Omaha, July 27, 1898. The Summer Season

Is almost over-and yet it finds our assortment of those dainty, so-much-sought-after Dress Stuffs as complete as ever -while the prices have been moved down several degrees.

Wash Fabrics-At prices that never reckoned with profitthat

and a showing never has been duplicated so late in the

season. 10c Lawns, 5c. 1214c and 15c Dimities and Organdies,

18c Dimities, finest American made goods at 121/2c per yard. Imported Organdies, 10c, 121/2c per yard New line of Cotton Coverts, just come in, at 1216c per yard.

New Grass Linen Skirts-At 50c each-

We have just received a big lot of nice Grass Linen Skirts. This will probably be the last shipment we shall be able to get this season. We have plenty of large sizes—30-32 waists—price as long as they last—\$1.50 each.

Hosiery—Ladies' tan drop stitch hose,

white polka dots, in lisle thread-50c Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, silk with high spliced heels and double soles-35c, 3 pair, \$1.00. Children's fine ribbed Black Cotton Hose, with maco soles and double

knees -25c pair. Children's fine ribbed Tan Hose, with double knee, toe, sole and heel-15c

Notions— Timely opportunities for trimming purchasers.

Cotton Braids for waist materials are largely wors the present season. We offer today a nice assortment at 1c, 2c, to and 5e per yard. Also a line of Feather Stitched Braids at 10c, 12% c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c per Binding Braids for Linen and Pique Skirts at 10c and 15c per bolt.

Linen All Over Your choice at Embroidery— 25c a yard—

All our \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 all-over Linen Batiste Embroideries, reduced to 25c a yard. Makes a tasty walst to wear with lines

Men's Furnishings—Fine cotton half hose—

Double heel and toe, made in black or Seamless Cotton Half Hose, black, with white foot-15c a pair. The Chicago Silk Garter for men-25c

Leather Belts for boys-25c each.

Underwear-Ladies' white jersey ribbed vests-

Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Vests, high back fancy crocheted V front, short sleeves

white and ecru-25c each. Boys' Fine Balbriggan Underwear, long sleeved vests and knee length drawers Corsets—Flexibone moulded

dies of stout figures. It is the most shapely body moulded garment ever produced. Made in long, medium and short models—every one warranted not to break at the waist line-prices, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

Gloves-

popular Kayser finger, tipped gloves with a

guarantee ticket on each pair.

Price, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per pair. One lot of ladies 'black pure silk Gloves, reduced from 50c, 60c, 70c and 75c to 25c per pair.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Rico will be insisted upon as a sine qua non. a disposition in official quarters to know There is not the same certainty as to the what was in sight before entering on a Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, al- vague diplomatic negotiation. though the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling that in his opinion the situation was not

stations in these groups. to terms for the evacuation of Cuba and hand. probably Porto Rico. The Spanish desire Spain in its present helpless condition.

Ambassador Cambon, who initiated the of France. He was born in Paris on April General Government of Algeria, in September, 1875; chief of bureau in November, 1876; prefect at Constantine, June 13, knight of the Legion of Honor, February 6, 1879; general secretary of the Police department of Paris, February 19, 1879; prefeet at Lille (Department of the Nord). February 28, 1882; officer cross of the Legion of Honor, July 9, 1882; prefect at Lyons (Rhone), January 8, 1887; commander cross of the Legion of Honor, October 31, 1889; governor general of Algeria, April 18, 1891; ambassador of the French republic to the United States. October 14, 1897. When leaving Algiers M Cambon was made honorary governor general of Algeria, a title heretofore never bestowed: M. Cambon bestowed his credentials to President McKinley, January

During the late afternoon and exening the president conferred with most of the members of the cabinet and the Spanish proposition was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger and Long were at the the evening the president was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no cabinet meeting in the ordinary sense, but these the meaning of the French ambassador's the same purpose as a formal meeting. It was said the president would be prepared to give an answer within the next few days. CELEBRATE ADVENT OF PEACE and certainly before the next cabinet day

No intimation from any official sources indicates the character of the answer. I was thought there would be no acceptance which would imply the stopping of the war while the American arms were adding to our victories. It was felt that this government had everything to lose in a subtle game of diplomacy in which the only certain element would be the inaction of our army and navy. For this reason there was matic corps, eminent army and navy offi-

