

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY S. A. PATTON, Editor and Proprietor.

CONDON GLOBE

VOL. VIII.

CONDON, GILLIAM CO., OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

NO. 19.

HAS THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Professional cards, One square, One-half column, Business notices, Legal advertisements.

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.

Total 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A large majority of our troops in Cuba will be withdrawn at once.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 Chikamauga 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 Hichborn, chief naval constructor, is anxious to keep Hobson. The proposed transfer of the hero to the line is not favored.

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

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.

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

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.

The actual departure of Commodore Watson's raiding squadron for the coast of Spain, indicates sufficiently the complete abandonment of any intention to besiege Havana in the next three or four months.

A great military hospital under tents is to be established at Fort Monroe.

Still another cabinet crisis is reported in Spain. All the ministers have tendered their resignations.

France's new minister, M. de L. Cassé, has notified the Spanish ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon Castillo.

A beautiful American flag has been sent by the steamer Alameda to the Hawaiian chamber of commerce.

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

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago.

Spain is arming a third fleet and expects to have it at sea in five weeks.

President McKinley will take no vacation until the war crisis is passed.

The harbor patrol vessels, Governor Russell, East Boston, Arab and Apache, will join the blockading squadron off Cuba.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

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 Colgoa. She is now being transformed into a cruiser.

An island known as the Maroons of Weeks, between Honolulu and the Philippines, files the United States flag and has been offered to this country as a coaling 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-concurrence of Great Britain in the proposal for European intervention between America and Spain, it is claimed, thwarted the designs of the Spaniards.

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 a 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.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabers.

Advice 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 troops 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 sent 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.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago.

Spain is arming a third fleet and expects to have it at sea in five weeks.

President McKinley will take no vacation until the war crisis is passed.

The harbor patrol vessels, Governor Russell, East Boston, Arab and Apache, will join the blockading squadron off Cuba.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

OUR FLAG IS UP

Old Glory Hoisted Over the City of Santiago.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

Spanish Troops Laid Down Their Arms—City Sacked by the Enemy—General McKibben Has Been Appointed Temporary Military Governor.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19.—Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms before the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before they arrived.

General McKibben has been appointed temporary military governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present.

A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square.

Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; and on the other a building of the same description, the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabers.

Advice 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 troops 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 sent 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.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago.

Spain is arming a third fleet and expects to have it at sea in five weeks.

President McKinley will take no vacation until the war crisis is passed.

The harbor patrol vessels, Governor Russell, East Boston, Arab and Apache, will join the blockading squadron off Cuba.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

MILLIONS IN DUST.

Gold-Laden Steamer St. Paul Arrives at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 19.—After being eagerly watched for during the last 10 days, the steamer St. Paul arrived tonight from St. Michaels, bringing men and treasure from the Klondike. There were 176 passengers on the list, and the amount of their earnings in gold dust, nuggets and bank drafts is estimated by the ship's officers at \$9,000,000.

The largest amount brought out by a single prospector is in the possession of T. I. Pickett, who has \$50,000, principally in gold dust and nuggets. Pete Wybird admits to ownership of \$50,000; E. J. Nash has \$30,000 and Fred Berry, of Fresno, Cal., who had previously brought out a fortune, says he has another with him now, but declines to disclose the amount.

J. Dumas, who has been prospecting on Eldorado creek, has \$45,000 to show for his labors in the frozen north, and W. E. Burn, who suffered the misfortune of having his feet frozen and losing both by amputation, feels compensated by the possession of \$100,000 in cash the proceeds of the sale of his five mining claims.

J. Dumas spent only one month in the Klondike, but during that period realized \$20,000 from his claim, and just before his departure sold the claim for \$25,000 more so that his days at Dawson were exceedingly profitable.

The returning miners say that it is idle for prospectors to go to the Klondike now expecting to locate claims as all the mining land of any value has already been staked out. The only manner in which claims can be now acquired is said to be by purchase.

The general consensus of opinion is that the value of Minook creek as a center has been overestimated. Claims there are pronounced to be of little value and the intending miner if he be guided by the experience of these pioneers will confine his operations to the neighborhood of the original gold discoveries near Dawson.

