

Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

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

Madrid newspapers say a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the government on account of the suspension of the constitution.

The Washington volunteers who have been stationed at Vancouver for some time have received orders to proceed to San Francisco, where they will embark for Honolulu.

Captain-General Blanco has cabled the Spanish government that Santiago was surrendered without his knowledge. As a result General Toral will be tried by court-martial.

A special dispatch from Madrid says Spain is not ready to sue for peace, and the powers are exchanging notes regarding the coming of Commodore Watson, and the progress made thus far is satisfactory to Spain.

A London dispatch to the New York Journal says that Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, has been fully informed of the terms upon which the United States government is ready to make peace.

New Jersey and part of New York was swept by a storm which caused great destruction to life and property. Four men were struck by lightning and instantly killed, and five others were badly injured, while seeking shelter from the storm under a tree near Trenton, N. J.

A serious riot has occurred at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, resulting in the killing of nine persons and the wounding of many others. The Spanish residents of the place attacked the natives, whom they accused of being American sympathizers and intending to aid the invading army from the United States.

According to Hong Kong advices Manila is ready to surrender. The backbone of Spanish resistance at the Philippines is said to have been broken, and no fight is probable. A real show of force by the Americans will be followed by the hauling down of the Spanish flag. The continued presence of the German fleet at Manila gives rise to much unfavorable comment.

General Parreda, the Spanish commander, refuses to be included in the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. According to Spanish military law a commander can surrender the troops he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently it is held that the capitulation only comprises about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago.

The New York World has a dispatch from Manila which says the German admiral has apologized to Admiral Dewey.

The bureau of construction and repairs is expending \$1,250,000 a month upon repairs, fitting and refitting vessels for the war with Spain.

Our money is to be the money of Cuba. The government proposes to introduce it by paying off the American soldiers at Santiago in coin.

The output of smokeless powder for the navy is steadily increasing, and the Ordnance Bureau is receiving more than 8,000 pounds daily for the big guns.

The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie, near Manzanillo, on July 6, have arrived in Key West under prize crews.

The Spanish flag no longer waves over Caimanera. The town and harbor, together with 5,000 Spaniards, have surrendered to officers from the Marblehead.

The transport steamer Pennsylvania, with the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, has sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines.

Four Oregon volunteer officers are in trouble at the Philippines. Captains Heath, Wells and Prescott and Lieutenant Telfer are likely to be court-martialed for having overstayed a leave of absence.

The cruiser Buffalo, our purchase from Brazil, is to be fitted out at once for service. Commander Hemphill will superintend the work of repair and command the vessel when she goes into commission.

From Oakland, Cal., comes a report of a terrible deed committed by a Chinese murderer. Brought to bay in a powder magazine, he blew it up and wrecked the entire plant, killing six persons besides himself.

The war department has received a dispatch from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners has been handed in by General Toral, and that the total is 22,789 men. General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceed in number the strength of his own army.

Minor News Items. The actual cash expenditures on account of the war thus far amount to \$60,000,000.

In the event of an uprising of the populace in Spain there is grave danger of a mutiny in the army.

Mail advices from Hong Kong say that the Caroline Islanders have revolted against Spanish rule.

The defenses of the coast cities of Spain are being strengthened to meet expected attacks by American warships.

Spain has now only two fighting ships worthy of consideration, the battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Carlos V.

LATER NEWS.

Captain-General Blanco has issued a proclamation in Havana announcing the capitulation of Santiago.

News received by the steamer Alki says the town of Sagway is still under martial law, and all saloons are closed.

General Garcia has left Santiago, but notwithstanding his grievance, the Cuban leader will help us conquer Holguin and Manzanillo.

Senor de Castro, of the Porto Rican Junta, says his Junta favors American annexation of Porto Rico, and pledges the support of his people to that end.

General Wood, the leader of the rough riders, has been appointed military governor of the city and province of Santiago. He succeeds General McKibben.

The Spanish minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazato, is authority for the statement that a peace honorable to the Spanish army will shortly be concluded.

Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of Santiago, has returned to Washington to report to the navy department regarding the necessity for prompt action in the work of raising Cervera's ships.

