

HE REFUSES TO YIELD

Spanish Commander at Santiago Still Declines to Surrender.

Fear That Part of His Army Has Escaped Its Escape—Gen. Miles Assumes Command—The Fighting After the Armistice.

Madrid, July 13.—After the cabinet council the ministers asserted that Santiago de Cuba had again refused the American demand for surrender.

Washington, July 13.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day that the flag of truce set in the Spanish lines at Santiago at two o'clock Monday afternoon was still flying, and that negotiations continued looking to a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally could not be very broad in view of the injunction the president laid upon Gen. Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of Gen. Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Capt. Gen. Blanco. In the effort to obtain his assent to the surrender, Gen. Toral undoubtedly has before his eyes the vindictive abuse heaped upon the unfortunate naval commander Cervera for surrendering at all, so that he probably will be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case.

Blanco's Harsh Reply.

It is not generally known that in response to the manly and pathetic report by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the nest will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town. Still, should this be the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, namely, the destruction of the Spanish squadron, having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

Removal of the Mines.

The most important result of the cabinet deliberations Tuesday was the order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities which have been so earnest in their demand for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

Is Still Alive.

Admiral Sampson telegraphed to the department that Capt. Concas, of the Spanish navy, who was reported to have been killed in the destruction of the Spanish squadron, is alive, wounded, and on the hospital ship Solace. This officer is well known in the United States, having brought the Columbian caravels across the Atlantic and to Chicago for exhibition at the world's fair. He was very popular at the time, but lost the regard of a good many of his American admirers when just before the outbreak of the war with Spain he delivered before the Geographical society in Madrid a bitter diatribe directed against the personal qualities of the American people.

Miles Takes Command.

With the Army Before Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 13.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who Tuesday morning assumed command of the American forces in the field, promised to take Santiago within three days. Gen. Miles declares that the campaign must end quickly. With that object in view the American commander, who arrived on the Yale Monday morning, hastened to the front and took charge. He found 40 pieces of light artillery mounted and ready for use. Shocked at the condition he found in Siboney, Gen. Miles immediately ordered that the town be destroyed by fire. He decided upon this as a sanitary measure, and several wooden buildings, including one in which Gen. Miles established himself temporarily, are in flames.

The Navy's Problem.

Off Aguadores, July 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 13.—The United States navy has the following problem presented to it: What is the best manner of effectively bombarding a city distant 4½ miles and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest part? The problem has been satisfactorily solved. So, if the army hereafter never fired a shot and merely guarded the roads, the navy could make Santiago untenable, if indeed it did not totally destroy it in a few days.

In pursuance of Gen. Shafter's request, Commodore Schley, Rear Admiral Sampson being absent at Guantanamo, at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, ranged the Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas, within 500 yards of the shore, at a point almost due south of the city of Santiago, distant a little over 4½ miles. The ships were about

a mile apart. The army signal men were on the beach opposite the ships and also on the crest of a hill overlooking both the ships and the city. These men wig-wagged the results of each shot, telling the gunners if the shell was aimed too high or too low, or not in line.

Monday's Bombardment.

Sunday's practice was good, but it was better Monday when the firing was opened by the New York, which returned from Guantanamo bay during the night. The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana were the ships which participated in the shelling Monday morning. Each shot was carefully calculated, and the wig-wag signaled from the shore to the ships where each shell fell, and notified the gunners if they had proper elevation. The ships ran out their big guns on the side opposite the firing, in order to secure the desired list to port or to starboard. Gen. Shafter signalled about noon that: "Some of the shells fell in the bay and some in the city. The latter do not appear to do great damage." Comment on this subject was changed immediately by a message saying: "The last shot struck St. Nicholas church, where powder was stored, blowing up the same and doing great damage."

The bombardment closed for the day at one p. m. at Gen. Shafter's request, as he was about to send a flag of truce into the city, in order to demand its surrender for the third and last time.

The effect of the shells, when they did hit can easily be imagined when it is known that each of them carries 250 pounds of explosives and travels 925 feet per second. When such a missile lands at a distance of 4½ miles from the muzzle to the city it occupies 22¼ seconds in its flight.

Four shells during the bombardment ignited fires in different parts of the city, proving the feasibility of burning the place by using the guns of the fleet alone. It was strange to see our soldiers repairing a locomotive on the railroad track running along the beach, while, like the strokes of a slow clock, the guns were fired and sent shells screaming over the men at work. Death must have come to many in the city by reason of the shelling, but it is impossible to do more now than surmise as to the extent of the mortality.

