

# The Wasco News.

VOL. VIII.

WASCO, SIEMERMAN COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

NO. 1.

## Grant, Wasco and Moro STAGE LINE.

F. E. BROWN - - - LESSEE  
New Coaches, with good accommodations for passengers. Express and packages promptly delivered. Accommodating drivers. Strict attention given to all business entrusted to them.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Grant . . . 7:30 a. m.	Moro . . . 11:30 a. m.
Moro . . . 1:30 p. m.	Grant . . . 4:00 p. m.

## GET SHAVED AT THE NEW BARBER SHOP

M. M. RUSSELL, Prop.  
Located in the Oskaloosa House. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Popular prices. Call soon and often.

## Sherman County Bank

Wasco, Oregon.  
Sight Exchange Sold on New York, Portland and The Dalles.  
Transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts kept subject to check. Collections made at reasonable rates. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

## Blacksmithing

Wagonmaking  
We are prepared to do all kinds of iron and wood work on short notice, and at very reasonable rates. Call on us at the old stand, Opposite Krause's harness shop. Iron, Steel, Coal, Crucible Steel shaped to plows. Bolts of all kinds and anything that comes out of an iron butcher shop.

## Wagonmaking

R. DINGLE.  
CHAS. RICHMOND.

## The Union Lumber Company

L. CLARK - - Manager.  
DEALERS IN  
Lumber, Lath, Wood and Coal  
LIME AND CEMENT BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

## "GOLD MINING."

The Gold Hill Prospecting and Mine Development Company, for the purpose of prospecting work on gold properties already discovered, and for the purpose of outfitting three prospecting parties in the spring for the  
...KLONDIKE...

## GOLD DISCOVERIES

Made and to be made in Alaska, is hereby offered on a plan that is sure to bring enormous returns to all persistent investors. Cash \$5 for each share desired must accompany the application for subscription. Address, Gold Hill Prospecting & Mine Development Co., Tacoma, Wash.

## I WANT TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION

To the fact that the Wasco Livery and Feed Stable is now under a new management. It is undergoing a complete change. Good Rigs and Teams  
Are at the disposal of the patrons at very reasonable rates. Teams put in my care will receive every attention possible. Also heavy teaming done. Call on me at the old stand.  
...J. M. HOAG, Prop.

## MACHINERY REPAIRED.

I have the only steam TURNING LATHE in Sherman county, and can do any kind of repairing you can bring me. TRY ME.  
I SELL FARM MACHINERY, HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.  
J. S. AMOS - - - RUFUS, OR.

## THE OREGONIAN

Is the greatest newspaper on the Pacific Coast. It gives the gist of the news, and the reading matter, and is gotten up in a business manner.

GIVEN WITH.....  
**THE NEWS**  
FOR \$2 PER YEAR.

## H. R. SUTCLIFF M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.  
Office at Wasco Hotel, Wasco, Oregon.  
Drs. J. EDGINGTON & OLIVE HARTLEY.  
Physicians and Surgeons.  
Special attention given to diseases of women and children.  
Office, Cor. Third and Biggs Sts. Wasco, Or.  
H. R. RIDDELL,  
Attorney-at-Law.  
Office, Court St., The Dalles, Oregon.  
C. J. BRIGHT,  
Attorney-at-Law.  
Will practice in any court of the state. All business left with me will receive prompt and careful attention.  
Office, over Krause's harness shop.  
Wasco - Oregon.

## FRANK LAYTON

...BRING YOUR...  
PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER  
Repairing done neatly and well.  
New work a specialty.  
Patent fit guaranteed.  
Call at the old stand.

## Blacksmith & Woodwork

TO THE NEW SHOP.  
ALL KINDS OF  
REPAIRING, HORSESHOEING, ETC.  
NEATLY DONE.  
W. S. CLAYTON, Prop.

## J. B. HOSFORD

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Will practice in all the courts  
Moro, Oregon.

## T. R. BARNES

CONTRACTOR  
Stone-work, brickwork, plastering and all work in that line done in a satisfactory manner. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at the News office.

## LIME AND CEMENT.

are always needed in building.  
D. M. RADLEY  
HANDLES ALL THIS MATERIAL USED IN SIEMERMAN COUNTY.

## E. G. TOZIER

Blacksmith and Horseshoer  
A specialty made of Fine Horseshoeing. Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Farm Machinery.  
FIRST-CLASS WORK AT LOW PRICES  
WASCO, OREGON....

## North Pacific Rural Spirit

(Established in 1899.)  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PORTLAND, OR.  
Devoted to...  
AGRICULTURE  
DAIRYING  
LIVESTOCK  
AND TURF  
Worth its weight in gold to every farmer and breeder in Oregon.  
Subscription, \$2 Per Year.  
(Sample Copy Free.)  
The NEWS and RURAL SPIRIT both for \$2. Apply at this office.

## THE NEW AERMOTOR

Geared and Pumping Mills...  
Patent Steel Tows, Patent "Knocked Down" Steel Stock Tanks; Pumps, Pipe, Hose, or anything in the windmill line you might ask for.  
Address E. L. WELD, Wasco, Or., or call on J. T. LUCAS when in town. Get our prices before going elsewhere.