Nine hundred men embarked on the steamer Rio Janeiro from San Francisco, bound for the Philippines Saturday. A continuous ovation was tendered the men as they marched through the streets of San Francisco. The departure of two more transports is expected to complete the present movement of troops to Manila.

American trade with Porto Rico is the subject of a bulletin just issued by order of the secretary of agriculture. A shrinkage is shown in the transactions during the past fiscal year, being smaller than those of any preceding year since the civil war except 1895. The falling off in the trade is mostly in our imports from the islands.

Several London people prominently identified with the Central Pacific are arranging to visit this country within a few weeks, in consequence of the recent action of congress in creating a commission to confer with the company's representatives and jointly prepare a plan for settling the road's debt to the government of \$60,000,000.

A dictatorship has been proclaimed at the Philippines. Aguinaldo announced himself in authority and proclaimed martial law in the islands. General Anderson telegraphs that the natives expect independence. The insurgents have begun attacks on Pondo, Santameso and Malata, and are getting their artillery into action. The Spaniards were driven from trenches at Malata and the positions occupied by the insurgents.

The Ceruti claim, which threatened to cause trouble between Italy and Colombia, has been paid.

Camp Merritt, in San Francisco, will soon be deserted, the remaining troops taking quarters in the Presidio.

The United States domestic postal service will be extended to the Hawaiian islands as soon as the flag is raised there.

General Garcia says he will no longer co-operate with Shafter at Santiago. He claims he has been mistreated by the Americans, and will withdraw his forces to the hills.

The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower, Tuesday, off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading.

A Norwegian captain who has reached New York, says the Havana blockade is not effective and supplies are reaching that city through Batabano from Yucatan and being shipped across the island.

A Washington authority says Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled, and has been the plan from the first. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expenses of war to the United States.

News has been received from the Bear relief expedition. The imprisoned whalers have been reached and were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having existed on fish and wild reindeer.

A report comes from Madrid that Weyler will form a new cabinet, in which General Polavieja will be minister of war. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to its utmost limits.

Cubans must toe the mark, and the captured territory around Santiago will be governed with a firm hand. No trouble is feared by the officials at Washington. The discontent now so noticeable among the insurgents is expected to wear away when once the motives of the United States are fully appreciated.

The second expedition has reached Manila. The transport steamer China arrived July 16, and the Zealandi, Colonel and Senator the day following. American forces now await the coming of Merritt before moving on Manila. Commander of the expedition is expected about a week hence. Aguinaldo's forces still surround the capital. News of the destruction of Cervera's fleet caused consternation among the Spaniards. Four American soldiers died on the voyage.

Peace agitation is spreading in the provinces of Spain.

It is again hinted that there will soon be a third call for troops.

Spanish bonds with a face value of \$5,000,000 were sold in New York for \$100.

It is reported from London that the Spanish ambassador to England "recently informed a colleague that he had unquestionable information to the effect that there was an ironclad alliance between Great Britain and the United States before the war began."

A Berlin dispatch says that the German admiral will do nothing at Manila unless authorized by Admiral Dewey.

Col. Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, has been made chief of the operating staff of the entire army and a member of General Miles' staff. His place hereafter will be at the front, wherever fighting is going on.

The soldiers of the Seventh Illinois are studying Spanish in order that they may be able to entertain the ladies of Cuba and Porto Rico in their own language when they enter those islands with the army of invasion.

CITY IS DOOMED

Americans and Insurgents Investing in Manila.

DISSEMBARKING THE TROOPS

General Anderson's Forces Land Near the City—Boston Covers the Operation—Aguinaldo Getting His Artillery in Action Against the Suburbs.

Manila, via Hong Kong, July 25.—The disembarkation of the American troops composing the second expedition is being pushed with the utmost energy. The Colorado regiment is already in the field, near Paraque, and others will be transferred without loss of time.

The United States cruiser Boston has been detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within range of three guns of Fort Malate, which is only a short distance from Manila proper.

The brigade commanded by General Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are ready to move.

The arrival here of the monitor Monterey is anxiously expected. The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco for Manila, June 7. She arrived at Honolulu June 24, and left there again on June 29.

