

Eugene City Guard.

I. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands

Toral surrendered just in time to cheat Sampson's warships out of a job.

A large majority of our troops in Cuba will be withdrawn at once.

Major-General Brooke has been ordered from Chickamauga to Washington immediately for consultation regarding the Porto Rican expedition.

The news of the fall of Santiago brought joy to the troops in Cuba, as campaigning before Santiago was prosecuted under severe difficulties.

Commodore Hiebhorn, chief naval constructor, is anxious to keep Hobson. The proposed transfer of the hero to the line is not favored.

In compliance with the cabinet decision Chief of Engineers Wilson has ordered the removal of all the mines, and harbors will be freed at once of all dangerous obstructions to navigation.

Believing the effect of the appearance of the American squadron on the Spanish coast will be in direct proportion to the strength of the fleet, Secretary Long and the naval board have decided to strengthen Commodore Watson's command by an additional armor-clad and probably three or four protected and unprotected cruisers.

New York reported a heavy demand for war bonds at their close Wednesday.

The signal officer at Key West reported to the war department that the ship San Domingo was wrecked off the Isle of Pines, Cuba, while trying to run the blockade.

Correspondence published in Madrid says there is an enormous difference between the concessions which Spain is willing to make and the demands of the Americans.

Advices from Honolulu state that several mild cases of measles have broken out since the arrival of the Pacific coast troops.

A London correspondent of a French journal says the powers will intervene and the United States will be robbed of the Philippines.

The gunboat Bennington has left San Francisco for the North in quest of the Spanish privateers reported off the coast of British Columbia.

While at Honolulu an American flag was presented to the cruiser Charleston by the Queen Dowager Kapiolani of Hawaii, in token of friendship for the United States.

News of the defeat of the imperial forces near Woo Chow is confirmed in Hong Kong. The loss of the imperial forces is probably more than 1,500 killed.

A beautiful American flag has been hoisted by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian chamber of commerce to be unfurled at the ceremonies of raising the flag in that city.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara starch works the building was wrecked and six persons were killed and 26 injured.

A dispatch from Nicaragua says Zelaya's government has released several hundred political prisoners.

General Shafter has sent a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago July 1, 2 and 3.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun.

LATER NEWS.

The fifth Manila expedition, comprising 3,000 troops, is about ready to leave San Francisco.

The transports Peru and Puebla have left San Francisco for Honolulu with troops for the islands.

The San Francisco Examiner says the Bennington has gone North to consort Alaska treasure ships.

Uncle Sam has bought an Australian liner, the steamer Cullgo. She is now being transformed into a cruiser.

An island known as the Marcos of Weeks, between Honolulu and the Philippines, flies the United States flag and has been offered to this country as a zoological station.

Yellow fever is prevalent among Gen. Miles' command at Siboney. The type of the disease is said to be mild and the medical staff express confidence in being able to hold it in check.

President McKinley has given expression to a strong hope for an early peace. Responding to congratulations on the success of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for an early peace now."

Both nations are reaping benefits from the Anglo-American friendliness. The non-occurrence of Great Britain in the proposal for European intervention between America and Spain, it is claimed, thwarted the designs of the premier.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying: "Spain wants peace, but it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such useless sacrifice."

A decree has been published suspending throughout Spain the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The government wishes to have full power to suppress evidences of discord or rebellion which might appear.

It is announced that General Miles will start for Porto Rico within a week. With the president's approval he perfected all arrangements for his expedition to seize that island before he left Washington, and the plan will now be promptly carried into effect.

The minister of war, General Correa, is quoted as saying in an interview, he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

"The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain. The governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite, and in the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba, as soldiers should, after having fought like heroes."

Continuing the minister for war said: "We ought to retain Porto Rico at all costs in order to be always near Cuba, which the Americans will be able to despoil in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain."

"As to the Philippine islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage. The government has formed a scheme, which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine islands, but which will restore their tranquility."

On leaving the cabinet council this evening, the ministers profess still to be without confirmation of the reported capitulation of Santiago.

French Gunboat Held Up in Guantamo Bay After Hours.

