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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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Two "	1.45
Three "	1.75
Four "	2.00
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Tin top jelly glasses, 1-3 pint	25c dozen
Tin top jelly glasses, ½ pint	30c dozen
Jelly tumblers	25c dozen
White Mason jar rubbers	3c dozen
Black Mason jar rubbers	2½c dozen

Ice Cream Dishes, 25 35 and 50 cents per dozen.

TIN AND GRANITE WARE
O. SUMMERS
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THERE WILL BE NO ARMISTICE OF TEN DAYS

Camara Will Not Be Allowed Time to Seek Safety for His Squadron in a Spanish Port.

LINARES WOULD SURRENDER SANTIAGO BUT NOT HIS MEN--IT WON'T DO

Santiago Will Probably Be Bombarded---Germany, France and Russia Are Figuring on the Philippines---Shafter's Army Has an Abundance of Provisions---Bennington Will Carry the News of Annexation to Hawaiians---To Feed the People of Santiago Is Now the Problem---Two British Gunboats Will Guard the Klondike Treasure Ships from Privateers.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The great battle expected today did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with the home government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture.

He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all of his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our government. On the contrary, every effort will be put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and so compel the final surrender of the Spanish army. To have allowed them to make their way unmolested into the interior would have amounted simply to send as reinforcements for the garrison of Havana these thousands of trained soldiers who have proved their courage as worthy foemen by the fighting in the trenches. On the other hand, to compel their surrender, it is believed, would certainly produce an enormous moral effect both in Havana and in Spain itself, and tend to an early conclusion of the war.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin were in communication with Shafter at Santiago during the day. These officials, however, decline positively to give out for publication any dispatches relating to the negotiations that are going on between General Shafter and General Linares. Nevertheless it was evident from their manner that a crisis had been reached so far as Santiago was concerned, and that as matters stood at the close of the day there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook, since it was known that General Shafter had lost nothing by the armistice, his men are rested, his commissary has improved, the roads have been cleared and his artillery is now almost completely placed in the most effective manner. None of these things existed at the beginning of the armistice. On the other hand, the Spanish forces have largely diminished their slender stock of provisions and have steadily lost in confidence. As soon as they are convinced that they will be humanely treated and fed it is expected that there will be many desertions from the Spanish lines. There is the strongest indisposition on the part of our strategists to entertain favorably the proposition said to be under consideration at Madrid looking to an armistice of ten days in order to consider terms of peace. They believe that the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition. During that time Admiral Camara's squadron might find a safe lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Ferrol, and thus elude Watson's pursuit.

Naval officials feel that another change may have to be made in the makeup of the eastern squadron which is to strike a blow against the Spanish coast, as the battle ship Iowa suffered some hard knocks in the recent naval battle with Cervera's squadron, and it may be necessary to substitute some other battle ship pending repairs on the Iowa.

According to Captain Evan's story of the battle, the Iowa was struck twice by Spanish shells. One shell exploded, while the other is embedded unexploded near the water line of the ship. This last shot may prove troublesome, as an unexploded shell near the water line is not a desirable adjunct to a battle ship.

From the light manner in which Captain Evans speaks of the damage, it is not regarded as very serious by the officials, yet it is probably enough to keep the Iowa from accompanying the eastern squadron to the coast of Spain.

BOMBARDMENT WILL BE MADE.

Secretary Alger Says Things Will Go on at Santiago as at First Intended.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, July 9.—A cablegram was received from General Shafter at the war department tonight which is understood to make certain recommendations as to action on the Spanish proposals for conditional capitulation. Immediately after its receipt Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin went to the white house for a conference with the president.

The conference broke up shortly after midnight. Secretary Alger said there had been no reports of firing nor of action.

"But," he added, "there has been some talk of surrender. A proposition has been made which will not be considered, and things, I think, will go on about as they were intended."

"Do you mean by that," he was asked, "that the bombardment will be made at once?"

"I cannot say definitely, but that is very probable," he replied.

IF IT IS TRUE

France, Germany and Russia Are Preparing for a Spanking.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Berlin, July 9.—(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)—The statement cabled by a correspondent of the Associated Press July 2 that he had learned on the best authority that Germany, France and Russia had reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands just when hostilities ceased, and they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the islands and that when the war is over an international congress will be proposed similar to the Berlin congress of 1875 to settle all questions connected with the war, at which meeting Germany will demand a slice of the Philippine islands or other compensation in the far east, remains true, notwithstanding the carefully worded denials officially issued by the news bureau here July 3.

As a matter of fact, the correspondent of the Associated Press has secured corroborative details, showing that negotiations between the three powers are still proceeding.

The government press is furious at the important news leaking out prematurely and some of these papers have gone to the length of threatening the correspondent of the Associated Press with expulsion from Germany. On the other hand, some government papers now admit the truth of the news cabled to the Associated Press.

The Paris correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung significantly says:

"It is feared in Paris that delicate and difficult negotiations are necessary between the powers in regard to the Philippine question and it will be at the most impossible to maintain much longer the neutralities hitherto observed."

SHAFTER FEEDING REFUGEES.

