chances of attack and death by con-

tagious or infectious diseases. W. H. Brunner, sanitary inspector of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, who spent a considerable portion of last year in Cuba furnishes some interesting figures as to the diseases from which the Spanish armies in Cuba suffered, and the mortality that year. There are five military hospitals in Havana, in which there were about 10,000 cases of yellow fever and 2,583 deaths, or a little over one-fourth, which clearly shows bad treatment, for with anything like good treatment there would have been no such mortality. In the other coast towns the deaths aggregate 3,451, showing a total of 6,034 deaths in the military hospitals last year. These are official figures taken from the Spanish records. These deaths represent between 25,-000 and 30,000 cases.

In Havana the deaths from small pox among soldiers and civilians, from January 1897 to March, 1898, numbered 1,296. The deaths from enteric fever among the soldiers in Havana and Matanzas were many, the number throughout the island being put at 2,500. Fully 7,000 soldiers lost their lives from malarial diseases, while by enteritis and dysentery, caused by lack of proper food, 12,000 men lost their lives, and nearly 5,000 of those were in the military hospitals in Havana. In addition to these are glanders, horses with this disease going around everywhere, and leprosy, no precantions being taken to isolate either. In summing up Mr. Brunner places the mortality in the Spanish armies last year at 32,534, army enough, properly officered and handled, to overrun the island. Among these are not included the mortality which he says must have occurred among the 30,000 men sent in the year back to Spain, many of them in the last stages of some of the diseases enumerated, which he says must have been at least 10 per cent.

There is something suggestive in these figures, suggestive of the worst kind of blundering management amounting to almost absolute indifference as to what befel the soldiers, and also of the palpable inefficiency of the army and other doctors who treated the sick. This fearful mortality shows culpability lacking very little of the criminal, for there is not one of the diseases named which is not preventable, and not one of them in which the mortality might not have been comparatively insignificant with anything like reasonably efficient treat-

The dangers from disease, principally yellow fever, smallpox and dysentery are what American sollers who may be sent into Cuba will have to dread most, more than the rifles or sabres of the Spanish soldiery. While, of course, they would be somewhat subjected to this danger it does not necessarily follow that the American armies would suffer anything in comparison with the Spanish armies for the reasons that the officers in command of our troops, knowing the peril that will confront them, will adopt all the preventive measures possible, and will not find this as difficult a task with American soldiery who would recognize the importance of co-operating with the officers, as the Span-18h officers would if they attempted to carry out any strict regulations. American generals are not going to head was level. He went in for

VOL. XXIX. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

American soldiers are not going over there to die if they, by exercising ordinary prudence, can help it. They may not all escape but by exercising this ordinary prudence, being careful in what they eat and drink, and where they sleep, the mortality light.

armies have out a very small figure, not altogether from the fact that the men in those armies are acclimated. the island is healthful enough, and it is those armies, with only so deemed necessary, that will do the fighting when the coast towns are attacked, if it should be necessary The drain on Spain's armies sent to attack more than Havana. The into Cuba has been terrible, for vel- blunder of putting a very large other diseases have swept them off to render it difficult to provide by thousands. The mortality was for the soldiers properly, will largely due to bad management, to not be committed, nor will the cooping the unacclimated soldiers troops sent be quartered in unhealthup in the coast towns and in un- ful localities, for this will not be healthy localities, where they were necessary. With the Spanish armies under very lax discipline and where | bottled up in Havana, for instance, very fittle if any attention was given and our warships with long range to sanitary regulations. Any other guns to do the fighting with the country in the world would have forts, the land army can occupy high ground for the camping ground, and in the little time it will take to capture Havana after the their troops on the move, kept them | fighting begins expose themselves very little, if any, to the diseases that swept off the Spanish soldiery.

MINOR MENTION.