The insurgents are gradually getting their artillery into action against Pineda, Santameso and Malate. The fighting is desultory. The Spaniards have been driven from the trenches outside of Malate, and the insurgents are strongly entrenched near the walls of the forts. The insurgents began to bombard Malate first, and struck the telegraph company's cablehouse.

It is said on semi-official authority in Manila that the recent news from Cuba is a "vile English fabrication;" that in reality the Spaniards have been victorious, and that Admiral Camara's squadron sailed at Singapore and is expected here July 27.

SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

Terrible Execution by Dewey's Six-Inch Shells.

New York, July 25.—A correspondent of the Journal writing from Cavite, Manila, July 17, relates the result of the inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Cristina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's 8-inch shells can be clearly traced by the line of ruin extending from stern to waist. There are very few large shot holes through the hull, the principal ones being from six-inch shell amidships and from four-inch shells. The cruiser Castillo is less burned but terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore immenese holes in the wooden hull. When the fire started, the weight of guns caved the hull inwards. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams—a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance. Three large shells entered the Don Antonio de Ulloa amidships, but the vessel did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by six-inch shells.

AGUINALDO THE DICTATOR.

Insurgent Chief Declares Martial Law Over the Philippines.

Washington, July 25.—The following cablegram has just been received at the war department: "Hong Kong, July 25.—Aguinaldo declares a dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. I recommend Chinese ponies for cavalry use."

"ANDERSON."

General Anderson is senior army officer at the Philippines. The dispatch was sent from Manila probably several days ago. The reference to Chinese ponies means that General Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

General Anderson's message gave the cabinet food for consideration at its regular meeting today. There is no disposition to force an issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States government in the future treatment of the Philippine islands.

Dynamite Explosion in a Jail.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 25.—Great excitement was created last night by an explosion of dynamite in the county jail, the act of a number of desperate convicts awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. The rear end of the jail was wrecked, but the prisoners' escape was prevented.

As one important result of the capture of Santiago, the iron and steel mines are to resume operations at once. American companies will handle the output of the Cuban mines as was the case before their operation was suspended by order of the Spanish officers.

Shot From Ambush.

Cincinnati, July 25.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Barboursville, Ky., says: John Baker and a colored man were killed yesterday by unknown persons in ambush. Baker was out on bail and was accompanied by two negroes, whom he employed to guard him en route to Manchester. One of the negroes escaped. All connected with the White-Howard, and the Garrard-Baker factions are guarded when they travel.

Portugal Alarmed.

London, July 25.—Dispatches filed at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 19, but which were suppressed by the censor, say that, owing to the suspension of the constitution in Spain, the Portuguese government has ordered reinforcements of troops to be dispatched to the frontier, fearing Spanish uprisings and the entry of revolutionists into Portugal, as has been the case in the past.

A German scientist is of the opinion that women will have heard some time in the remote future.

GARCIA IS HURT.

Leaders His Resignation and Accused Shafter of Treating Him Shabbily.

New York, July 25.—A Santiago dispatch gives the following as being a letter sent by General Garcia to General Shafter:

"Sir: On May 12, the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me, as commander of the Cuban army in the east, to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wish of my government, and I have been, until now, one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders, so far as my powers have allowed me to do it. When the city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself, informing me about the negotiations for peace, or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later, and I only knew of both events by public report. I was not honored, sir, with a kind word from you, inviting myself nor any of my staff to represent the Cuban army at that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as the enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison and the forts. I would give my co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best, under American military law, to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes for you to fulfill the solemn pledge to establish in Cuba a free and independent government, made by the people of the United States. But when the question arises of appointing officers in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our 80 years' struggle against Spain's rule, I cannot see, with the deepest regret, that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to believe, ascribed as the reason of your measure and of your order, forbidding my army to go into Santiago, the fear of massacre and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized war. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and, therefore, I have today tendered to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of his army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my force to the interior. Very respectfully, 'CALIXTO GARCIA.'"

TAKING OF NIPE.

New Cuban Base Falls Into Our Hands—Spanish Cruiser Destroyed.

Washington, July 25.—The following message has been received at the navy department: "Playa del Este, July 25.—The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines were not removed for want of time. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juna, defending the place, was destroyed without loss. The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on arrival at Porto Rico."

The brief report from Admiral Sampson is really more important than appears on the surface. The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago.