Playa del Este, Guantamo Bay, July 16.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk to-night without permission, and met with a surprise party.

The first and most daring train robbery in years on the Truckee division of the Central Pacific occurred two miles east of Humboldt.

Four of Garcia's men have died from over-eating, and three others who went swimming after gorging themselves were found dead.

Maj.-Gen. Shafter holds a medal of honor awarded to him for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

The defenses of Santiago are characteristically Spanish, consisting, as they do, of lines of barb-wire fence back of which are rifle pits and then block houses of forts.

Captain Harrington, detached from command of the monitor Puritan, is in the hospital at Key West, having been stricken with paralysis.

The road from Baiquiri to the front was improved by the engineers so that the heavy wagons and siege guns could pass.

Out of 140 colored volunteers examined at Topeka, Kan., 85 were accepted.

A Washington dispatch says that 35,000 horses and mules, with forage, will be immediately forwarded to Cuba for the army of invasion.

Swift & Co. have been awarded a contract to furnish about 100,000 pounds of meat daily to the army.

SPAIN PREPARING

Measures Are Taken to Quell Any Disturbance.

PROCLAIM STRICT CENSORSHIP

The Government Apparently Is About to Sue for Peace—Minister Correa's Bold Talk—Forbidden to Publish Any Writings Without Authority.

Madrid, July 18.—A decree has been published suspending throughout Spain the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution.

The decrees of the captain-general of Madrid says decrees suspending the constitutional guarantee throughout the kingdom have been published, and a state of war exists.

The publication of the decree is accepted as proof that peace negotiations are actually in progress.

The pacific tendency is increasing, the general public taking a favorable view of the suggestion that the powers should attempt the re-establishment of peace, but it is said, contrary to reports current, France has not taken the initiative.

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ASKS TOO MUCH.

Toral Proposes Unsatisfactory Terms—Wants to Retain His Arms.

Washington, July 18.—There was a long and anxious wait today to hear further news from the commissioners who have been charged to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago.

Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Shafter and General Miles began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's dispatch.

All the dispatches were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress, and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions.

The most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but on the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached.

This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities did not regard it as serious or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms.

One of these dispatches, after specifying that a settlement would be reached before the day closed, was questioned whatever had been raised as to the surrender itself.

Not only has General Toral agreed to it, but his agreement has been ratified by General Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish government at Madrid.

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to carry out the plans made by General Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers who surrendered to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the 25,000 men under the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicated the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threatened all kinds of difficulties.

After all, it was decided to be only a matter of money, and the price offered is large enough to steamship lines can doubtless be found to undergo the task.

At the best, several weeks will be required to move the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable proportion of the American army in the neighborhood for some time.

Being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so disposed as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing them into the hills just in the rear of Santiago it is believed that the danger of an extensive yellow fever epidemic will be reduced so far that it will no longer be a cause for grave apprehension.

The surgeons' reports describe the disease as of a mild character, and it is said that this will readily yield to a change of altitude.

No Further Parley. Washington, July 18.—After an extended conference with the president tonight, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said:

"The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Gold-Laden Mines. Victoria, July 18.—The steamer Cottage City, which touched here tonight on her way to Seattle from Alaska, had on board 20 miners from Dawson, and about \$750,000 in gold dust and drafts, mostly the latter.

They came up the Yukon river in a steamer to White Horse rapids, where they transferred to a Lake Bennett steamer.

With the exception of a few cases of scurvy, the health of Dawson is reported very good.

The steamer City of Seattle arrived here this morning from Alaska, with 18 miners from Dawson and about \$500,000 in gold dust and drafts. The City of Seattle brings news that the town of Skagway has been placed under martial law.

Goldseekers Stranded. Tacoma, Wash., July 18.—John Connolly and F. N. Acker returned from Cook inlet with the report that there are nearly 2,000 men and women along the shores of the inlet, and they have not succeeded in finding gold enough to pay for the food consumed in one day.

Mr. Acker said: "Of the 2,000 people now on Cook inlet, not over 10 per cent have means to return, and God only knows what will become of them if the government does not open its heart and charter some ship to bring them back."