There is doubtless truth in the

report that the Queen Regent of

Spain is appealing to the Powers to

intervene in behalf of Spain, whether there be any truth in the report that the other Powers are making a movement in the direction of interrention. If a movement of this kind should be made, and England were persuaded to co-operate in it, it would simply be to induce Spain to acknowledge the inevitable and desist from a hopeless struggle before a revolution is precipitated at home, which would prove a more serious matter to her than surrendering Cuba and Porto Rico, and if necessary the Philippines, which, it is perfectly clear now she cannot hold without the support of other Powers, for which she has nothing to give in return, and for the giving of which by any other Government there is no good reason. That Spain now recognizes overwhelming defeat as inevitable is shown by the efforts of members of the Ministry to shift responsibility for the defeats already experienced on to other shoulders. and by the reported activity in strengthening the fortifications in the Canaries which show that they anticipate the war being carried to the other side. Spain had evidently placed her dependence on European intervention in the start and failing in that is becoming despondent. If it were not for her swollen pride she would be a fit subject for sympathy. The sooner she recognizes the inevitable the less her humiliation will be. Her prestige and power are both gone forever. Henceforth, with all her pride and bluster, she must take rank with her little sister Portugal, and other little

The brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey at Manila has raised the American navy immensely in the estimation of foreign naval authorities, one of whom, Vice Admiral Colomb of the British navy, is thus

"I doubt if there was ever such an extraordinary illustration of the influence of sea power. A superior fleet has attacked and beaten a Spanish fleet supported by batteries, and it now appears that it has passed those batteries and taken up an unassailable position off Manila. The boldness of the American commander is beyond question. Henceforth he must be placed in the Valhalla of great naval commanders. Nothing can detract from the dash and vigor of the American exploit, or dim the glory which Dewey has shed upon the American navy. It may be bad for the world, for, assuredly, the American navy will never accept a subordinate place, after this exhibition of what it can do."

As showing what the opinions of some of these naval officers were before, Commander Crutchley of the British navy, whose opinion was asked some time ago, said that Spain would wait until our blockading fleet was in position for blockading Cuba, when she would send one powerful squadron against them and go through them in detail, but he thought the Americans would win in the end, but that there was not much importance to be attached to the result of the fighting from a nayal standpoint, as "neither the Americans nor the Spaniards are expert fighters." Commander Crutchley may be still of the same opinion as to the Spaniards, but since Manila he has doubtless changed it as to the Americans.

Dewey cut the cable, and Dewey's

lead armies over there to be killed by | business as planned by himself, and disease which can be kept off, and he didn't want to take the chances of being called off before his business was finished up. He was too far away from home to have any fooling done, by strategic boards or any other boards on the opposite side of the globe, and rather than take any chances of being hampered sick list may be very small and the by wired orders, or boldly ignoring orders, he cut the cable, to be on the It may be noted that sickness and | safe side. Doing that, whether we deaths from disease in the insurgent | are correct in our interpretation of the motive or not, was another evidence of the decision and boldness that indicate the true leader, who but because they exercise more care | sees what he has to do and strikes in their living and spend little time | quickly for its accomplishment to in the low country, outside of which | prevent the interposition of hindering obstacles. Resolve and dash have been from the beginning charmany American soldiers as may be acteristics of our fighters on the sea, and now Commodore Dewey takes rank among the boldest and most dashing of them. But with all this the fact that there were no lives lost on his ships in a two hours' low fever, smallpox, dysentery and army on the island, large enough furious firing, and so few wounded, shows good cool-headed management that looked out for our men while it went mercilessly for the

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Those who think the STAR has shot wide of the mark in its articles on the Cuban situation seem entirely forgetful of the fact that thus far not a single American soldier or sailor has been killed in battle; and the result shows that a man in the United States navy is safer there than he would be if pursuing the ordinary avocation of an American citizen.

Is there a Confederate veteran among the readers of the STAR who thinks there has been any real war between the United States and Spain up to date?