It is proposed to establish a base there, which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operation against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe in connection with Santiago would be an effective means of doing this.

Interior Garrison Surrender.

Washington, July 25.—The war department has posted the following: "Santiago, July 25.—I sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive the surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmira. They had not heard of the loss of Cervera's fleet or Toral's surrender, and declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of men and officers came in last night, and returned this morning, apparently satisfied."

Acceptance of Volunteers.

Washington, July 25.—A question of great interest as to the acceptance by the government of volunteers raised on the Pacific coast has been referred by the war authorities to Attorney-General Griggs. General W. H. H. Hart, of California, raised a regiment of California rangers, consisting of mounted riflemen, two regiments of infantry, and three batteries of light artillery. The administration has decided to accept the troops if the attorney-general should agree that the law permits it.

A Large Wool Sale.

St. Louis, July 25.—The largest sale of wool ever made in the West was effected today by a St. Louis firm. The amount was three-quarters of a million pounds of territory wool, which came from Western and Southwestern states, and it will require 35 cars to transport it to its Eastern consignees.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that Admiral Sampson will be detached from the command at Santiago and put in charge of the Eastern squadron, leaving Commodore Watson to take his place.

ANOTHER DEFEAT

Five Spanish Gunboats Destroyed at Manzanillo.

THREE TRANSPORTS RUINED

As Usual, There Were No Losses on the American Side—Spanish Losses Were About 100 Killed—Care Taken Not to Damage the City.

Playa del Este, July 25.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—that at Manzanillo, modestly told by Commander Todd, of the gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18, the vessels on the blockade in this vicinity, the Wasp, Helena, Scorpion, Hiss, Hornet, Wampatuck, Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At 7:30 the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola, the mid-channel, and the Hiss, Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of these vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment. At 7:50 the fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and storehouse, probably for ammunition was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and a third was driven ashore, and is believed to have been disabled.

"The fire was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparative short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out as I understood them, that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field batteries of the forts.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed, little, if any, was done. The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of 100 killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Delgado, Guantanamo, Ostralla, Contolina and Guardian."

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Probably 40,000 Will Be Ordered From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 25.—An afternoon paper asserts, on the authority of an unnamed army officer, that 40,000 troops will be sent to the Philippines from this city. The assertion is based on the surmise that the insurgents will give the United States trouble, and that it will require at least that many United States soldiers to preserve order in the Philippines. Preparations are being made to rush the available transports, and nearly 4,000 soldiers will be dispatched in two weeks. The transport Arizona, recently purchased by the government, and which arrived from Puget sound today, will be fitted out immediately, as will also the transport Scandia. No troops have been designated to go on these vessels, but they will be selected and fully equipped before the steamers are ready to receive them. Their exact capacity cannot be learned until the bunks are in place. The St. Paul and the Tacoma with cavalry horses will be dispatched at the earliest possible date. The government is still looking for available troops, and one or two now at Puget sound ports may be added to the list.

The fifty-first Iowa volunteers have in all likelihood been selected to go to Manila in the transport Arizona. Today, a detail of men was ordered to take the rations, proceed to the steamer for the purpose of guarding it and preventing any of the Chinese crew from going ashore.

On the Rio, which will sail Saturday, 15 officers, 320 enlisted men, and 10 civilians, a total of 906, will take passage. Of these, 734 comprise two battalions of the South Dakota regiment, 33 are men of the signal corps, and 104 recruits for the Utah light artillery. Brigadier-General H. G. Otis will be in command.

Many Bodies Were Sighted.

Chester, Pa., July 23.—The tank steamer Oilfields, which arrived today from Shields, England, reports having passed a large number of bodies of persons while off the Newfoundland banks, a few days ago. Captain Sawyer stated that there were July 20, and he supposed they were those of the victims of the La Bourgogne disaster.

American Vessel Bombed Tower.

Madrid, July 23.—A dispatch from Havana says that the American warships before Manzanillo separated yesterday, five proceeding to a point off Cape Cruz, where they bombarded a signal tower, causing damage.

Gibraltar, July 23.—Three Spanish trans-Atlantic steamers have arrived here from Cadiz, fearing that the squadron of Commodore Watson will attack that place and destroy all the shipping in port.