His Stock of Provisions Is Being Heavily Drawn Upon.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, July 9.—Lively interest is taken by the war department officials in the reports regarding the large number of refugees who have fled from Santiago to avoid the horrors of war. Many of these people, non-combatants, have looked to General Shafter for assistance, which may make a severe drain on the commissary branch of the expedition. Especially is this so in view of the great difficulty experienced by the general in getting his supplies from the transports. If the city of Santiago holds out for a long time and Shafter has the non-combatants to feed, the question of their sustenance may become a serious conundrum for the government.

General Shafter has authority to issue rations to the hungry people and he undoubtedly will do so to the greatest possible extent without impairing his own resources. He has full discretion to act in the matter and will do his utmost to relieve any suffering that may exist. For the time being he has all the stores necessary for his command and enough to deal out some supplies to the Cubans, General Egan, of the commissary department, having a great quantity on the transports.

The transport Victor is about to leave New York with a great mass of all kinds of commissary stores, to be followed soon by the Mohawk and Mississippi with stores of refrigerated beef and fresh vegetables.

PLENTY OF FOOD.

Shafter's Men on Half Rations One Day Only—Supplies Being Forwarded.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, July 9.—In view of published allegations that the troops were on short rations, General Shafter was wired as to proof of the assertion. He answered that one day only the troops were on half rations, and on that day the troops who suffered were a few at the further point from the supply.

The general says there was considerable complaint on account of a lack of tobacco, but added that there was sufficient food and tobacco and other necessary supplies on the ships to last at least two months and they will be brought ashore at the earliest possible moment. Everything he reported to be in the most satisfactory condition, and that fighting might be resumed this afternoon or evening.

A statement of the press from the army in the field to the effect that the Cubans under Garcia have undertaken to designate a governor for Santiago after it falls, has attracted a good deal of attention here. It is not contemplated here to turn the captured communities over to the Cubans without a very careful consideration of the consequences involved, not only from a point of moral obligation on the part of the United States as a civilized nation, but also from sound political doctrines.

THE BENNINGTON FOR HONOLULU.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

San Francisco, July 9.—The gunboat Bennington has arrived from Mare island and is anchored near the Rush, Corwin and Albatross. Admiral Miller will probably transfer his flag to the Bennington. The Philadelphia will not go into commission until Tuesday. The Bennington's bunkers are full and it is expected that she will sail for Honolulu in a few days to carry the official news of the annexation of Hawaii.

BRITISHERS TAKE A HAND.

Will See That Spanish Privateers Keep Hands Off Klondike Gold.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Vancouver, B. C., July 9.—Although there is believed to be nothing in the story that a privateer has been fitted out to attack the boats bringing down Klondike gold, it has leaked out here that the matter was brought to the attention of the British admiral by American consul Dudley a few days ago.

Admiral Palliser at once dispatched H. M. S. Amphion north. The Amphion is a second-class cruiser. The admiral has also ordered the sloop Icarus carrying eight guns to be on the lookout for any suspicious craft.

THE AMERICAN LOSS.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Camp Near Santiago, July 9.—The official list of the American losses in the battle of July 1 and 2 shows the killed as 22 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers, 1203 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men.

PROMOTION AWAITS THEM.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, July 9.—The president has determined to promote Acting Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in American waters, but is undecided as to the extent of the promotion.

Although Admiral Sampson outranks Commodore Schley in command of the naval forces in Cuban waters, he is subordinate to that officer by two numbers in the naval register. Commodore Schley stands No. 8 in the list of commodores, and Sampson stands No. 10.

Commodore Watson, also on duty with the fleet at Santiago, is senior to both the others, standing No. 6 in his grade. When the official report is received a decision will be reached as to the extent of the promotion to be made.

TO FEED SANTIAGO.

The Problem Is Giving the Authorities No Little Anxiety.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Washington, July 9.—The authorities are now concerning themselves seriously with the problem of feeding the destitute population of Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who may surrender.

It has been extremely difficult, as shown by General Shafter's reports, to supply the American troops with what they need, and of ocourse the difficulty will be increased enormously by this large addition of hungry mouths and moreover, it is said that when the news of the fall of Santiago sifts through the country a large part of the destitute population of the interior will make its way to that town to secure food.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Port Said, July 9.—Six vessels belonging to the fleet of Admiral Camara have arrived from Suez, on their way back to Spain.

STARVATION AT GUANTANAMO.

Estimates That the Average Death Rate Is Fifteen Daily.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Guantanamo, July 9, by the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Kingston, July 9.—(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)—Advices received by Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, from the city of Guantanamo show that deaths from starvation average fifteen daily.

General Peres, commander of Guantanamo, has given up hope of succor, and the town could readily be taken were it worth while to risk the lives of the American troops.

The entrance to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the bay have not shown themselves for several days.

Thousands of Cubans, some estimates placing the number as high as 20,000, are being fed at the camp on the west side of the harbor with supplies furnished by the Red Cross society.

LE GRANDE DUCHESSE.

She Is Now Being Loaded With Troops and Horses for Santiago.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—The steamer Le Grande Duchesse, which was lately chartered by the government as a transport, received her first troops when the Ninth company, signal corps, and Company B, engineers, marched on board at the Newport News shipyard. The men were as-

(Continued on third page.)

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