Bro. Clark, of the Statesville Landmark, unintentionally misquotes the STAR. We did not say more lives were lost in the Maine disaster than would be lost in the so-called 'war.'" Here is what we said: "More men were murdered on the battleship Maine than will be killed on all the ships of the United States combined during the terrible 'war' that is now 'on.'" We stand by that. Not a man has been killed on any United States

It is said that members of the Spanish embassy in London are treating the members of the American embassy coolly. Well that's all right. The countrymen of our embassy are reciprocating by making it hot for the countrymen of the Spanish embassy, and our folks can stand the coolness better than they can stand the hotness.

Gen. Pando is said to be drawing the Spanish troops in Cuba from other towns and bunching them in Havana. Perhaps he is getting them into corrall, so that they may be more quickly shipped when they get the order to go.

With a population of 300,000, the city of Manila is no snide of a town. It will with its fine harbor make a very comfortable resting place and coaling station for our ships, and we need something of that kind on that side.

One of the Spanish solons in the Cortes suggests that the Philippines be traded off for help that Spain needs. Too late, Spain couldn't give a title now. Dewey has possession and that is nine points in the

Ex-Senator Ingalls says the retirement of Secretary Sherman was a clear case of bunco on the old man. That's evening up. He has been playing the bunco game on the American people for thirty odd

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention-Henry L. Cook Endorsed for Judicial Nomination-Co-operation Favored. [Special Star Telegram.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 7 .-There was a fine county convention: enthusiastic representatives. Maj. E. J. Hale was chairman and B. D. Mc-Bryde secretary. The chief interest was in the contest between Cook and Robinson for Cumberland's vote for the Judicial nomination. Henry L. Cook received 40 1-2 votes; H. McL. Robinson, 37 1-2. It was made unani-

mouson motion of Robinson. The sentiment was decidedly in favor of co-operation. There will be a strong co-operation delegation from Cumberland.

Democratic Congressional Convention Change of Date to July 6th, 1898. On account of the date set for holding the Democratic Congressional Convention conflicting with the Su-perior Court of one and perhaps more of the counties of the District, it is of the counties of the District, it is unanimously ordered by the Executive Committee that the date for holding the convention be changed to Wednesday the 6th day of July, 1898, at Wilmington.

This May 5th, 1898.

THOMAS C. GUTHRIE, Chairman Ex. Com.

SPLIT ALL TO PIECES

The Populist Political Pot "Biled" Over and Scattered the · Crowd.

THE SO-CALLED CONVENTIONS

Two Were Held Yesterday and Went Through the Form of Appointing Delegates-Fusion With the Republicans Endorsed.

The Populists polled 75 votes in Nev Hanover county for Governor in 1896. This handful of office hunters is now split all to pieces, just as they are all over the State. They held two socalled conventions here vesterday and each went through the form of appointing delegates to the several conventions.

To distinguish between the two actions, one of them, and the larger one, will be called the Melton faction, as Chief of Police J. R. Melton is its leader; the other will be called the King faction, Joe King, Jr., being the leading spirit. The Melton Executive Committee met at 1 o'clock and elected J. R. Melton chairman, and R. F. Gore secretary. The King Executive Committee met and elected J. King, Jr., chairman, and J. W. Taylor sec-

At 2 o'clock both factions met to ether, but that there was a dividing ine between them was very evident . R. Mason, the chairman of the old Executive Committee, called the meeting to order and asked R. F. Gore to act as temporary secretary, thinking as I have, to work, talk and teach that he would not accept. Mr. Gore accepted, however.