The Fighting After the Armistice.

Before Santiago, July 11, via Kingston, July 13.—When the fire opened from the American lines after the conclusion of the armistice our men were in a much better position. Capron's and Hines' batteries were posted on the heights. On the left of the line and in the rear of Bates' line the Hotchkiss, Gatling and dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right center, and on the extreme right Best's and Grimes' batteries were posted in the center of Lawton's division, the Sixth and Sixteenth regulars and the Seventy-first New York, which was pushed to the westward until, with Garcia's line, it formed an arc, reaching within a quarter of a mile of Camera, which skirts the bay and forts.

Escape Cut Off.

The only road by which Gen. Toral could escape was thus commanded. Small detached bodies of Spaniards had been observed skipping out of town westward early in the morning, including one squad of cavalry. A move was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began. A shot from the Grimes battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left, and in the right center the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general, the Spaniards replying spiritedly, but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned, and from five o'clock to half-past six, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

Spanish Entrenchments Shelled.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish entrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer line of the entrenchments back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spanish were soon forced to the blockhouse. A Spanish battery on the left of the town, engaged by Capron's battery, fired only a few shots, but the battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun-cotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting the gun. It was the last shot of the afternoon and was greeted with cheers.

Two Americans Killed.

Two men in Gen. Kent's division were killed by a shell and several were wounded. Sergeant Jefferson and Private St. Clair, of troop B, Ninth cavalry, were among the wounded.

Awful Rain of Shells.

Playa Del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 13.—Some idea of the awful rain of shells poured into the doomed Spanish squadron on the morning of July 3 by the pursuing American warships may be gained from the number of shots fired from the battleship Oregon. This number also bears out the statement of the Spanish officers that it was the fire from the secondary batteries that drove their men from their guns and forced the ships to beach. From the time when Private O'Shay, of the battleship Oregon, fired the first shot from her forward six-pounder, until the Cristobal Colon turned toward the shore, the Oregon fired 1,776 shells. Of these 1,670 were from her six-pounders.

CULLOM IS CHAIRMAN.

The Illinois Senator Picked at the Head of the Hawaiian Commission—A Conference.

Washington, July 12.—The American members of the commission appointed by the president under the act annexing Hawaii to the United States were in conference at the capital Monday. Senator Cullom was chosen chairman of the commission and other officials designated. It was impossible to fix a definite time of departure, but August 1 was agreed upon as the approximate date for sailing from San Francisco. It is expected that about two months' time will be spent in Hawaii and the commission hopes to have its recommendations prepared by the

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Cervera and Nearly 500 Captured Members of His Command Reach Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with 740 Spanish soldiers, including 54 officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and a few minutes later dropped anchor just above Fishing island. The big liner left Guantanamo at six o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor. Including the prisoners there were 1,035 people on board the boat and out of this number there are 91 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons. Ad-



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFER, U. S. A.

This gallant officer who led the army of occupation into Cuba entered the army as lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Infantry in 1861. He received the brevet of brigadier general in 1865, and then became an officer in the regular army, reaching the rank of brigadier general May 3, 1897. He was recently made a major general by President McKinley.

opening of the next session of congress.

The president's intention of continuing President Dole as the governor of the new territory was discussed at the meeting as a matter decided upon and was spoken of most approvingly. The commission favors a full territorial form of government, with a delegate in congress and a local legislature, but they necessarily will postpone the consideration of all matters of detail until they reach Honolulu and have an opportunity to confer with Messrs. Dole and Frear, the Hawaiian members of the commission.

Washington, July 8.—It was by a ceremony of the simplest character that the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States Thursday evening were enacted finally into law. Precisely at seven o'clock the president affixed to the resolu-

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COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT TO ORGANIZE A GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII



tions the words which made them law. The necessary orders were given during the day to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii, carrying Admiral Miller with a notice of the action of the United States government and directing United States Minister Sewell to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

Camara Turns Back.

Cairo, Egypt, July 9.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippines and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

the proposition to parole him has been finally dismissed. It has been simply postponed for a time, though it may be surmised that the admiral will be much more comfortable here until the feeling of unnatural resentment displayed against him in Spain has subsided.

The cruiser Harvard arrived off Fort Constitution with 400 Spanish prisoners from Santiago at nine o'clock Sunday night. The prisoners will be brought up to the city this morning.

Gives Us Many Vessels.

San Francisco, July 11.—The annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States has given American registry to 53 vessels. Of these 24 are steamers, four full-rigged ships, ten barks and 17 schooners. Most of the steamers are now engaged in the inter-island trade.