Will Stay at Santiago.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Alger said today that the troops which were in engagements in Santiago will not be sent to Porto Rico. They will remain in Cuba until yellow fever has been entirely stamped out. No official reports are obtainable this morning at the war department as to the yellow fever situation among the troops at Santiago.

Hallux, N. S., July 23.

It is stated that the ship Newfoundland was loaded in the interest of the Spanish government.

WATSON'S FLEET TO GO.

Preparations for the Descent on the Coast of Spain.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Long said tonight that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterrupted, but that the departure necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for conveying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was more mischievous at this time, as it indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threat from European sources that a European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain.

Neither the state nor navy departments look for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula.

During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

Had the army troops-ships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy the Watson squadron could have got away in a few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday. But as the Massachusetts and the cruiser Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary as a patrol for the Miles expedition, this changes the plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to the conveying of the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by the diplomatic corps best informed in the affairs of France as fantastic speculation, unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

ARCTIC WHALERS SAFE.

They Were Not Threatened With Shortage of Food.

Seattle, July 23.—A member of the Bear relief expedition writes from Point Barrow, under date of March 27, confirming the news received from Captain Tuttle that the imprisoned whalers had been reached, and that they were better off than had been expected. Most of the vessels can be saved, and the men have not suffered seriously, having subsisted on fish and wild reindeer.

There were 100 men quartered at Cape Smythe, 76 in the old Kelly house and the remainder divided up between Charlie Brower's and the old refuge station now occupied by Professor McIlhenny. They were in want of clothing and food, which were at once supplied.

Lieutenant Jarvis, who led the land expedition which arrived at Point Barrow ahead of the Bear, made nearly 2,000 miles in 102 days, and his arrival put an end to the troubles of the ice-locked men. He first boarded the Belvidere and was greeted by Captain Millard, who at once informed him of the condition of the fleet. The arrival of the tame reindeer and the Bear party put an end to the fears of the men, and there is no danger of further distress.

Cervera to Stay in America.

Annapolis, Md., July 23.—A rumor, which cannot be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here today to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a Spanish prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared. The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city today by members of the first contingent of prisoners and seem well satisfied with their quarters.

Captain Enlate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole. He is gloomy and morose, and sociating little with his brother officers.

Aguinaldo's Cabinet.

London, July 23.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that General Aguinaldo's cabinet took the oath of office at Bacoor on Sunday, in the presence of 6,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Aguinaldo is restless under American restraint, and wishes to capture Manila. United States Consul Williams, who is at Cavite, has written to Consul Wildman here, strongly urging him to come to Cavite and reason with General Aguinaldo, with whom he has great influence. Mr. Wildman starts at the end of next week.

Many Shots Fired.

Denver, July 23.—A special from Fort Worth, Tex., to the News, says: The south-bound Santa Fe passenger train, due here at 1:30 tonight, was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north of here, by masked men. The robbers ordered the engineer to run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city. A sheriff's posse, city police and armed citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine. A report here had it that some 75 shots were exchanged between robbers and officers.

Philippine Island Jealousy.

London, July 23.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of July 17, commenting on the "state of anarchy among the rebels," says: "Each local chief desires to become the supreme ruler of his island. It is pitiful to think that a nation like the Spaniards has been beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity."

The first street railway in America started on the Bowery, New York, and ran from Prince street to Fourteenth street, in 1831.

LOWEST BIDDER

A Spanish Steamship Line Will Take Prisoners.

MADE A REASONABLE RATE

First Vessels Will Be at Santiago in Nine Days—Company Accepting the Contract Has Many Steamers in Spain's Auxiliary Navy.

Washington, July 23.—Arrangements were practically concluded by the government tonight for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago from Cuba to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, represented by J. R. Ceballos & Co., of New York.

The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man and \$55 for each commanding officer. Subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army rations as provided for in the government's advertisement for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days from tomorrow, to be in 17 days from tomorrow, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in 21 days from tomorrow.

Two days ago, Colonel Hecker, in charge of the transportation of troops in the quartermaster-general's department of the army, went to New York to consult shipping companies concerning the transportation of the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago. He, which he had previously advertised for were opened at the army building in New York today