A committee on credentials was appointed, all of whom, the Melton men said, were the opposing faction. The committee retired. In its report it seated delegates, with one or two exceptions belonging to the King faction. The motion to accept the report and the putting of the question were attended with the wildest confusion. The Melton faction outnumbered the other heavily, but the King men had the chair and didn't give the others any quarter. Joe King, Jr., was invited by the King faction to take the chair permanently, and J. W. Taylor to act as secretary. The other faction nominated J. R. Melton for the chair and R. F. Gore for secretary. Chair man King threatened to prosecute to the full extent of the law if the county convention of the Populist party should be interfered with.

in the storm, and J. W. Taylor, Capt. R. B. Davis, S. J. Bryan, Capt. S. W. Noble, and W. L. Sharp were appointed a committee on platform and C. H. Gilbert made a motion that

Here there was somewhat of a lull

all good Populists retire from the meeting. The Melton wing then retired, leaving about fifteen persons in the court room. It was plain sailing now for the

others. The list of delegates was read and accepted. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported. It presented resolutions disclaiming all responsibility for the acts of the other faction; rejoicing at a wide and growing sentiment looking to the co-operation of all who are interested in reform; reiterating fidelity to the platform of the People's Party as enunciated at St. Louis; advocating the candidacy of Bryan for the Presidency; expressing faith in Butler; commending Russell in his fight for reasonable ailroad fares and freights; offering and accepting no terms of co-operation with any other party except in compliance with the advice and direction of the State Convention; condemning the corruption of the ballot; and postponing the nomination of officers till an adjourned meeting.

Delegates to the Congressional Judicial, State and Senatorial Conventions were appointed by the chairman, and on motion of Capt. R. B. Davis, it was ordered that the chairman ap-

point alternates at his leisure. J. W. Taylor read resolutions instructing delegates to the Congressional Convention to give their united

support to B. F. Keith for Congress. Capt. R. B. Davis said he was not opposed to the resolutions but would move to postpone them to the adjourned meeting, as the instructions from the State Executive Committee were that no nominations be made before the meeting of the State convention. Mr. Keith said it was a personal matter and he disliked to speak on the question, but the resolutions were for instructions "not for nomination." They were unanimously adopted,

The King faction adjourned its con vention, subject to the call of the

The Melton Faction.

also held a convention with J. R Melton as chairman and R. F. Gore

A committee on credentials was appointed which reported 46 delegates elected, of whom 41 or 42 were present. Resolutions were passed ignoring the "action of certain parties in assembling in the name of the Populist Party," and "disgustingly deploring the actions of the day." The nomination of county officers was deferred. Resolutions were passed opposing fusion with the Democratic party on any terms and favoring fusion with the Republicans on honorable terms, otherwise a straight Populist ticket. Delegates and alternates to the different conventions were appointed.

The Melton wing say they will make affidavit that the primaries by which the King delegates were chosen were illegal.

Secret service officers last night arrested an alleged Spanish spy in Washington, D. C. He is confined at the arsenal barracks.

HON. JAS. A. LOCKHART.

He Writes a Patriotic Letter Announcing That He is Not a Candidate For

DEAR BOYLIN-You and other good

The following letter to Mr. Boylin, editor of the Wadesboro Messenger Intelligencer, will be printed in the issue of that paper for the current

friends have advocated my candidacy for Congress by the next Democratic convention in this district. My cor-dial thanks are extended to partial friends for their kindness in this matter. After full reflection, I have determined on obeying a constantly en-tertained inclination, and thus an-nounce that I am not a candidate for the nomination for Congress. I am duly sensible of the honor of such distinction, and I shall always cherish

with deep gratitude the confidence of the Democratic party hitherto be-stowed by two consecutive nomina-tions for this office. In each of the campaigns following, I did all possible with the opportunities at my disposal, to secure the best results. I gave of time and substance such as I could command, I struck such blows as I was able to deliver, at all outside and inside enemies of the party, its organization and executive authority, no matter by what name any such called themselves. I would shudder to be reckoned a professiona and chronic office-seeker; I would not consciously abuse the patience amiability and good offices of friend and neighbors; I should esteem my self in bad plight if I should cause suspicion that either of these condithey will not.