## TIME SCHEDULE

COLUMBIA SOUTHERN RY.  
LEAVES - ARRIVES  
No. 3. No. 1. No. 2. No. 4.  
8:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. Wasco 7:00 p. m. 8:10 a. m.  
8:40 p. m. 4:40 p. m. Biggs 6:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m.  
ARRIVES - LEAVES  
Connecting with O. R. & N. passenger train No. 1 at Biggs for Portland, and passenger train No. 10 from Portland. D. C. O'BRIEN, E. E. LITTLE, President. D. C. O'BRIEN, Gen. Manager.  
A new schedule is contemplated providing for two round trips daily, making connection with O. R. & N. passenger trains in both directions.

## KLONDIKE KATAKISM

To everyone going to the new gold fields.  
K A Boon--A Blessing K  
150 Practical questions answered, not by guess work--not by stay-at-home--not by what you hear--but by one that has been there--lived there--worked there--and is now going back there, to get  
K RICH K  
Telling them to start, how much it will cost, what to take, how to go, how to live, how to keep what they get when sick, when to stop, how to prospect, how to mine there, and much more.  
K It is a Treasury and a Treasure K  
Its material has never before been published--it is privately printed--can only be had by sending to E. SPENBACH, Tacoma, and enclosing 25c. Refer to any bank here for evidence of good faith.

## The Biggest Offer Yet

The Wasco News  
Twice-a-Week  
Detroit Free Press  
...ONLY \$1 ONLY...

## Spain Seeking 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 ammunition exploded 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. A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here, ridiculing, as grossly exaggerated, the reports of the savagery of the insurgents."

## Warning to America.

London, July 19.—The Statist says it thinks the world's wheat crop for 1898 will be 45,000,000 quarters, larger than the crop of 1897, reaching 395,000,000 quarters. Continuing, the Statist says:  
"We think America has entered upon a period of great prosperity, which will last for years if no great folly is committed. We hope the Republicans will have the firmness and patriotism to resist the politicians and refuse to allow unwise currency legislation."

## OLD GLORY IS HOISTED

Our Flag Now Floats Over Santiago.  
AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY  
Spanish Troops Laid Down Their Arms  
—City Sacked by the Enemy—General Shafter Has Been Appointed Temporary Military Governor

Santiago de Cuba, July 19.—Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between 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, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the steps flanking between the band and line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's divisions with their staffs.

On the other hand, the American band, led by the band leader, Kittrick, Lieutenant Wiley and Lieutenant Wheeler. Immediately above them on the flagstaff was the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonso XIII."

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain Kittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

The brilliant flags unfurled in a gentle breeze against the fleecy sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the air ring with joy.

The American heart thrilled with joy. At the same instant, the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, fired a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around the line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly, General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

The Spanish forces are to encamp outside the city limits, and the work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

## Spain Seeks Peace.

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## MILLIONS IN DUST.

Gold-Laden Steamer St. Paul Arrives at 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 \$3,000,000.

The largest amount brought out by a single prospector is in the possession of T. I. Pickett, who has \$80,000, principally in gold dust and nuggets. Pickett admits to ownership of \$50,000; E. J. Nash has \$30,000 and Fred Berry of Fresno, Cal., who had previously brought out fortune, says he only 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 difficulties, lost 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 in the Klondike.

J. D. Deane 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 they can now acquire land is to be purchased.

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 miners are being guided by the experience of these pioneers will confine his operations to the neighborhood of the original gold discoveries near Dawson.

It has been learned on reliable authority that the Alaska Commercial Company received tonight about \$8,423,000. 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.

## FEVER SPREADS.

Sixteen New Cases Occur Among the Troops—One Death Is Reported.  
Washington, July 19.—The only disturbing news received from the war department during the day was as to the yellow fever condition at the front, and this was modified in an encouraging way later by General Shafter's news.

It was a dispatch from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of the army in Cuba, saying that 16 new cases had appeared. His dispatch was as follows: "Siboney, via Hayti, July 18.—To Sternberg, Washington: Sixteen new cases in 24 hours, and one death. Sanitation measures are being taken. 'GREENLEAF,' Chief Surgeon."

While this was regarded with some apprehension by laymen, the surgeon-general's department considered the showing entirely satisfactory. Colonel Hecker, acting surgeon-general during the absence of General Sternberg, reports of only 16 cases was an exceptionally good showing as the number of men at the front. With the summer months the number of cases is better opportunity to get the men off high ground and keep away from infection.

During the day a report was received stating positively that no cases of yellow fever existed in the Havana, which brought a large number of sick Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H. This not only relieved officials as to the conditions at Portsmouth, but also as to the forward, for it would be a severe blow to the navy if the crack craft had to go into quarantine.

## FREE RIDE HOME.

Colonel Hecker's Plan for Transporting the Spaniards.  
Washington, July 19.—Secretary Alger today endorsed the plan of Colonel Hecker for the transportation of the Spanish troops from Santiago back to Spain. It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers, with first-class cabin accommodations, and 24,000 soldiers, with third-class steerage passage.