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A promiuent administration official said materially changed by the Spanish propo-On the rort of Spain it is believed that sition and that the war would be pressed it now has ruched such a realization of with unabated vigor until something more its misfortune that it will readily consent tangible in the way of peace terms was at

In case the peace negotiations were opened is apparently very strong for the reten- the means by which they will be carried on tion of the Philippines, although there is are not determined nor have they been little doubt that coaling stations there and | officially considered. It is understood that at other points would be conceded. The one means likely to be proposed is to aumatter of war indemnity is for future con- thorize direct negotiations between Spain sideration, aithough there does not appear and this country, Spain being represented to be a disposition among the officials here by Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambas to pile up a heavy war indemnity against sador at Paris, and this country by General Horace Porter, our ambassador at Paris.

Senor Castillo is one of the foremost negotiations today, has had a distinguished diplomats of Europe and since the war career in the official and diplomatic service | begun his chief mission has been to go from capital to capital and endeavor to awaken 5, 1845; entered the council of state in foreign intervention in behalf of Spain. April; 1871, assistant chief of Bureau of Failing in this he has turned his attention to the peace movement as the last chance for saving his country. Castillo is a linguist, speaking English, so that the negotiations could proceed with facility.

While not a veteran in diplomacy. General Porter is regarded as able and tactful and moreover he would be guided by very explicit instructions from Washington. This plan is quite tentative, however, and it is rather doubtful whether the United States government would consent to have such important negotiations removed so far from Washington and conducted in a European capital, where the atmosphere might not be conducive to forwarding the desires of this country.

Spain's peace proposal excited the deepest interest throughout Washington and for the time being war news gave way to an ani mated discussion of the prospects of peace This was true in diplomatic circles. The move of the French ambassador took the other members of the corps completely by surprise, as they had well known among themselves that all peace talk up to this White house during the afternoon and in time had been fanciful and they had no reason to think the movement should take form so quickly. There were many foreign inquiries at the State department as to talks with individual members served about | calls and full reports were cabled the foreign offices.

National Business League Proposes to Hold a Grand International Festi-, val After the War is Over.

CHICAGO, July 26 .- The National Business league is preparing for a grand naional peace festival to be held in this city soon after the close of the war. The festivities will continue for a week or more The president and his cabinet, the diplocers, with their commands as far as possible, governors of states, mayors of cities statesmen and prominent business men of the country are expected to be present and

To each of the great departments of wa and peace a day of the festival will be devoted. There will be army, naval, industrial, art and music day; also president, governor and naval days, the festival closing with a grand international peace day. The pageantry of these festival days and nights will be the most imposing ever displayed in this country. The grandest of ancient festivals will not be imitated, but everything will be typical of the progress of America from the landing of the Pilgrim together the business men of the country in conference with a view to foster and extend the business and commerce of the United States. During the festival the advisory committee of the National Business league, representing every state of the

FOODS
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated Pills
distress and indigestion. De

Government Officially Told How the Armada Was Destroyed.

ACCOUNTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS

Navy Department Has Its Attention Called to Many Meritorious Acts of Officers and Men During the Action.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The Navy department made public the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, Captain Clark of the Oregon and Captain Evans of the Iowa on the battle of July 3, which resuited in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. They are as follows:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, FIRST RATE, On Santiago de Cuba, July 15.—Sir: 1. I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squad-ron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, July 3. 2. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9:35 and 10:00 a. m., the square neck and sleeveless, fancy head of the column appearing around Cayo crocheted shoulders, silk tape—20c Smith at 9:31 and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

Position of American Fleet.

3. The positions of the vessels of ommand off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship, New York, was four miles east of the blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. It had started for Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several corset appeals to latout figures.