them to grow tired of me. I have no tions exists; this ourse assures that Our party now needs men in its ranks worse than it needs candidates. I can now render to my party such experience, knowledge and capacity without coming under the condemna tion of suspicion that I do these things for selfish ends. I take my place in the ranks, and shall do loyal service there. Such disorder, confusion and distemper have lately arisen in our political life, that many old things must be retaught to the people. The Democratic party is the party of all the people; in its true place, it knows no classes or distinctions; it neither holds nor allows that in government, one good man is any better than another; it aggranself-reliant and independent: intends that he shall not seek government aims or paternal munificence; it tenderly regards and would elevate the humble, and would make such, conscious of his rights and self respect; it would repress the arrogance, exactions and extortions of the powerful it teaches that personal liberty and property rights are sacred, encour ages manly thrift, and stimulates the ambition to good citizenship and the acquisition of comforts and wealth by

neritorious life and conduct. It is against anarchy and agrarianism; it is against tyranny and centralized power t stands for equal and exact justice it has no place in it for loafers and socialists; it has no patience with laws which extend special privileges to any classes, either of persons or property, and as little patience with any such a have for their aim the striking down of any classes, either of persons or property. It can be just to the individual as to the corporation, which represents the earnings of individuals: t will not tolerate undue aggression unjust to either. It does not believe n bartering for the great trusts of pub

lic offices: it believes that a man who will barter for offices will barter offices and the influence power of them when he gets them; it believes that a man who will steal for you, will steal from you, and that a man who will buy you will sell you. The times and occasion require courage and unselfish frank-ness to elaborate before the people the doctrines above mentioned-and others equally wholesome—and in such way and under such circumstances, that it would be evident to even the mountebank, that his charges that the advocate was selfish or a hireling, would only be received by the people as

scurrility and lying. I shall do my duty as I see it, and therish gratefully the past partialitie of my party, and wear now the armor and arms of a private, and when makes its grand charge I'll be there. Cordially yours, JAMES A. LOCKHART.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES

Appointed to Represent New Hanover County in the Democratic Judicial Convention.

The following is a list of delegates and alternates appointed to the Judicial Convention of the Democratic party of the 6th Judicial District, by authority vested in me by the County Convention of New Hanover county. J. A. MONTGOMERY,

Chairman. Delegates—A. G. Ricaud, W. R. locum, W. B. McKoy, J. E. Matthews, John D. Bellamy, Geo. Roun-tree, A. J. Marshall, John Haar, J. B. Durham, T. W. Clawson, DuBrutz Cutlar, Jr., James W. Jackson, G. J. Boney, W. E. Mayo, Henry McQueen, P. B. Manning, Jno. S. Armstrong, B. P. McClammy, Duncan McEachern, T. W. Strange, Martin Newman, Iredell Meares, R. W. Hicks, J. G. L. Gieschen, J. N. McComber, M. G. Chadwick, R. M. Borden, Junius Davis, J. J. Fowler, John A. Biddle, W. S. Warrock, T. B. Kingsbury, Sol J. Jones, B. S. Montford, C. W. Alexander, Roger Moore, Graham Herring, H. McClammy, Josh. T. James, E. S. Martin, W. A. Wright, Joseph R. Davis, James W. Sneeden, Geo. W. Chestnut.

Geo. W. Chestnut.

Alternates—Geo. Sloan, John T.
Rankin, T. J. Nelms, B. F. Murphy,
J. J. Bell, M. Cronly Jr., J. E. Wilson, W. C. Munds, C. J. Mitchell, F.
A. Montgomery, E. G. Polley, J. W.
Fleet, R. R. Love, Jordan Branch, Joseph H. Watters, W. E. Yopp, W. J. Reaves, T. C. Landing, W. F. F. Newton, G. W. Borneman, R. H. Pickett, J. W. Millis, C. M. Harris, R. M. McIntyre, J. B. Hand, Walker Meares, J. W. Barnes, Jr., C. Schulken, T. G. Pickett, S. L. Smith, Isaiah West, F. R. Hawes, Geo. Heyer, A. D. Black, J. F. Sellers, R. R. Bellamy, E. Piner, J. C. Munds, H. VonGlahn, S. Bordeaux, J. J. Le-Gwin, B. M. Wilson, W. G. T. Keen,

Governor Wolcott yesterday received a telegram announcing the intention of the War Department to order a regiment of Massaachusetts infantry to Chickamauga preparatory to going

S M. Empie.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Confirms

Judge Simonton's Decree-The Road Must be Sold as a Whole.