TROUBLE ALL THE WAY UP.

He Bought a "Hobson's Choice" Down Town and Landed in a Hospital Up Town.

The nurse adjusted the bandages on the patient's head in one of the wards of a big hospital uptown and then she said:

"Now you may tell me how it happened, if you will promise to be very quiet."

"Well, you know Monday was a warm day," he began, "so I went into a store and told the man that I wanted to buy a straw hat. He picked up one, put it on my head and he says: 'That's the hat you want, just that way.' I said I would like to look at others. He said he had others, but insisted on my taking the one he had put on my head. I asked him if there was anything the matter with that hat, and he said no, but it was the one he picked out for me as soon as he saw me come in. 'It's Hobson's choice,' he said. 'Whose?' I says, 'Hobson's,' he says. 'I said I didn't know him. Then he said everybody was saying that, and if I wanted to be strictly in it I would take the hat and if anybody said anything to me about it I should say it was Hobson's choice, and the drinks would be on the other fellow. So I paid him \$1.50, and went away under the new hat."

"When I was going up the steps at Park place station I met an old acquaintance who says: 'Where did you get it?' I wanted to be sure he meant the hat, and I says: 'Where did I get what?' 'The shed,' he says. 'That threw me off. I asked him what he meant, and he pointed to the headpiece and says: 'That. You look like a calf under a new shed,' he says. 'That's one of Hobson's,' I says. 'Which is?' he says. 'The hat is,' I says. 'I didn't know Hobson was in the hat business,' he says. 'Which one of them?' I says. Then he laughed and poked me and says: 'Which one are you talking about?' 'Hobson's,' I says. 'It's Hobson's.' 'If it's Hobson's,' he says, 'you'd better take it back to him and tell him to give you your old one.' 'You don't seem to know about it,' I says, and then I told him about how everybody was talking about Hobson. He looked at me and says: 'You'd better take something for it.'

"And then I says: 'All right, come on,' and we went into the first place and we stood there quite awhile, and when we went out I found it cost me about a dollar and he hadn't paid anything."

"So I left him and came on uptown, thinking all the way up. Two men were on the seat in front of me. I couldn't hear all they said, but one of them remarked as his station was called that he s'posed it was Hobson's choice."

"Then I looked at my hat to see if it was all right. It seemed as if it was too small, but I put it back and went on to Forty-second street, where I got off and went into a lunch place, where I met another acquaintance. Pretty soon he says: 'That was a brave thing for Hobson to do.' I said yes. 'You heard about it?' he says. 'Yes, I says, 'and it cost me \$2.50, and you will please sell your gold bricks to somebody else.' I says, 'Don't take me for a fool all the time,' I says. 'You must be crazy,' he says. 'I got no gold bricks,' he says. 'I'm talking about the brave man who sunk his ship in the harbor.' 'What's his name?' I says. 'Hobson,' he says. Then I got up and took my hat from the peg and showed it to him and I says: 'That's Hobson's.' He looked at it and says: 'Why don't you wear your own hat? What are you doing,' he says, 'wearing Hobson's hat?' And then I hit him. And when I came to I was here."

—N. Y. Sun.

Saying Pleasant Things.

There are people whom we often meet whose first impulse seems to bid them to say something unkind or unpleasant, and as a rule they are avoided as much as possible by all; this in turn only adds more to their natural bitterness of spirit, and sarcastic speeches get to be the rule. How much pleasanter it is to meet those dear friends who always have a kind word and a pleasant smile, and who never seem to see that our "nose is crooked," or that we are "dreadfully tanned," or that those "wrinkles are growing deeper every day." There is no reason why every one should not be loved and esteemed, instead of being thought of with dread. Simply cultivate the habit of saying pleasant things, of being blind to the peculiarities of others, of making unkind remarks, and people will be glad to meet you, and you will be certain of a welcome anywhere.—A. M. Marriott.

Ginger Biscuits.

One pound of flour, one and one-half pound of butter, one-half of sugar, one teaspoon of ginger, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in one-half a teaspoon of warm milk. Rub all the dry ingredients well together, mix with the milk, roll out thin, and bake in a quick oven; about ten minutes should bake them. They may be cut with a pastry cutter any shape.—Boston Globe.

Her Last Farewell.

"So I am never to come to see you again, Millie?"
"No, sir! All is over between us."
"And I suppose you will want your letters back?"
"Yes, sir. Bring them with you the next time you come."—Chicago Tribune.

THE FIF

A Resume

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