Intended to land, accompanied by several
of my staff, and go to the front to consuit with General Shafter. A discussion of
the situation and a definite understanding
between us of the operations proposed had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish gar-rison at Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with General Shafter, who has been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel. The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions; distributed in a semicircle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana about a mile and a half from shore, the Oregon—the New York's place between these two the lowa, Texas and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Sautiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles—the latter being the limit of day blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal. left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal.
Its station was between the Iowa and
Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and
Vixen lay close to the land and nearer the
harbor entrance than the large vessels, the
Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen
to the westward. The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship and remained with it during the chase until or-dered to discontinue, when it rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya. I enclose a diagram showing approximately the positions of the essels as described above.

Cervera's Dash for Liberty.

4. The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa (flagship), Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible n the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor an interval of only twelve minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton and after it the Furor. The armored cruisers as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their

5. The men of our ships in front of the spection." The signal was made simulaneously from several vessels, "Enemy" ships escaping," and "general quarters" The men cheered as they was sounded. sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal, 'Close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed, until toward the end of the chase it was making sixteen and one-half knots and was rapidly closing in on the Cristobal Colon. The New York was not at any time within the range of the heavy Spanish ships and its only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escapfrom the Gloucester.

Oregon's Amazing Speed.

. The Spanish vessels upon clearing the harbor turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading veswhich had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive. overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Span iards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels and the battle developed into chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position The Brooklyn maintained this lend. Th Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The lowa and the Indiana having good work and not having the speed of the other vessels were directed by me in succession at about the time the Vizcaya was beached to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding rush of the Spanish ships would put it between two fires, ran outside of ou column and remained there during the battle and chase.

7. The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of everyone who witnessed it and merits the commendation of the Navy department. It is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid fire guns. It was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance to the southward and castward and immediately steamed in, opening fire steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the ap-pearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out it steamed for them at full speed and was able to close in short range, where its fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume.

Gloucester's Heavy Fire.

During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor, the careers of the Furor and the Pluton were ended and two-thirds fathers to the present time. The general beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton purpose of the festival will be not only to sank in deep water a few minutes later. celebrate the advent of peace, but to bring The destroyers probably suffered much intury from the fire of the secondary ies of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and the Texas, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire at close range of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the In-

8. The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards-all steering in the same direction and in formation, removed all tactical loubts or difficulties and made plain the luty of every United States vessel to close

SAMPSON MAKES HIS REPORT ably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. It was afterwards learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots and that it was unable to extinguish the fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft, these years a gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach—the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 a. m., at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago harbor entrauce, and the Almi-rante Oquendo at about 10:30 a. m. at Juan

Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

Rescue of Prisoners. 9. The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn shead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 1:15 it turned in shore and was beached at Aserradero, fit-teen miles from Santiago, burning flercely and with its reservoirs of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago the Indiana bad been signaled to go back to the barbor entrance and at Aserradero the Iowa was signaled to "resume blockading sta-tion." The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Viz-caya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo.

This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most dar-ing and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding and t was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work

was complete.

Run Colon to the Death. 10. There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but it was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, its only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but its spurt was finished and the American ships were now gaining on it. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase and that the Colon had no chance of escape.

At 12:50 o'clock the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got the range, the Oreheavy shells striking beyond, and at 1:10 the vessel gave up without firing an-other shot, hauled down its colors and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Captain Cooke of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the sur-render. While his boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save it, if possible, and I directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order l did not modify.

Complete Victory.

The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing and probably is not much injured by beaching, though it ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that it came off by the working of the sea, but the sea valves were opened and broken, treacher-ously, I am sure, after the surrender, and despite all efforts it sank. When it became apparent that it could not be kept affoat it was pushed by the New York bodily upon the beach, the New York's stem being placed against it for this purpose, the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admirable judgment, and sank in shoal water. The vessel may be saved. Had this not been done the vessel would have gone down in deep water and would have been to

a certainty a total loss. 11. I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the suc-cessful finish of several weeks of arduous cessful finish of several weeks of arguous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy disaster to their consorts, continued at full was deterred from making the attempt to speed to the westward to escape and were was deterred from making the attempt to speed to the westward to escape and were followed and engaged in a running fight the Brocklyn Texas. Iowa and Oregon the case, I was informed by the command-

ficer of the Cristobal Colon 12. It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accom-plished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance, and that a narrow water extending close up to the shore line presenting no difficulties of navigation outside the entrance. At the time of my ar before the port-June 1-the was in its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any move-ment outside of the entrance to be detected, but with the waning of the moon and the coming of dark nights there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack on the blockading vessels. It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the Merrimac, so gallantly taken into the channel June 3, did not obstruct it. I therefore maintained the blockade as follows:

How Blockade Was Maintained.