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad case is a lengthy document covering 19 closely printed pages. It is merely confirmatory of Judge C. H. Simonton's de cree for the sale of the road as an entirety, which when it was handed down was printed in the STAR, and as it quotes at length from the same opinion it is not considered necessary to give it in full. It reviews the assignments of error made by the counsel for the "New York Committee" which contended that the road should be sold both as a whole and in division and effectually disposes of all of them.

The opinion, after showing that the court below is not compelled by the terms of the mortgage to sell the railroad by divisions, proceeds to ascertain whether or not the direction that it be sold as an entirety was, under the circumstances of this case, the proper exercise of judicial discretion, and in doing this says: "A connected railroad, one of the length, character and importance of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, involving as it does such large sums of money to its bondholders and stockholders, and in which the people of the State to which it owes its existence are so deeply in terested, should, if at all practicable be kept together as one system and sold as an entirety. The onus is on those who insist that it should be disrupted and sold in parcels to show the necessity for it, and to make it clear to a court of equity that good conscience and fair dealings demand it. In proceedings of this character courts will, if at all practicable, regard the railroad as an entirety, will decree it to be sold as such, and will prevent its severance into parcels, even though may be subject to partial mortgages. According to the terms of Judge Simonton's decree, the date of the sale will be named by the master commisioners. Eugene-S. Martin. this city and Clement Manly, Esq., of Winston, but as the day will not be set until after the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals has been handed down to the lower court and the decree has been re-issued from that court it will probably be some time yet before the sale will be made, and there is of course the possibility that the case will have to be argued before the Supreme Court.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Democratic Convention —Strongly Agains Fusion-Thomas A. McNeill En-

dorsed For Judge.

(Special Star Telegram.) LUMBERTON, N. C., May 5 .- The Democratic County Convention met here to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions, and was by far one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in this county, Mr. Thomas McBride presiding, with Messrs. J. R. Which-

ard, of the Robesonian, and Frank Gough as secretaries. It was noticeable that quite a num per were present who have heretofore affiliated with the Republicans and Populists, and took marked interest n all the proceedings. Thomas A. McNeill was unanimously endorsed for Judge of this judicial district. The Croatans were in evidence, and say they will be with the Democrats on election day. There was no recommendation made for Congressman. Geo. B. McLeod was elected chairman of the executive committee of Robeson county. The sentiment of the convention was strongly against

Death of Mr. Cromartie.

News was recived here yesterday of the death of Mr. W. J. Cromartie which occurred at the deceased's late home at Garland, in Bladen county, Thursday night, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Cromartie was a brother-in-law of the late Captain George Sloan, of this city, and was an esteemed and successful planter, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was 73 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and several children. The STAR joins relatives and friends here in sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

C. P. and Y. V. Bonds Advancing.

The Baltimore Stock Exchange for Thursday shows advances in railroad onds generally. The most marked were in Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley issues, C's advancing 64 per cent. to 50%. This strength was due to the decision of the court directing the property to be sold as a whole. For C. F. and Y. V. 6s A, 71 was bid and 75 asked; 6s B, 51 bid, 55 asked; 6s C, 50% bid, 51% asked.

Severe Storm at Fair Bluff.

