

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Owing to the continued strike in the Welsh coal mines, England's coal is running low, and steamers are forced to turn to America for their supplies.

A serious riot attendant upon a strike, in which women took a leading part, occurred at Oakbrook, Wis. Non-union men were shot out of a sash and door factory and the plant was ordered closed down.

A Madrid dispatch from San Juan says: An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella and gunboat Terror sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three wounded.

No revenue stamps will be required on money orders, according to a construction of the new law. Instead, an additional charge of the amount of the stamp provided for will be made for the money order upon its issuance from the postoffice.

Surgeon-General Van Royden, of the navy, has received a number of letters from officers with Admiral Sampson's squadron testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received.

A Madrid dispatch says: News of serious fighting near Santiago has been received here. Cervera cables that the situation is critical. The governor of Santiago admits that the Spaniards have been obliged to retire, but a Spanish victory is claimed.

A Cuban scout has brought news to the United States camp at Baiquiri that Cervera's ships are now in battle array. The positions have been changed to make the guns command the harbor entrance. Both Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers have been totally disabled by the incessant firing of the American ships.

Colonel Torrey's regiment of rough riders have left Cheyenne for Jacksonville. This regiment is made up of the pick of the mountain and plain, men skilled in the use of the rifle and revolver, and will unquestionably make a valuable addition to the mounted forces to be sent to Cuba.

Cornell won the university boat race at New London, Conn. Yale crossed the line four lengths behind and Harvard came in third. It was a pretty contest, but Cornell's race, almost from the start, her crew taking the lead before reaching the half-mile line and maintaining it until the finish line was crossed.

A special from Santiago says Cervera will attempt to unblock his fleet. His ships are coaled and ready to seize the first opportunity to make a dash for the open sea.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says the Spanish steamer Puermales Concepcion ran the blockade in safety and has arrived at Trinidad with mummy and supplies for the Spanish troops.

General Miles has received a cipher message from Captain Allan, chief signal officer in Cuba, saying the landing of troops has actually begun, and was in progress when the dispatch was sent.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has landed supplies in Guantanamo and ousted the Spaniards. The cruiser was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat which attempted to repel the invasion, but was quickly driven out of sight and into shallow water.

A cable between the United States and Hawaii may soon be laid. The prospect of annexation has revived new interest in the project. The house committee on commerce will make an effort to secure action on the pending measure in congress at the sessions to be held next winter.

Spanish prisoners captured during the Santiago campaign will be removed from Cuba. The government has determined that all Spaniards falling into American hands shall be well cared for. They will be brought away in transports. The number has been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000.

The projected expedition to Porto Rico has been abandoned at least for the present. It is stated that there are no troops to spare for the movement. The entire attention of the war department is to be concentrated upon the prosecution to a successful issue of the Santiago campaign, in accordance with Miles' recommendations.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed on and favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army. It authorizes the president to appoint a lieutenant-general whenever he deems it expedient, to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and the limitation in the bill as to the choice from officers "not below the grade of major-general" being stricken out by the committee.

Minor News Items. O. Q. Tow, a Chinaman, has enlisted in the army and will join company L, now at the Presidio, San Francisco.

The total assessed value of equalized property in Kentucky is \$652,977,667, on which \$8,000,000 state tax will be called.

The new French chamber of deputies is composed of 254 republicans, 104 radicals, 74 radical-socialists, 57 socialists, 28 radicals, 44 reactionaries and 10 free lances.

LATER NEWS.

A belief exists that the true objective point of Camara's fleet is not Manila, but Hawaii and finally San Francisco.

A Madrid dispatch this afternoon says the Spanish government is actively preparing to dispatch reinforcements to Porto Rico by the first available transportation.

A special dispatch from Fiume, a seaport town of Austro-Hungary, says an Austrian vessel is on her way to the Philippines with 600 torpedoes, "intended for the Spanish fleet."

The navy department on Monday posted the following bulletin: "Commodore Watson sails today on the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with the cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast." Watson's "Eastern squadron" consists of the Newark, Iowa, Oregon, Yosemite, Yankee, Dixie and three colliers. They leave Santiago immediately.