To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro-dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere-the threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel, and held it steadily there. This lighted up the entire breadth of the chan-nel for maif a mile inside the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected.

Why the batteries never opened fire upo the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me, but they never did. Sta-tioned close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches and at a little distance out three small picket launches, usually converted yachts, and, when the were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could get out of the harbor undetected. After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels and a battleship was placed along-side the searchlight ship with its broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fir the instant a Spanish ship should appear The commanding officers merit the greates praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execu tion. The Massachusetta, which, according to routine, was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work and deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning I enclose for the information of the department copies of orders and memorandums, is sued from time to time, relative to the manner of maintaining the blockade.

Object of Blockade Accomplished. 13. When all the work was done so well was difficult to discriminate in prizes. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished and each individual bore well his part in it—the commodore in command on the second division, the cap-tains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and de-structive and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the Oregon enabled it to take a front position in the chase and the Cristobal Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a thirteen-inch shell beyond it. This perform-ance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks well of the skill and efficiency which has been maintained unprecedented in the history of vessels of its class. The Brooklyn's westerly position gave it an advantage in the chase which it maintained to the end, and it employed its fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour and had any accident befallen the Brooklyn the Oregon would have speedily everhauled the

Cristobal Colon in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish oblockoading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed, but they suffered heavily in passing and the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were prob-

Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn rious stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran after the chase with their double pair, getting steam as rapidly as possible on all bollers. To stop to couple the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes, or four miles in the chase,

Spanish Gunnery Poor at Best. 14. Several of the ships were struck, the Brooklyn more often than the others, very slight material damage was done, the greatest being aboard the Iowa. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life in modern warfare, but Spanish gunnery is poor at best and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statement of prisoners and by observation. The Spanish vesseels as they dashed out of the harbor were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and almost disappeared. The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially had suffered terribly from this fire. Its sides were everywhere pierced and its decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

15. The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and of the commanding officers are

16. A board appointed by me several days ago has made a critical examination of the vessels, both with a view of reporting on the result of our fire and the military features involved and reporting on the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded. Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,

Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station. The Sccretary of the Navy, Navy Depart-ment, Washington, D. C.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S REPORT

Details the Pursuit and Destruction of Vessels of Bottled-Up Fleet as Seen from His Vessel.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The following is Commodore Schley's report: NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET, SECOND SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, Guantanamo Bay, July -Sir: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of that part of the squadron under your command which came un-der my observation during the engage-ment with the Spanish fleet on July 3.

 At 9:35 a. m. Admiral Cervera, with the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Oquendo. Cristobal Colon and two torpedo boat destroyers, came out of the harbor of San-lago de Cuba, in column at a short distance apart and attempted to escape to the westward. Signal was made from the Iowa that the enemy was coming out, but his movement had been discovered from this ship at the same moment. This vessel was the farthest west, except the Vixen, in the blockading line. Signal was made to the western division as prescribed in your gen-eral orders, and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron nd a general engagement at ranges beginning at 1,100 yards and varying to 3,000 un-til the Vizcaya was destroyed about 10:50 a. m. The concentration of the fire of the squadron upon the ships coming out was most furious and terrible and great damage was done them.

Forced on the Beach.

8. About twenty or twenty-five minutes after the engagement began two vessels, thought to be the Terror and Oquendo, and since verified as such, took fire from the effective shell fire of the squadron and were forced to run on the beach some six or seven miles west of the harbor entrance where they burned and blew up later. The torpedo boat destroyers were destroyed easily in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to which vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This, doubtless, was better seen

with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa and Oregon until 10:50, when the Vizcaya took fire from our shells. It put its helm to port and with a heavy list to port stood in shore and ran aground at Aserradero, about twenty-one miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft and where it blew up during the night. Observing that it had struck its colors and that several vessels were nearing it to capture and save its crew, signal was made to ceas The Oregon having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, this vesse and the Brooklyn, together with the Texas and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the Colon, which had run close in shore evidently seeking some good spot to beach if it should fail to elude its pursuers.