A special telegram to the STAR from Fair Bluff, received last night, brought the intelligence that a heavy storm passed over that section about three o'clock in the afternoon. The most serious damage done in the town was the destruction of Central tobacco warehouse and the colored Methodist church. The warehouse was valued

- A thrilling adventure in which the cutter Morrill was a prominent figure is narrated in our telegraphic department this morning. It will be read with special interest here by friends of Capt. Smith, Lieut. Cantwell and others of the Morrill's officers

NAVAL BATTLE IS IMMINENT.

NO. 31

Atale Februir

Sampson's Squadron and Spanish Warships are Drawing Near Each Other.

THEY MAY MEET TO-MORROW.

Rumors of an Engagement Between Cruiser Montgomery and a Spanlard-Spanish Fleet Reported at Porto Rico.

[Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.] PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 8. The United States cruiser Montgomery, Commander G. A. Converse, is supposed to have been engaged with a much larger Spanish cruiser last night, northwest of Cape Haytien, a seaport town of Hayti, on its north coast, ninety miles north of Port Au

Prince.
The French steamer Olinde Rodriguez, from Havre on April 16th for Haytien ports, was at Cape Haytien, where a Spanish warship is said to have been watching her, mistaking the steamer for an American vessel. When the Olinde Rodriguez left Cape Haytien the Spanish warship approach and allowed her to continue on to this port on recognizing the French flag.

The United States cruiser Montgomery left Cape Haytien soon afterward, and the Spaniard, which is presumed to have been watching for her, is said to have pursued the American cruiser, both of them putting on full steam. The Spaniard, according to the story told by the crew of the French steamer, gained in the pursuit, which was witnessed from the bridge of the Olinde Rodriguez by the officers of that vessel. Two warships, they say, went in the same direction, with the Spaniard behind. The latter appeared to be a

formidable vessel and much larger and faster than the Montgomery By nightfall, it is added, four discharges of cannon were heard, which were believed to be the result of the Spaniard firing on the American warship. Darkness, it is further said, prevented any further observations being made, though the French officers say the moon was so bright that the battle could have been continued, especially as the sea was calm, only a mild trade wind blowing from the land.

Warships at Porto Rico. The arrival is rumored late this

evening of seventeen Spanish vessels warships and others at Porto Rico; and battle is expected on Tuesday. It is also reported from Cape Hayti that Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron

has been sighted to the north. The vessel which pursued the cruiser Montgomery is supposed to have been the Spanish warship Vizcaya; and it is suggested that possibly the Mont-gomery enticed the Spaniard within striking distance of Admiral Sampson. The crew of the German ship Bolivia Captain Bruhn, which arrived to-day say they heard cannonading to the

northward about 4 o'clock this after-Advices from Cape Haytien say that yesterday, off Mole St. Nicholas, two

Spanish warships captured a schooner bound for Cape Haytien. CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, May 8.— The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless has arrived here. According to dispatches from Martinique, the

Spanish fleet has not been sighted off The Governor of San Juan de Porto Rico recently received orders from Madrid to provide rations for 40,000 troops. He asked the time of their arrival and got the reply: "Move-ments of the Spanish fleet are kept strictly secret. Your question cannot

be answered. Be prepared."

It is reported that five Spanish war ships were seen off St. Thomas on Thursday, but they were probably only gunboats from San Juan de Porto Rico scouting.

THE CONTEMPLATED CUBAN INVASION.

No Movement Will be Made From Tampa Until the Spanish Fleet is Disposed Of.

TAMPA, Fla, May 8.—Captain J. H. Miley, senior aide to Major General Shafter, left Tampa very quietly last night for Washington, and to-morrow will report to General Miles. Captain Miley's visit to Washington has an important bearing on the future course of events here, as it is said on good authority, he bears with him the report of Captain J. H. Dorst as to the results of the latter's meeting last week with General Dalgado of the Cuban insurgents near Havana. Captain Miley also has Lieutenant Colonel Lawton's report on his meeting at Key West Friday with officers of the American blockading squadron, Major General Shafter's recommend ations as to the plan of campaign in the contemplated Cuban in vasion and plans of Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, chief of engineers regarding fortifications, etc., at the point of landing in Cuba. Captain Miley will return to Tampa immediately after his mission is accomolished. It is almost certain that no move in the direction of Cuba will be made from here for some time. Much yet remains to be done before every