"Soapy" Smith Killed. Victoria, July 18.—Advices from Skagway say that Jefferson Smith, a well-known gambler, generally known as "Soapy" Smith, was shot and killed July 8 by the city engineer of Skagway.

Expects a Naval Battle. London, July 18.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the News says: A naval battle off the Spanish coast is considered imminent. Wealthy families are deserting Cadiz, Seville and Malaga.

Panic at Barcelona. London, July 18.—It is announced in a dispatch from Barcelona that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe the Americans will select Barcelona as the point to disembark. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety, and many Frenchmen are leaving. The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

SANTIAGO IS OURS

Spanish Stronghold Surrenders Without a Fight.

PRISONERS TO BE SENT HOME

The Eastern End of Cuba Is Now in Our Possession—Capitulation Came After a Brief Conference Between General Toral and Shafter and Miles.

Washington, July 16.—Santiago formally surrendered at 3 o'clock P. M. The adjutant-general today received the following from Playa del Este: "I have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agreed to surrender on the basis of his army being returned to Spain. This proposition embodies the surrender of all of Eastern Cuba from Acerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. The commissioners will meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms."

SHAFTER. Adjutant-General Corbin announced that Santiago surrendered soon after General Shafter's dispatch was received, a telegram having been received which showed that the Spaniards agreed to our terms. Only the details of the

capitulation now remain to be adjusted. The war department has notified General Shafter that his plans are approved so far as they are known, including the agreement for shipment of the Spanish troops to Spain.

The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all Eastern Cuba from Acerraderos to Sagua is important, in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory in Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers.

The navy department also received word of the surrender in a brief dispatch from Admiral Sampson.

The war department received the following, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock: "General Toral formally surrendered his army at Santiago on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of the surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered."

A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate them and to keep those who are still on board ships from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the president and yourself. NELSON A. MILES, Major-General of the Army."

APPEALS FROM ALASKA. Bills Passed by Congress Providing for Their Transfer. Washington, July 16.—The bill providing for the transfer from the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit to the supreme court of certain appeals from the district court of Alaska, the passage of which by the house was in a great measure due to the efforts of Representative Tongue, was steered through the senate the day before adjournment, after being reported on the same day from the judiciary committee.

Action on the measure was exceedingly rapid, for when the bill had passed the house, June 31, it was immediately sent to the senate and there referred to a committee, from which it was favorably reported within two weeks. That is a short time for considering a bill of such importance, and the fact that it passed this session reflects great credit on Senator McBride, under whose guidance the matter was carried through the senate.

River Is Not Mined. Astoria, July 16.—Now that Santiago has fallen, government officials here have given out the statement that the mouth of the Columbia was never mined, or any preparations for submarine defense made. Patrol-boats were stationed just inside the heads, and in order to proceed under slow ball, that the mines might not be interfered with. The forts had orders to fire up on all vessels not complying with the regulations, and even the fishermen were restricted to certain portions of the bay. All this, however, was a "bluff." Hereafter, vessels may come and go when they please—at any time of the day or night.

The Queen Is Willing. London, July 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: The queen regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the United States without any mediation of the powers, provided the conditions are not too severe. The present maximum concession is a declaration of the independence of Cuba.

NOW FOR PORTO RICO.

Fall of Santiago Clears the Way—Campaign Will Be Pushed.

Washington, July 16.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed today, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness, of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed; that nearly 1,000 Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving the news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havani."

The secretary was in excellent spirits. He was more anxious than he dared to show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago.

The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops, in view of the danger of spreading contagion.

The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person, though General Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose.

At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. General Brooke is now on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make known his views direct to the department.

The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair.

The territory surrendered to us by General Toral makes about 50,000 square miles. Major Hopkins, the military aid to Secretary Alger, this afternoon, had spread before him a huge map of Cuba, showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Acerraderos, about 15 miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs north about 15 miles to Palma Soriano. About the line run due north 4 1/2 miles have passed west of Holguin, thus taking in the Spanish garrison of that point. Evidently General Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the line turns abruptly to the northwest of Palma, and then runs to the town of Del Casa on the northern coast.