As the Commodore Saw It.

5. This pursuit continued with increasing peed in the Brooklyn, Oregon and ships and soon the Brooklyn and the Ore were within long range of the Colon when the Oregon opened fire with its this een-inch guns, landing a shell close to the Colon. A moment afterwards the Brooklyn pened fire with its eight-inch guns, landing a shell just ahead of it. Several other shell vere fired at the Colon, now in range of the Brooklyn's and Oregon's guns. Its com-mander seeing all chances of escape shut off and the destruction awaiting his fired a lee gun and struck its flag at 1:15 p m. and ran ashore at a point some fifty miles west of Santiago harbor. Your flagship was coming up rapidly at the time, as also the Texas and Vixen. A little later, after your arrival, the Cristobal Colon, which had struck to the Brooklyn and Ore gon, was turned over to you as one of the rophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

6. During my official visit a little later Commander Eaton of the Resolute appeared and reported to you the presence of a Spanish battleship near Altares. Your order to me were to take the Oregon and go eastward to meet and this was done by Brooklyn, with the result that the vessel reported as an enemy was discovered to be the Austrian cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa seek ing the commander-in-chief. Hot Work at Close Range.

7. I would mention for your consideration that the Brooklyn occupied the most west ward blockading position with the Vixen and being more directly in the route taken by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery at a range of 1,500 yards from the ships and about 3,000 yards from the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadre closing in rapidly soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range. I have before witnessed such fatally accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron and I deem it a high privilege to commend to you for action as you may deem proper the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision and skillful handling of their respective vessels of Captain Phillip, Captain Evans, Captain Clark and especially of my chief-or-staff, Captain Cook, who was directly under my personal observation and whose cool ness, prompiness and courage were of the highest order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana and the Gloucester, but as these vessels were closer to your flagship no doubt their part in the conflict was under your imme-Commends Meritorious Conduct.

8. Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the Vixen, acted with conspicuous courage, al though unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with his light guns, neverthe-less was close in to the battle line under neavy fire and many of the enemy's shot passed beyond his vessel.

9. I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my flag lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley, jr., aide, who were constantly at my side dur-

rious conduct and courage in the engage-ment of Lieutenant Commander N. E. Ma-son, the executive officer, whose presence everywhere over the ship during its continuance did much to secure the good re sult of this ship's part in the victory.

11. The navigator, Lieutenant A. C. Hedgeson, and the division officers, Lieu tenant T. D. Griffin, Lieutenant Rush, Lieutenant Edward Simpson, Lieutenant W. R tenant J. G. Doyle, Ensign Charles Web-ster and the junior divisional officers were most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty, contributing to the accurate fir-ing of this ship in its part of the great victory of your forces.

12. The officers of the medical, pay, engi-

exposing themselves. The warrant officers, Boatswain William Hill, Carpenter C. H. Warford and Gunner F. T. Applegate were everywhere exposed in watching for dam-age, reports of which were promptly conveved to me. Victory "Big Enough for All of Us."

a braver, better or worthier crew than that of the Brocklyn. During the combat lastmoment and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern and over the ship.

eral Grant. He has all along been anxious to get to the front and he has the utmost confidence in his ability to make a record 14. The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the admiral and some 1,300 lustrious father, prisoners with the loss of several hundred Major Shunk,

13. I have never in my life served with

killed, estimated by Admiral Cervera at 600 men. 15. The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman, killed; J. Burns, fireman, first class, severely Burns, fireman, first class, severely wounded. The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about twenty-five times

16. I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron un-der your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.