Domipion creek is pronounced the richest of the Klondike streams in the present metal. Eldorado and Bonanza creeks are considered by these prospectors only second in importance to Domipion.

It has been learned on reliable authority that the Alaska Commercial Company received tonight about \$8,428,000. Adding this to the amount brought down by the miners which is now placed at over \$3,000,000 the Klondike treasure carried by the St. Paul is not less than \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabers.

Advice 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 troops 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 sent 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.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago.

Spain is arming a third fleet and expects to have it at sea in five weeks.

President McKinley will take no vacation until the war crisis is passed.

The harbor patrol vessels, Governor Russell, East Boston, Arab and Apache, will join the blockading squadron off Cuba.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

Methodist missionaries are to be sent into the different Spanish possessions which will soon pass to American control.

SPAIN PREPARING

Measures Are Taken to Quell Any Disturbance.

PROCLAIM STRICT CENSORSHIP

The Government Apparently Is About to See 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 government wishes to have full power to suppress evidences of discord or rebellion which might appear.

The decree of the captain-general of Madrid says desecrating the constitutional guarantee throughout the kingdom have been published, and a state of war exists. It is ordered that no meetings take place without previous authority of the military authorities. It is also forbidden to publish, without previous authorization, any writings, engravings or designs whatever. The decree concludes by specifying the punishment for those who disregard the orders issued.

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

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.

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 depose 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 professed still to be without confirmation of the reported capitulation of Santiago.

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 Miners. Victoria, July 18.—The steamer Cottage City, which touched here tonight on her way to Seattle from Alaska, had on board 200 miners from Dawson, with 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 Bonnet 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 150 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 Connelly 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 100 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.—Advice from Skagway says 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 Cadix, 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 defensive Barcelona as the point to bombard. 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.

Treating the Wounded. Washington, July 14.—Surgeon-General Van Roven, of the navy, received a report from the surgeons with the fleet showing that in many cases of wounded, some of them serious, no rise of temperature or an accumulation of pus has appeared. From a medical standpoint this is said to be a great advance from the conditions during the civil war, and is attributed to the introduction of antiseptic treatment of wounds. It shows that no fever follows the wound.

Cleaning the Harbor. Washington, July 19.—It is expected by the navy department that a few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations.

St. Thomas banks attached 6,000 tons of American coal in an action for damages growing out of the refusal of the government to pay a draft made by Consul Van Hone.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States. A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here ridiculing, as grossly exaggerated, the reports of the savagery of the insurgents.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States. An official dispatch from Porto Rico says 150 cases of amputation exposed there, killing 14 persons and wounding many more.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States.

ASKS TOO MUCH.

Formal Proposes Unsatisfactory Terms—Wants to Retain His Arms.

ASKS TOO MUCH.

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. 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 this difference had arisen, added that a settlement would be reached before the day closed.

No question 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 across 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 if the price offered is large enough 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 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 climate.

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 Miners. Victoria, July 18.—The steamer Cottage City, which touched here tonight on her way to Seattle from Alaska, had on board 200 miners from Dawson, with 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 Bonnet 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 150 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 Connelly 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 100 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.—Advice from Skagway says 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 Cadix, 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 defensive Barcelona as the point to bombard. 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.

Treating the Wounded. Washington, July 14.—Surgeon-General Van Roven, of the navy, received a report from the surgeons with the fleet showing that in many cases of wounded, some of them serious, no rise of temperature or an accumulation of pus has appeared. From a medical standpoint this is said to be a great advance from the conditions during the civil war, and is attributed to the introduction of antiseptic treatment of wounds. It shows that no fever follows the wound.

Cleaning the Harbor. Washington, July 19.—It is expected by the navy department that a few ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron will enter the harbor at Santiago. Enough vessels will be sent in to put the harbor in condition for naval operations.

St. Thomas banks attached 6,000 tons of American coal in an action for damages growing out of the refusal of the government to pay a draft made by Consul Van Hone.

German Opinion Changing. London, July 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, suggesting that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led to the Irene incident, says: Nothing, I know positively, would be more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with the United States.

Spain Seeks Peace. Madrid, July 19.—A member of the cabinet, in an interview today, asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.