Four batteries of American artillery and a gaffing gun have been placed on a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago lies. The American troops were within 200 yards of the Spanish entrenchments last Sunday night. It is believed that more artillery will be necessary before an assault can be made upon the Spanish works. All the hills about Santiago are covered with block houses. There are 34 lines of intrenchments and behind them are four lines of rifle pits, while the fronts are secured by rows of barbed wire.

A dispatch from Port Antonio says that while the dynamite cruiser Yeuvinus was making observations along the inner harbor of Santiago a few nights ago, ample evidence was discovered that the sunken collier Merrimac does not completely blockade the channel. Further information develops that two battle-ships can enter the harbor almost, one passing on each side of the Merrimac. This will be of great advantage to Sampson when the final attack on Santiago begins. Lieutenant Hobson and his men are still in communication with the fleet. There is little prospect that they will be exchanged before the attack on Santiago is made.

Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of, or suspected of being disaffected with the present policy of the government, will be summarily shot without trial or investigation. This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the police force, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not given them. It is expected that, as the police is a numerous body, trouble will result. Spanish infantry and artillery soldiers are maintaining guard over them at every corner. Famine, it seems, is imminent, and stories of supplies for Havana coming via Batavia are reported to be untrue.

Thursday a detachment of 170 Cubans collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed. The Spanish loss is not known.

The navy department has received a cablegram from Sampson, saying the Spaniards at Santiago report that Hobson and his companions are well. They are confined four miles from Morro.

Thursday night, the American army of invasion had reached on its advance the edge of the table land on which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro castle, the main body of troops united, and the Spaniards were in full retreat toward Santiago.

Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable communication with the navy department. Six dispatches were received in rapid succession through the early hours Friday morning. They showed that only half an hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the admiral and the receipt of it in Washington.

General Lawton's brigade, which rested Thursday at Demajayato, four miles west of Daiquiri, resumed its march at daylight. Before noon his brigade, consisting of the Second Massachusetts, the Twelfth infantry, the First battalion of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Tenth infantry, and the Second battalion of the Fourth infantry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there. The Spaniards retired before the advance of the Americans, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the block houses as they went.

A dispatch to the New York World from Santiago de Cuba, June 24 via Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: One man was killed today and eight wounded on the Texas. The battleship at the time of the landing of the troops went to Matamoros to make a feint attack on the fortifications there in connection with a land force of Cubans under Babi. The Texas silenced the Socapa battery. Just as the action ended a shell struck the battleship and exploded with the result given above. The dead man is F. R. Blakely, of Newport, R. I., an apprentice of the first class. The wounded are: R. C. Engle, H. A. Geo, J. E. Lively, G. F. Mellen, J. E. Nelson, R. Russell, W. J. Simonsen, A. Scogvist. Russell is very seriously wounded. The others will all recover.

Cleveland, O., will be the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the next 10 years beginning with 1900.

Benjamin B. Comegys, the president of the Philadelphia National bank, has just completed 50 years' service in that prominent financial institution.

In New York a flag 130 feet in length, the largest ever made, was on exhibition. It is intended to raise it over the walls of Morro castle when Havana is taken.

A WRECK AT SEA

Two River Steamers Bound for Alaaka Destroyed.

UNDER TOW TO THE YUKON

Sternwheelers Gamecock and Stag, bound for Alaaka, were wrecked on the Yukon. Property damage, \$125,000.

Astoria, June 28.—When the Elihu Thompson, towing the sternwheelers Gamecock and Stagbound, started for Alaaka Friday afternoon, the prediction was freely made that they would never reach their destination. This prediction has come true, and the three vessels put back into port this afternoon. The sternwheelers are total wrecks; their decks are awash, and but for the cordwood stored between decks, they would have gone to the bottom.

Early this morning the lookout at Cape Disappointment reported that the Gamecock had crossed in and anchored. The report also stated that the river boats were badly battered. When the tide began flooding the Thompson got under way and slowly towed the disabled steamers into port, reaching the city at 4 o'clock. Never were vessels more completely demolished by the sea. The decks were three feet under water and huge gaps had been rent in the steamers' sides. The upper works had caved in, and were carried away by the seas. Baggage washed about on the lower decks and broken timbers were scattered near the western extremity of the city, whither a crowd of nearly 5,000 people flocked to view them.