Plan of Spanish Admiral, of the commanding officer and a drawing in | All of the soldiers' mail goes to this office profile of the ship, showing location of hits and sears, also a mamorandum of ammunition expended and the amount of the allow-

ance. 18. Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the captains, viz., Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Contreras, I have learned that the Spanish admiral's scheme was to concentrate all the fire for a while on the Brooklyn, and the Vizcaya to ram it in hopes that if they could destroy it the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed it was the swiftest of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned and the Vizcaya's ac-tion in the earlier moments of the engagement. The execution of this was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened a furious and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor

Damage Only a Trifle. 19. I am glad to say that the injury sup-

posed to be below the water line was due to a water valve being opened from some unknown cause and flooding the compartment. The injury to the belt is found to be only slight and the leak small. 20. I beg to enclose a list of the officers and crew who participated in the combat of

July 3, 1898. 21. I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Captain C. E. Clark of the Oregon. The speed of that vessel was wonderful and its accurate fire splendidly destructive. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY, Commodore U. S. N., Commanding Second Squadron North Atlantic Fleet. To the Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station.

SUGGESTIONS OF FOREIGN PRESS.

All Concede that Spanish Flag is Gone Forever from Cuba and Porto Rico. LONDON, July 27 .- The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for anything about the murder and would prove Spain to pay indemnity and that it is improbable that the United States will demand money compensation. They all concede that the Spanish flag has gone for-

ever from Cuba and Porto Rico. The question of the future of the Philippines is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties, owing to the impossi bility of granting independence. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and have a division in the islands.

The Daily Mail says: "We hope Presiden McKinley will be moderate. Porto Rico and the Philippines should be ample compensation without indemnity.

Discussing the probable terms of peace the Times says: "The United States will probably take Porto Rico in lieu of a money indemnity and it would be best for the world at large

if it boldly undertook the burden of giving

Suba and the Philippines a strong govern-

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

nent.

"The result of the protracted negotiations nitiated by Germany is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose American annexation of the Philip pines, which must remain Spanish."

REPORT OF CONDITION OF TROOPS Michigan Lieutenant and Die at Santiago. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The War deartment at 10:30 tonight posted the fol-

owing: SANTIAGO (via Hayti), July 26.-To the djutant General, Washington: The following is the santiary condition for July 25 Total sick (other than fever), 287; tota fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty, 412. Private Ward Marrs, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24.

SHAFTER. The following dispatch was received at the War department at 11:15 p. m.: SIBONEY, Cuba, July 26 .- Adjutant Genral. Washington: First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, died in the hospital of typhoid fever at 5 a. m. today.

. LAGARDE, Surgeon. CRUISER COLUMBIA AT ST. THOMAS Ponce Will Not Be Bombarded Unti

All War Ships Arrive at Rico. (Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26 .- The United States cruiser Columbia has just arrived here from Puerto de Guanica, Porto Rico, via Cape San Juan. While off the latter point it spoke the United States monitor, Terror, and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Puerto de Guanica immediately.

Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the war ships arrive. At the request of Major General Miles the Associated Presi dispatch boat Cynthia II will take to Puerto Guanica tonight three guides to General Miles. P. C. Hanna, former United States consul at San Juan, will also be a passenger by the dispatch boat.

Claims to Have Been Assaulted. Dr. Michael Lord of Leadville, Colo. claims that he was assaulted shortly after midnight by two men because he resisted their demands for his money. He says he had spent the evening in a bowling alles near Fifteenth and Harney streets and that the proprietors had finally attempted to draw him into a game of cards. Lord re-fused and started out, when he says the proprietors attacked him and demanded his money. Lord broke away and ran down the street shouting for help. He met a police man, who placed him under arrest and al lowed his assailants to depart unmolested. The proprietors of the bowling alley say Lord refused to settle his score and the; were trying to collect the bill.

GRANT GOES TO PORTO RICO

His Command is the Next to Leave Camp at Chickamauga for the Front.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 26.-The movement of troops from Camp Thomas is now not such an easy task, since the regiments have been thoroughly equipped and provided with their wagon transportation. For this reason they necessarily go out much slower than they came in. The First Kentucky was to have loaded its effects and be off for Newport News, the destination neers and marine corps responded to every of the brigade, at noon today, but the task demand of the occasion and were fearless in of loading the wagon train required several hours more than was calculated on and the regiment did not get away from Rossville until tonight.