The work of preparing the trans ports has been delayed a good deal by the non-arrival of material and it wi be Wednesday, perhaps later in the week, before this work is accomplished. But outside of the delay in the will be landed on Cuban soil until the question of superiority on the Atlantic is settled between Admiral Sampson's squadron and the Spanish fleet, and settled decisively High army officials make this state ment. They say it would be taking needless chances to send an army into Cuba before the Spanish fleet is di posed of, and until the meeting of the American and Spanish fleets takes to move will be received. Service were held at both the Tampa and Port Tampa grounds to-day by the regi-mental chaplains. There was no drill-ing, and thousands of the soldiers attended the services. The sermons in every case were of an interesting,

thing is in readiness for the embark

The weather observer at Cape Henry reported the cruiser New Orleans as passing in the capes at 6.20 o'clock last night.

atriotic character.



ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

British Accounts of the Naval Engagement in the Bay at Manila-Bravery of the Spanlards.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives the following additional details:

"There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship which low-ered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and

shared her fate. 'The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill every one in Cavite, and when we landed a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards

and sent them ashore. All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimate gives their loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have

been killed or drowned. "The officers of the McCulloch, with whom I conversed to-day, bear testimony to the bravery of the Spaniards. They particularly praised the gallant crew of the Castilla, who they des-cribe as 'the bravest men ever in battle.' They consider the result of the fight a remarkable instance of the advantage of long range firing to the side which better in artillery and marksman-

"Private papers captured at Cavite show it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay the day before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming of the change of plans. My informant told me a landing was not effected at Manila, where food is scarce, as Com-modore Dewey could not undertake any responsibility. Still I do not think there is any danger of the insurgents nassacreing the population of Manila. f they began to do so, Commodore

Dewey would land men and stop them. "The American commander has wired for instructions regarding Manila, not caring to take over the city on his own responsibility. Supplies are being stopped by the insurgents at Manila and Cavite, where the hospital had been plundered for food. The Americans landed supplies for the Spanish wounded. The Olympia was hit thirteen times during the engage-

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Forty Thousand Men Will be Mobilized at Chickamauga Park. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, May .-It was given out officially to-day that 40,000 men of the volunteer army would be mobilized here just as soon as they have been mustered into the government service. With the ten regiments of regulars now here filled to war strength, the army at this point will number 50,000 men. It is also announced that Major General Fitzhugh Lee, Major General Joe Wheeler and Major General James H. Wilson will be in command, the purpose being to form the volunteer men into three army corps.

YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

Reports That the Disease Has Broken Out at Key West. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, May 8.-Reports of the breaking out of yellow fever at Key West among the prize crew of the Argonauta have caused some uneasiness among the soldiers here, probably in view of the fact that two companies of the Twenty-fifth regiment arrived from Key West yesterday and are now in camp here. Should these reports prove true, it is very probable that a rigid quarantine will be established.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Many Meetings in Advocacy of Sunday School Work.

NORFOLK, VA., May 8.—The visiting ministers of the Southern Baptist Convention filled the pulpits of all the churches of the city this morning and to-night. In the afternoon the Convention held largely attended meetings in the various churches, Y. M. C. A. and Academy of Music in advocacy of the advancement of Sunday School work in all of its branches. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was the largest ever known here.

All yesterday the Spanish converted steel yacht Geralda was cruising in the straits of Gibraltar, with a large torpedo boat. The Spanish steamer Pie-lago, converted into a cruiser, is stationed at Algeciras.

Two regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, in camp at Springfield, Ill., will be sent to Chickamauga as soon as they can be

equipped. - The regular, bona fide circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much

larger than that of any other daily

newspaper published in Wilmington.