson and the other brave men of the Merrimac are now confined, was not fired upon, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sending her projectiles over the bluff into the channel. The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant. Other information given by the pilot is that one Spanish colonel and seventeen men who were taken prisoners by the Cubans at Guantanamo are on the collier Abarenda and have been offered in exchange for Lieutenant Hobson and his companions.

Task too Hard for Ribot.

PARIS, June 20.—After consultation with M. M. Peytral, Sarrien and Dupuy Saturday morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a cabinet to succeed the Mellin ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 18, Wednesday last. President Faure, on M. Ribot's suggestion, it is announced, has asked M. Sarrien to form a cabinet. The latter is depended upon to reconcile the republican factions.

SANTIAGO IS DOOMED

Grains Making Forced Marches—City Besieged by Land and Sea.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, June 19, 6 p. m. via Kingston, Jamaica, June 20, 4:20 p. m.—The United States troops under General Shafter have not arrived. The delay is inexplicable. They should have reached here this morning. Valuable time and favorable weather are lost by the delay. Though it is blistering hot there has been no rain since the marines landed. The Cuban officers say, however, that in this mountainous section of the southern forest the heavy rain has practically ceased until the end of July.

The Cubans are extremely active and a cordon has been drawn around Santiago de Cuba. General Garcia marches with 4,000 troops, coming by forced marches from Canes, is now nearing Santiago. His troops are within five miles of the city. He left 3,000 men at Holquin to prevent the Spaniards there effecting a juncture with General Toral at Santiago. The Spanish troops at Guantanamo, under General Maso, are also cut off from General Toral and are badly pinched for food. They wildly appealed for provisions and reinforcements, but the only reply they got was that both were impossible. General Maso said his men were even then at half rations and that the supply was only sufficient to last during the present month.

A CONFERENCE WITH SAMPOON.

General Garcia and his personal staff were picked up at General Rabbi's camp eighteen miles west of Santiago and brought to the flagship this afternoon by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled and wounded patriots had along consultation with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the investment of Santiago and the co-operation of the American and Cuban troops.

General Garcia is very enthusiastic. He says the Spaniards are starving and cannot hold out long, and that the war in the island will end in a few months. Two regiments of troops will be landed at Guantanamo bay, which will be held as a base until Santiago falls.

There has been no sign of Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Camp McCALLA for several days. It is estimated that over 300 have been killed or wounded since the landing. Fifty-eight bodies were found yesterday. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans, and have withdrawn. The upper bay is to be occupied immediately. Lieutenant Delhanty, with an expedition, is nightly at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is clear the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Caimanera, whose forts were demolished by the Texas last Friday.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis cut the Kingston cable last night within a mile of El Morro.

Last night the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius discharged three more shells. A terrific uproar followed the second explosion, and it is thought a magazine was blown up.

Shafter at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Public attention was divided almost evenly between three subjects, the movements of General Shafter's army, the probabilities of reinforcements having reached Dewey, and the status of Hobson, the naval hero. Up to a late hour in the afternoon neither of the anxiously awaited messages which were to announce the arrival of the transports at Santiago and Manila had reached either the war or navy departments. It was not doubted, however, that vessels are off Santiago, for although proceeding at a less speedy rate than the English steamer which at Kingston yesterday reported having passed them in the Windward Passage the previous night, the distance which they would be obliged to travel from the Windward Passage to Santiago is less than that traveled by the British ships, which came into Jamaica in the early afternoon. If they arrived only yesterday morning off Santiago they could report the fact solely by means of a dispatch boat running over to Kingston, a twelve hour journey, so that direct reports from the fleet could not be expected until a late hour last night.

BELIEVE THE JOURNEY ENDED.

It is not doubted that just about the time Shafter appeared off Santiago the Charleston appeared in Manila bay leading the three transports which bring nearly three thousand soldiers to Dewey's assistance. That fact will not be known, however, officially, for two or three days, owing to the distance from there to Hong Kong, the nearest cable point. It is questioned here whether with this force to back him Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila or even in accepting its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibility for the admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be afforded jealous European powers for intervention in the interests of their subjects. Therefore it may be that the admiral will wait for another ten days until the second instalment of troops reaches Cavite.

Brother and Sister Drowned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—As Charles Sargent and his sister Goldie were crossing the Sangamon river in a buggy near the Buckhart bridge five miles south of Dawson, the horse became frightened, throwing the girl into the water. Her brother jumped into the water to rescue her and they were both drowned. The bodies have not been recovered yet. They were aged twenty-four and fifteen.

LOOK FOR A BATTLE

GENERAL SHAFTER RAND HIS ARMY A.R.I.V.E SAFELY OFF SANTIAGO.

The Journey From Tampa Made in six Days, Without Incident—Fourteen Cases of Typhoid Fever and some Measles Develop—Hobson has not Been Harmed.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT SHIPS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 21, noon, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 22.—The fleet of United States transports, having on board 16,000 men, under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon yesterday, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The army of invasion left Edmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14, conveyed by the United States warships Indiana, Castine, Helena, Annapolis, Bancroft, Morrill and Hornet. The passage was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner St. Nivens, also used for water had to be towed.

At Rebecca shoal light house the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Wasp and Ericson.

When the transport fleet left Port Tampa, it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio, but later it was decided to go via the Florida straits, that being a shorter distance.

After the fleet got into the rough waters of the straits the transports were formed into three lines about 1,000 yard, apart, while 600 yards separated the ships.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

The easily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters. It was one of the largest fleets ever gathered together, the grim looking men-of-war hovering like watch dogs on the outskirts of the human freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were double in numbers, while at frequent intervals searchlights swept the waters towards Cuba in search of hostile ships. During the voyage no sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the conveying fleet of the warships was reinforced by the Montgomery and Porter off Porto Rico.