The colonel says that the Spanish soldiers will be delivered on board at Santiago for Cadiz or other ports as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be kept up to the standard required by the United States army regulation as to officers and men, in regard to the galleys, ventilation, etc. Subsistence furnished is to be equal to the United States army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders as to what they must furnish.

There are 2,487 different varieties of fire escapes and ladders to be used in case of emergency.  
Leaving the Harbor.  
Washington, July 19.—It is expected by the navy department that but 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 bans 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.

## Spain Strengthening Her Defenses.

London, July 15.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News says: "Fifteen thousand men have recently arrived to garrison Tarifa. The Spaniards expect an attack on the Straits. A thousand men are working at the earthworks, and drummers and bandmen are doing entry duty."  
Peace or war is the all-absorbing topic at Madrid, and the desire for peace on any terms seems to be unanimous among the masses of the people, as continuation of the war will practically result in national destruction.

## EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.  
A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED  
Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Collected From the Reports of the Current Week.

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 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 the success of the expedition was prospected under several difficulties. Rest was impossible. Chilling rains soaked the men by night and a broiling sun scorched them by day.

Commodore Hiebhorn, chief naval constructor, is anxious to keep Hobson. The proposed transfer of the hero to the success of the expedition is a greater career is open to a man of Hobson's abilities in the construction corps than as the commander of a vessel of the United States navy.

In compliance with the cabinet decision Chief of Engineers Wilson has had the removal of all the mines, and harbors will be freed at once of all dangerous obstructions to navigation. The task is a difficult one, as great care must be observed in raising or exploding the mines to prevent accidents.

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 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 tip of Pines, Cuba, while trying to run the blockade. The nationality of the vessel is unknown.

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. Peace is impossible until a Spanish victory has lowered the pride of the Americans or another disaster forces Spain to make concessions.

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, and confirms the impression that no extended military operations will be prosecuted in Cuba after the capitulation of Santiago.

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, and Sagasta is to form a new cabinet.

France's new minister, M. de L. Case, has notified the Spanish ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon Castillo, that the French government is ready to tender the good offices of the French ambassador at Washington in opening negotiations for peace if the Madrid government will permit it to do so.

Ambassadors at Madrid have expressed a desire that negotiations for peace be opened at once. The sentiment in favor of peace is said to be gaining in strength throughout Spain. The Madrid government favors the movement if it implies only the loss of Cuba. No peace overtures have been received at Washington.

A dispatch from Nicaragua says Zelaya's government has released several hundred political prisoners. A coalition is being planned and representatives of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have held a meeting with the purpose of forming a union to succeed the republic of Central America, which is thought to be upon the verge of dissolution.

General Shafter has sent a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number killed and wounded, as given in the first report, and is as follows: Killed, 28 officers, 203 men; wounded, 89 officers, 1,023 men; missing, 81; total, 1,299. General Shafter is of the opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. The order for forwarding of additional troops to Santiago, which is recognized that Shafter has as large an army as he needs to hold that town, is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign. The expedition to regain Porto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

## Minor News Items.

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.  
Swift & Co. have been awarded a contract to furnish about 100,000 pounds of meat daily to the army.  
Refugees from Cienfuegos, Cuba, who arrived in Jamaica, say it is a mistake to suppose the Spanish soldiers don't want to fight.  
A Washington dispatch says that 25,000 horses and mules, with forage, will be immediately forwarded to Cuba for the army of invasion. The animals, with necessary forage, will constitute three or four hundred shiploads on the largest transports with the utmost crowding.

## 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 Colgo. She is now being transformed into a cruiser.  
An island known as the Marcons of Weeks, between Honolulu and the Philippines, flies 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 friendships. The non-concurrence of Great Britain in the proposal for European intervention between America and Spain, it is claimed, thwarted the designs of the powers.  
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. Had we our fleet, the situation would have been very different."  
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 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 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, 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 consequence 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 relief came into the Philippines by ways 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.

## READY FOR THE WORST

Spain Preparing for an Expected Uprising.  
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 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 decrees suspending 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. Had we our fleet, the situation would have been very different."  
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French Gunboat Held Up in Guantanamo Bay After Hours.  
Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 16.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk tonight without permission, and met with a surprise party. The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a 6-pounder was sent across her bows. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam.

For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the Frenchman's bow, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness.

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which the vessels of another nation are blockading, unless permission is granted. The captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance of the American occupation, or chose to disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commodore McClanahan.

The gunboat was allowed to anchor in the lower harbor for the night.  
Treating the Wounded.  
Washington, July 14.—Surgeon-General Van Ryeven, of the navy, received a report from the surgeons with the fleet showing that in many cases of wounds, 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, and that in the absence of pus, the wounds heal rapidly, without complications. Considering the great number of wounds to be treated, now and hereafter, this is regarded as a most satisfactory showing.

Sagasta Abites the Responsibility.  
Madrid, July 15.—Premier Sagasta declared that the government in Cuba has not intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago. He adds that the surrender came within the province of General Toral, and under his responsibility, and the general simply announced the garrison had capitulated.