The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about 50 miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantamo is second in importance.

The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of General Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for the transporting of the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted.

The advices of General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Wounded on the Breakwater. Newport News, Va., July 16.—The transport Breakwater arrived at Fort Monroe this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers.

War Loan Oversubscribed. Washington, July 14.—Subscriptions to the 3 per cent war loan of \$200,000,000, which closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, including the offers made by the syndicates, will amount to \$1,300,000,000, or six times the amount of the issue. The subscriptions represented by checks or other forms of payment, it is estimated, will aggregate \$750,000,000, or three and three-quarters times the amount of the issue.

A Landing Near Cienfuegos. London, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail says a dispatch from Havana to El Imparcial says that 3,000 Americans have landed near Cienfuegos, under cover of the guns of the cruiser Montgomery. El Correo doubts the truth of this report, but the government has no news on the subject. General Toral cables that the losses of the last few days have been 400 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. He says that he has 12,000 troops left in fine condition.

From Prize to Transport. Charleston, S. C., July 12.—The steamer Rita, captured off Cuba by the Yale and purchased yesterday by the government for \$125,000, sailed for Santiago this afternoon with 650 men of the Sixth Illinois and their baggage, with the expedition under General Garrison on the Columbia.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis sailed for Annapolis at 6 o'clock this morning, having on board Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish officers.

GERMAN BLUFF

Dewey Quickly Showed His Authority in Subig Bay.

KAISER'S WARSHIP RETIRED

Raleigh and Concord Prevented Interference—The Capture of the Irene—Insurgents Aided in Taking the Port From the Spaniards.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 18.—The insurgents, on Wednesday, July 16, reported that the German cruiser Irene in Subig bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter.

On returning to Manila, the Irene explained that she interfered "in the interest of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the vessel she had on board. Admiral Dewey has declined to accept them.

Governor-General Augustin has issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. General Augustin, the insurgent leader, in a reply, has the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

Washington, July 15.—The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subig bay, as he did. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene, after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord.

The navy department has received this dispatch from Manila: "Admiral Dewey informs me that his troops have taken all the Subig bay ports except the Isla Grande, which they were prevented from taking by the German warship Irene. On July 27 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they had the island and about 300 men, with arms and ammunition. There was no resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I will send the Boston to help Aguinado. It is practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels are available. DEWEY."

A comparison of the ships show that the Irene was much superior to either of these two American vessels and tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this, it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any disposition to try conclusions with the American ships. In armor, the German ship was much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. From this, it is thought that this outward display of force on the part of the German government is to the purpose of deterring many. Thus far, however, there is disposition to make such inquiry as attach much importance to the incident.

Insurgents Captured a Steamer. Hong Kong, July 15.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 9, say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subig, the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and patched it out to Subig for the purpose of making an attack on Grand Island.

Continuing, the letter contains the story told by the press correspondents in Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene, and the step taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition. The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards and German officers are often seen in the Spanish entrenchments.

Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

Germany's Plans Defeated. New York, July 15.—A Journal right cable from Manila says that Dewey's possession of Subig bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines, and that through the attitude of the German government still irritating, Admiral Dewey is engaging them with great diplomacy. It does not expect any trouble with them.

It was published in London that the United States has purchased five mail liners of 7,000 tons each in Europe.

Watson's Squadron. Madrid, July 15.—Captain Watson, minister of marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's squadron would find a secure port.

Fourteen secret police cases have been broken out among the employees of the quartermaster's department near Subig bay. The men have been isolated and confidence is expressed in the ability of the doctors to stamp out the disease.

For the North Pole. North Sydney, C. B., July 18.—The steamer Windward, which is to accompany Lieutenant Peary to the Arctic on the expedition in search of the North Pole, arrived last night from New York and is coaling at the Whitney pier. She has a large quantity of provisions on board, sufficient to last the party several years, as Peary does not expect to return before 1900.

A foreign physician asserts that the pain of neuralgia, if superficial, can be relieved by throwing a beam of bright arc light upon the affected part.