The expedition met disaster at the very start. Friday evening, while crossing the bar, the hogchins on both the Gamecock and Stagbound parted. Despite this the Thompson continued on her course. The river steamers began breaking almost immediately. The situation was not serious, however, till about midnight, as the weather grew comparatively calm. Soon after 11 o'clock the passengers, of whom there were 87 on the two steamers, became alarmed. The holds began to fill and the timbers would strain and give away with every wave. About 1:30 Captain Fisher, of the Gamecock, signalled the Thompson with a red light, but she continued on her course.

By 4 o'clock in the morning, all the lower works of the boats were rent apart and there was two feet of water in the holds. Boats were sent back from the Thompson, and the passengers, who had provided themselves with life-preservers, were ordered to jump into the sea. Mr. Knapp, the Kansas City promoter, as the first man to obey the command, and the others soon followed. Captains Lane and Fisher, each with three men, remained on the steamers. By 6 o'clock, the boats were leaning badly, and it was decided to put back to port, after having proceeded 35 miles up the coast. They crossed in at daybreak this morning.

REAR-END COLLISION.

Several Members of Torrey's Rough Riders Killed.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 8:40 this afternoon, by which five members of Torrey's regiment of rough riders from Cheyenne lost their lives and others received injuries. The accident occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road. The train was stopped to take water and had whistled to start on, when the second section rounded the sharp curve in the track just before the town is reached, and dashed into it. The rear car of the first section was the sleeper Seville, containing Colonel Torrey and his staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed, except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously. The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood in the center of the first section, which carried troop C, from Laramie. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath masses of timbers, broken car seats, and other debris. In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt, and none seriously.

Immediate action was taken by the soldiers to save their imperiled comrades, and with axes and ropes, and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quenching the fire, which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of wreckage, covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

New York, June 28.—The torpedo-boat Talbot left today for Key West, and will call at Norfolk.

May Abandon Cannamers.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 28.—It is believed in camp here that the town of Cannamers, on the upper bay, is about to be abandoned by the Spaniards, who are said to be in a desperate condition, owing to lack of food. The report is that they will leave this town and fall back on Guantanamo.

There is a clock in Brussels which has never been wound by human hands. It is kept going by the wind.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

Some More Details of the Battle of La Quasina.

Juragua, Cuba, June 28.—The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough riders and the troops of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plans of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambushade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed, while 50 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 87 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, and many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush. The wounded were all removed.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their advance toward Juragua was evident as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill in the heavily wooded slopes on which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular entrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills ran two roads, along which Colonel Roosevelt and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are little more than gullies, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred.

About two and a half miles out from Siboney, some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into the camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front, and strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns on the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then, cautiously and in silence, the troops moved forward until a bend in a road disclosed the hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched in the road waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

At 7:30 A. M., General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, the hillside commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Manners of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, they fired. Never for an instant did they falter. One dour warrior of the Tenth, with a ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt behind a rock, loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said: "Oh, that's all right; that's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, was heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men, and then the deeper toned volley firing of the Spaniards. Over there the American losses were the greatest.

Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flangers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unflinching courage of the men in the face of a fire that would make even a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, troop L, the advance guard, was well surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward, every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt today, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle-pits and guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance forward struck the men in ambush and drove them out, but we lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about 15 men killed or wounded."

"I want to say a word for our own men," continued Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the hilt. Not a man flinched."

Patrie Ordered to Key West. New York, June 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, which has been at Tompkinsville coaling and taking on ammunition and stores, has received orders to proceed at full speed to Key West. She will sail tomorrow.

Provincetown, Mass., June 28.—The ram Katadin left today for Hampton Roads. She was followed by the cruiser San Francisco, bound for Key West. The collier Southern accompanied the latter.

AN ENGAGEMENT

Spaniards Had Twice as Many Men as Americans.

ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK

Twelve Spaniards Known to Have Been Killed—Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Thick of the Fight—Spaniards Opened Fire From Thickets.