The voyage throughout was tedious and uninteresting. To the weary soldiers lying on board the transports it is unwarlike as a journey on a frigate. The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For our hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried fourteen patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama channel this work for the little boats was quite difficult and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of Olivette seemed dangerous. But it was accomplished safely.

FAVORED BY GOOD WEATHER.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from sickness. But fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons, however say the health of the men is unexpectedly good.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers and they are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba.

The men seem confident of a swift and easy victory, but they seem rather to hope for hard fighting. The heat and long confinement have told very severely on the horses and mules and many of them died during the last days of the voyage.

Hobson Has Not Been Harmed.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In response to a cable inquiry, Mr. Ramaden, the British consul at Santiago, sent the following dispatch to the World: "Nothing happened to Hobson or others during bombardment."

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, will be transferred from the construction corps to the line of the navy and raised to the grade of lieutenant commander, probably this week. This action was definitely decided by the administration today and legislation empowering this action will be pressed in both houses and its execution will almost immediately follow the executive approval of the measure.

Cable Station Opened.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—General Greeley received from Lieutenant Colonel Allen yesterday afternoon a dispatch stating that the first American military station in Cuba, Camp McCALLA, Guantanamo Bay, has been brought into electrical communication with the rest of the world by the establishment of a telegraph office, which opened at 5 o'clock.

Not Given Time Enough.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary Gage has written a letter to the house ways and means committee and the senate finance committee stating that it is absolutely impossible to put the adhesive stamp sections of the war revenue measure into operation on July 1, and asking that the time be extended until July 15, and that the commission be increased from 1 to 3 per cent, in order to increase popular interest in the distribution of the stamps.

INVASION HAS BEGUN

Santiago to be Besieged from Side and Rear on Land, and Warships Will do their part on Water.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Yesterday, just a week after the United States troops left Tortugas, they began to disembark on Cuban soil, landing in formation at two points so as to attack Santiago in the rear and at the side with the navy to help the work in front. Thus the military invasion of Cuba may be said to have fairly begun, for though the United States marines were the first of the regular forces to land upon Cuban soil, their purpose was not, after all, invasion, but the establishment of a naval base and a base for a cable station in both of which they were eminently successful. To the regular troops was left the beginning of the formidable task of invading Cuba in force by land.

SAVE TROOPS ARE LANDING.

Just at the close of office hours a brief cablegram came to the war department from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. It had been expected all day. To the surprise of the officials the cablegram was dated, not at Guantanamo, but at a place called Playa del Aste, about twenty miles west of Guantanamo bay, and about half the distance between that and Santiago bay.

The lines were being carried westward probably to be nearer the point selected as the landing place in Cuba. In his dispatch Lieutenant Colonel Allen said that he had heard nothing officially from either General Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for by his instructions. He was told specifically by General Miles in a telegram yesterday not to embarrass General Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions. Thus, it will be seen, to the delight of all thorough soldiers, that General Shafter like Admiral Sampson, is not to be taxed by exact orders from Washington, but is to be allowed the widest liberty of action in the belief that he, being on the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected movements. The lieutenant-colonel, however, who is a member of General Miles' staff and directly in charge of the signal work in Santiago, communicates briefly with General Miles the fact that rebarbation of the troops had begun and that a plan of attack had been arranged.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHAFTER.

The reinforcement of General Shafter actually began yesterday in the departure of a regiment and a battalion of the troops at Camp Alger for Santiago. They go to Newport News and from there by steamer direct to Santiago.

Formal orders were issued placing General Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops composed of Duffield's and Garretson's brigades, which are to form part of the new division. Probably some of the troops now at Tampa will be attached also, in which case they will be dispatched in separate transports. General Henry is one of the most noted cavalry leaders in the army, possibly in the world.

It is evident from the nature of General Miles' advice that in addition to the troops now landing, it is supposed, not far from Playa del Este, on the east side of Santiago bay, the second landing is going on at a point just about the same distance west of the harbor entrance.

The two divisions probably will be pushed forward steadily to take the town of Santiago on either flank while to Garcia and Rabbi's bands of insurgents may be left the task of bringing on the attack in the rear. The distance on the west side is slightly greater than on the east, but it probably is not greater by either route than fifteen or sixteen miles.

CERVERA CANNOT ESCAPE.

With the beginning of the military movement the navy will draw close in in shore to pound away at the forts at the entrance and draw the cordon of warships so closely around the mouth as to make it impossible for Cervera's vessels to escape, even if they are disposed to take the most desperate chance. News has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal is being loaded at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about \$18 a ton there, the purchase excites great curiosity here and it has been speculated that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander, Camara, to carry the Cadiz fleet around into the Pacific and use these colliers to supply the fleet with coal. In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States, instead of the Philippines, but after all the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

The European stories published this morning of alliances among the powers against the United States and of the reported proffer of Germany to lease the Philippines from Spain, are received here with amusement, for it will appear clearly from the place of origin of these stories, Madrid, if not from their substance, that they were inspired by a desperate wish on the part of Spain to involve us in trouble with Germany.

Accident to Spanish Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—Captain Rowe of the British steamer Wragg, which arrived here Wednesday from Shields, reports picking up a dory on June 12 in latitude 44 north, longitude 68 degrees and 50 minutes west. On the bow of the dory was painted the name "Vidua," while on the stern was the number six. There is a full rigged ship by that name in the Spanish merchant service. She was last seen at Tampam, Mex., several months ago.