The Fifth Illinois is under orders to leave camp at 5 o'clock temorrow morning, ac companied by the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvaia, the latter under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rickars. The Third Kentucky will leave camp at 6 o'clock ing from 2.35 until 1:15 p. m., much of the tomorrow morning. There was not a hap-time under fire, they never flagged for a pier man at Camp Thomas today than Genconfidence in his ability to make a record that will do henor to the memory of his il-

> Major Shunk, chief engineer of the Second division, First corps, is now lecturing the command and non-commissioned officers on the art of constructing hasty field fortifications. The officers are deeply interested in this important feature of the service and are gaining many valuable

and it bears in all forty-one scars as the result of its participation in the great victory of your force on July 3. The speed-cone halliards were shot away, and nearly all the signal halliards. The energin at the main was so shattered that in hauling it down at the close of the action it fell in down at the close of the action it fell in the last forty-eight hours. Major Nye has not received any orders up to the present in writing to provide "travel rations" for troops that are going to leave the park. Nineteen cars of potatoes arrived from Columbia, Tenn., today.

An enormous quantity of letter mail is now being handled at the Chickamauga pos-17. I have the honor to transmit the report | tal station of the Chickamauga postoffice. and all civilian mail is sent to the Lytle. Ga., regular postoffice. At the Chickamauga station branch over 180,000 letters are handled each day. This includes both the incoming and outgoing mails, requiring a force of seventeen clerks to distribute and make up the mails. In addition to these letters an average of 325,000 mail packages, including papers, boxes, etc., are handled each day. This makes up over 200 sacks of paper mail every twenty-four hours. mails are now being received and dispatched without delay and much credit is due the postal authorities.

Dr. C. M. Drake, formerly chief surgeon of the Southern railway, has been transferred to the Third corps, to take charge of the First division, First corps hospital, There are a number of patients in this hospital left by the commands which are now nroute to Porto Rico.

Troop M, First Illinois cavalry, from Chicago, has been named by General Wade as his guard of honor. The guard will go on duty as soon as General Wade decides upon the location of his headquarters.

SEQUEL TO ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY

George Harding Arrested on Suspicion of Having Killed His Sister's Husband, Charles Brandt.

ST. LOUIS, July 26 .- In a saloon at the orner of Eighteenth and Olive streets toright officers arrested George Harding, the brother of Miss Mary Harding of Asbury Park, N. J., on suspicion that he is connected with the murder last night of Charles A. Brandt, the divorced husband of Miss Harding.

Harding was taken to the police station and closely questioned. He was apparently in an intoxicated condition and inclined to be insolent. He said that he did not know an alibi when the time came. To three different persons he made statements as to his whereabouts at the time of the murder that are conflicting. He will be held for further investigation.

BATTLE WITH BANK ROBBERS

Five Men Start to Hold Up Checotah, I. T., Bank, but Are Repulsed by Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.-A special to the Republic from Muscogee, I. T., says: Five men attempted to rob the bank at Checotah, L. T., but one of the gang hall notified the United States officials of the ntentions of the robbers and they were net just outside of the city limits by about fifteen citizens of Checotah, well armed. A pitched battle took place, in which two of the robbers were wounded. Three were captured and will be brought to Muscogee to await trial. The other two, Miller and Crosby, the leaders of the gang, succeeded in making their escape, but a posse of deputy marshals is in pursuit.

HER TERM OF LIFE IS BRIEF

Ex-Queen of Hawaii is Suffering from the Ravages of a Malignant Cancer on Her Neck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.-The Evening Post says that the steamer Gaelle, which left this port for Hong Kong and Yokohama and Honolulu, carried ex-Queen Lilluokalani to the islands for the last time and that she had but a short time to live, the ravages of cancer having made such headway that medical aid can only deter the death

which is stealing upon her. The Post says the ex-queen has been suffering from cancer on the right side of the neck over the jugular vein for many months, but deferred medical treatment until it

was too late.

Movements of Ocenn Vessels, July 26. At New York-Arrived-Karamania, from Mediterranean ports. At Glasgow-Arrived - Furnessia, from At Bremen-Arrived-H. H. Meier, from

At Bultimore-Arrived-Dresden, from At New York-Sailed-Cuile, for Liverpool; Trave, for Bremen.



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