Off Juragua, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 27.—This morning four troops of the first cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, more than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but left the following dead upon the field:

Rough riders—Captain Allyn K. Capron, of troop L; sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr.; Privates Tilman and Dawson, of troop L; Private Dougherty, of troop A; Private W. T. Erwin, of troop F. First cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe, Berlin, Lennox, Tenth cavalry—Corporal White.

At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve Spaniards, dead, were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders, several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thickets and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from their station, stormed the blockhouses around which they made a final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

The cavalrymen were afterwards reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry and the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

The Americans now hold a position at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The officers wounded were: Major Brodie, shot through the right forearm.

Captain McClintock, troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieutenant J. T. Thomas, troops L, shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

All the foregoing officers are rough riders.

Other officers who were wounded are: Captain Knox, whose condition is serious. Major Bell, Lieutenant George L. Bryan. These officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers who were wounded: Rough riders—Troop M, Privates E. M. Hill, Shelly, Fisher, M. S. Newcomb, Fred Beale and Corporal Rhodes. Troop E, Corporal James F. Bean, Privates Frank Booth, W. Bert Chartley, Dalley, Halvers, E. G. Atherton, Clifford Beed and Sergeant G. W. Arvingo. Troop C, Sergeant Joseph F. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. P. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reed, M. Russell. Troop L, Privates J. R. Heen, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calvers, Nathan P. Poe.

Tenth cavalry—Troop B, Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Cross, Braxton, Wheeler. Troop I, Privates Reid, Mayberry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least 10 in the list of wounded will die.

Hamilton Fish, Jr. New York, June 27.—Hamilton Fish, jr., one of the killed, was a young New Yorker of good position and family, who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, was the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in this city.

Captain Capron. Washington, June 27.—Captain Capron, of Roosevelt's rough riders, who was among the killed, is a son of Allyn Capron, of the First artillery, and was well known in Washington. He was a second lieutenant of the Seventh cavalry, and was recently promoted to be a captain of volunteers.

A New York infant has just been condemned to stagger through life under the name of Walter Sampson Schley Dewey Cullen.

Lieutenant Bryan. Denver, June 27.—First Lieutenant George L. Bryan, of the First cavalry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, is about 44 years of age, and until about a year ago was military adviser on the staff of the governor of Colorado.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

DASH TO SPAIN.

Crushing Blow Fully Decided Upon if Cadiz Fleet Goes East.

Washington, June 27.—The war is to be carried into Africa, metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolhardy enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the canal, an American squadron will be steaming at full speed across the Atlantic, straight to the coast of Spain, to bring the war home to the Spanish people.

There is no doubt that Dewey can take care of himself against the Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be reinforced by ironclads long before Camara's ships sight the bay of Manila, and he will have the shore batteries with him, instead of against him, in the struggle. It has been concluded by the administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that which it is proposed to administer, if the Spanish persist in this last project.

After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will divide the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first, a flying squadron, to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans and such craft. This will be followed by another command, either under Sampson or Schley, composed of battle-ships, which Captain Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be counted on for the voyage across the Atlantic.

With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, all battle-ships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful vessels of the flying squadron, the Spanish coast would be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

MOVEMENTS OF CAMARA.

Probably That He Will Not Venture Beyond Port Said.

Washington, June 27.—That the Spanish Cadiz fleet is proceeding steadily eastward is no longer doubted here. Trusted agents of the government on the shores of the Mediterranean are watching every movement of the ships, and availing themselves of every reliable source of information. So when word came from one of these agents yesterday that the squadron was sighted off Pantellaria day before yesterday, the officials were bound to accept the statement as beyond question. The first report to that effect, which came through an Italian newspaper, was taken with some reservation, owing to the known efforts of the Spanish government to mislead our naval authorities by just such publications in friendly neutral newspapers. By reckoning of the naval officers, the squadron should be now nearing Candia, south of Greece. At the rate they are progressing, the squadron should reach Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez canal, about Tuesday or Wednesday. Beyond this point it is not believed that the squadron will go, for it is confidently felt that the whole Spanish movement is nothing more than a spectacular display, gotten up to meet the irresistible demand of the Spanish populace and particularly the clerical party that something should be done to save the Philippines to Spain.

There is a question whether the canal authorities will allow the heavy Spanish armored ships to risk the passage of the canal, even if Admiral Camara is willing to undertake it. Their draught is so great that they might easily ground in the canal and thus obstruct it to navigation indefinitely.

But even if all these expectations are not well founded, the naval officers are confident of the ability of Dewey to successfully resist attack by the Spanish squadron. According to their calculation, the splendid double-turreted monitor Monterey is very near Manila, under convoy of the Brutus, and her arrival may be expected within two or three days. There is not an ironclad in Camara's force that would care to stand before her.

NO CHEERS FOR THE KING.

Session of the Spanish Cortes Suspended by a Decree.

Madrid, June 27.—The queen regent issued the decree suspending the cortes, which adjourned tonight.

The decree of the queen regent was read in the senate this evening.

Prior to the reading of the decree in the chamber of deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Senator Salmeron, the republican leader, declared that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official report of yesterday's proceedings. The president said the omission must be attributed to the uproar which had probably prevented the reporters from hearing the remarks.

The chamber then adjourned, without the customary cheers for the throne.

Not in Fast Morro.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 27.—This morning a flag of truce was taken in by Assistant Chief of Staff of Stanton to ascertain the whereabouts of the Merrimac prisoners. He was met by Captain Coma, who stated that Hobson and his men were confined in Santiago town, and were all well.

The University of Chicago expended more than \$1,000,000 in the year of 1897. Of this \$200,000 was in the salaries of the faculty.

CUBAN BLOCKADE

It Will Be Tightened by Sampson on the Southern Coast.

BLANCO'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF

The Complete Investment of Santiago de Cuba by Land and Sea—Blockade Runners Have Landed Under the Lee of the Isle of Pines.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, June 25.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and sea but few days off, the admiral has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast westward of Santiago.

For three weeks the south coast, west of Santiago de Cuba to Cape San Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been simply on paper, in name only, with the result that it is known that quite a number of ships have run the blockade, and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana. Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions, etc., have been taken in small boats to Bahabano, whence the railroads run to Havana, only 30 miles distant.

The admiral has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape de Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

REPORT FROM MADRID.

As Usual, a Glorious Spanish Victory Is Claimed.

Madrid, June 25.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated June 25, says: The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated a landing force in front of Punta Berroco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast.

Another official dispatch from Havana says: The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment and is trying to disembark at Daiquiri and at Punta Berroco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded.

Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish warships at Santiago have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defense of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch affirms that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

MORE SOLDIERS.

New National Guard for Oregon Ordered by Governor Lord.

Portland, Or., June 25.—The Oregon National Guard will be reorganized and placed on a war footing at once.

Orders to that effect were issued yesterday by Adjutant-General Tuttle by direction of the commander-in-chief. The orders are as follows: "The Oregon National Guard, pursuant to G. O. No. 13 c. r., this office, consists of four independent organizations, as follows: "Battery A, troop B and separate companies A and K.

"The organization of the Oregon National Guard, as authorized by the military board, contemplates for the infantry, one regiment, to consist of three battalions, each of four companies, the companies to have a minimum enlisted strength of 50 and a maximum of 75 in peace, and in war a maximum of 100 or such number as may be prescribed by the war department for the volunteer army, to be designated Third regiment, Oregon National Guard.

"One battalion will be organized in each military district, that is, one in Eastern Oregon, one in the Willamette valley and one at Portland.

"The organization contemplates a practical military organization, based on the requirements of actual war, as regards physical qualifications, etc., that the organization may be available as a whole for muster into the service of the United States.

"On account of the expense relative to equipping companies with the necessary lockers, gunlocks, targets, duff, etc., places where companies were located prior to the consolidation to form the Second Oregon volunteers, having these articles, will be given preference in accepting new companies in the reorganization."

Refugees From Havana.

Kingston, June 25.—It is understood the British warship Talbot, which brought 84 refugees from Havana five days ago, sailed from Porto Rico yesterday for Havana, to bring away the British consul and any British subjects who are desirous of leaving the Cuban capital.

London, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail says: Senor Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies today that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines. Senor Salmeron, in a bitter attack on the government, declared