

A SPY IN THE CAMP

A Spanish Spy Said to Have Joined the American Army at San Francisco.

SPANIARDS' HONOR OFFENDED

Because McKinley Will Hold Cervera and Pando Responsible for the Lives of the Crew of the Merrimac--The Cadiz Fleet--Manila at the Mercy of the Rebels--Successes of Philippine Insurgents--Comments of London Times on the War--Threats of Landing German Troops at Manila.

Madrid, June 19.--Private telegrams received here from Cuba say that during the last attack by the American ships upon Santiago de Cuba a Spanish shell struck upon the deck of one of the attacking ships, sweeping off all the men there.

The Havana government is displaying great energy. Fourteen university professors, who fled through fear of the results of the war, have been dismissed. The blockading vessels the telegram says continue active.

Captain Anon, the minister of marine, refused to give any information regarding the destination of Admiral Camaras squadron.

The Spanish papers declare that the statements that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo were mutilated by the Spanish troops, and similar sentiments regarding the loss of the Maine, are made with the object of inflaming the American populace.

Captain Anon, the minister of marine, who arrived at Carthagena yesterday and inspected the ironclad Lepanto, reports that she and the cruiser Cardenal Cisneros and the Princess de Asturias will be ready for sea in a month.

SPANISH HONOR OFFENDED.

The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervera and General Pando a message saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieutenant Hanson and his men, has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military part of the Spaniards who, in their eyes, it despise all threats. Such message is declared, however, to be the exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

FRENCH VESSEL FIRED N.

London, June 19.--A special dispatch from Paris says that the French steamer Pictavia, captal Blanc, from New York, May 20th, which has arrived at Marseilles, reports that she "was fired at by the Brooklyn near New York." The owners of the steamer will make a protest to the French government.

A private dispatch received here from New York says General Shafter's expedition has landed near Santiago de Cuba and will attack the town immediately.

THE CADIZ SQUADRON.

Gibraltar, June 19.--The captain of a British steamer which arrived here today reports that he sighted the Spanish squadron off Cape Gata, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, forming the eastern limit of the gulf of Almeria.

SPANISH SPY AT CAMP MERRITT.

San Francisco, June 19.--The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Merritt over the report that leaked out to the effect that one of the most noted and daring of Spanish spies had been captured in camp. It was reported that the man had enlisted in one of the regular regiments of infantry, but investigation revealed the fact that the spy has not as yet been apprehended, but it is known that the government has recently received reliable information that leads it to believe that Spain has a spy in Camp Merritt. The nature and source of the government's information is not known to the officers here, but the war department has issued ironclad orders to the commanding officers to make a close investigation of every man who enlists. It can be reliably stated that the government fears a certain well-known informer, whose name for the present it withheld. It is known that the government's information leads it to believe that his name is San Francisco with the purpose of enlisting in one of the regiments, even if he has not already done so. The man is said to have been secretly employed by de Lome when he was in Washington, and it is said he is the direct agent of Sagasta.

London, June 19.--The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says: The rebels hold Manila at their mercy, but Admiral Dewey is anxious that the American troops should have the honor of receiving the Spanish capitulation.

The steamer Yuen Sing reports passing the United States troopship City of Pekin on the morning of the 15th near Manila.

SUCCESS OF PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

London, June 20.--The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday says: "A conspicuous object in Manila bay consists of a vessel of 100 tons burden, presented to General Aguinaldo by a rich native. The vessel flies the flag of the Philippine republic--three triangles of red, white and blue on a white ground, on a ground formed of the old rebel flag of the sun rising above the hills.

"The native proclamation of independence will be signed on Monday. Manila is completely surrounded by the insurgents, of whom there are

the most pernicious personal influence hardly be able to repair the ravages which have been wrought by Spanish neglect and priestly rule in the course of centuries. The citizens of the most free republic do not yet seem to realize the enormous burdens which a military occupation of these colonies and almost before the battle had been imposed upon a state. The Americans are not even prepared to protect their own coasts against a naval power of any importance."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "Official circles attach little importance to the rumors of German interference."

ACCUSED OF COWARDICE

The Charges Against Admiral Montojo A Pastoral from Archbishop of Manila.

Tacoma, Wash., June 19.--The oriental steamship Olympia arrived here today, bringing China papers, which accuse Admiral Montojo of cowardice at the battle of Manila.

A special correspondent of The Hong Kong Telegraph writes to his paper from Manila that the admiral did nothing more than flee from one vessel to the other during the engagement. He was among the first ashore and almost before the battle had been over was at his country villa beyond the city. Colonel Sin Miguel, of the battery, committed suicide when he found that the supply of ammunition was not what had been reported. Frauds had been committed which had disposed of the stock.

LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION IN CUBA AND MANILA.

The Times in an article reviewing this morning the operations in Cuba says: "The cause for the delay of General Shafter's expedition is, doubtless, the weakness of the military administration at Washington. The United war office is almost as badly constituted as our own, and the interesting reminiscence of General Schofield serves to explain the origin of many present difficulties. The British army, however, possesses a large number of trained and experienced military officers who are able to keep the vicious machinery in motion, while the United States has at present no corresponding alleviation of a bad system."

"Scarcity of provisions and want of transports will doubtless prevent the Spaniards from offering the vigorous defence at a distance from the main position which they may had ample opportunity for strengthening, but the task before General Shafter in moving and supplying his troops is sufficiently serious. This task arises solely out of the presence of Admiral Cervera's squadron. No direct military object will be gained by the capture of Santiago, which is remote from and independent of the centre of Spanish power in Cuba. Upon Santiago, however, the military energies of the United States will now be concentrated and the operations against Porto Rico and Havana must be postponed."

With reference to the gathering of German vessels at Manila the article says: "Whatever may be the aims of German policy, the mere threat of interference in the Philippines would likely to arouse in the United States an irresistible sentiment in favor of annexation. Admiral Dewey, when his reinforcements arrive, will be superior in force to the German squadron. Although the marked success of the insurgents will render so large a military force unnecessary for the capture of Manila, the present circumstances require that the United States should be strongly represented both afloat and ashore in the Philippines. The possibility of interference on the part of the neutral powers is evidently cherished at Madrid and provides encouragement for continuing an unequal contest."

In conclusion the article expresses the opinion that Admiral Cervera's object is to land forces and stores at the Marianas and then to return to Spain.

TALK OF LANDING GERMAN TROOPS.

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Since a German landing has taken place German interests will doubtless assume a new aspect, and, as The Madrid Politische correspondent has already pointed out, it will be as easy to claim a guarantee or guarantees for the future in the Philippines as it was in the case of the Tuguegarao peninsula.

"It is not, however, turn out to be quite so easy to obtain them. The Kolnische Zeitung says that the American is in no way simplified by the success of the insurgents. It argues that if Admiral Dewey should leave it to Aguinaldo to complete the work of conquest, he would forfeit his ultimate excuse for intervention of his own in the development of the fortunes of the islands."

Utterly as it will not find colonizing easy, the article proceeds to say: "An administration which is so corrupt and completely at the mercy of

the most pernicious personal influence hardly be able to repair the ravages which have been wrought by Spanish neglect and priestly rule in the course of centuries. The citizens of the most free republic do not yet seem to realize the enormous burdens which a military occupation of these colonies and almost before the battle had been imposed upon a state. The Americans are not even prepared to protect their own coasts against a naval power of any importance."

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SWARMING WITH SPANISH

Our Launches Run Into Close Quarters.

A HOT FIRE FROM SHORE

Two Launches While Reconnoitering for Suitable Place for Landing Troops Run Into a Veritable Hornets' Nest--The Texas and Vixen Came to Their Rescue and Repulse the Enemy--Remarkable Coolness of Our Men Under Severe Fire.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

Off Santiago de Cuba, Saturday, June 19, 4 p. m.--Several attempts to find landing places for the United States troops, within a distance of two miles west of Santiago, have demonstrated, along with previous inquiries to the eastward, that the shore for fifteen miles is lined with Spaniards. While this will not prevent landing close to Santiago it may entail considerable delay as the surrounding country must be thoroughly shelled and cleared before the troops can land in safety.

When Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday received advice that upward of thirty transports would be here today (Saturday) he sent word that they should sail to the south ten miles and lie there until a landing place had been secured.

Yesterday at day light the launches of the New York and the Massachusetts reconnoitered the shore between Cabanas, two miles west of the entrance to Santiago harbor, and Guayanganaco, two miles further west, both of which points lie east of the range of mountains surrounding Santiago bay. The launches pushed their noses into a hornets' nest. The brush was fairly alive with Spanish troops, infantry and cavalry and the fire opened upon the launches was so fierce that their retreat had to be covered by the Vixen and the Texas.

When the Texas asked permission of Commodore Schley to take a hand the commodore seized the megaphone and shouted to Captain Philip, "Yes, go in and give 'em a jack." The Texas landed several 4-inch shells on the batteries at Cabanas, completely demolishing it. Lieutenant Sharpe, of the Vixen, and Lieutenant Harlow in command of the launches were both complimented by Admiral Sampson for gallantry.

It is believed the insurgents who are in force and under the command of General Garcia about fifteen miles west, will render effective aid in driving the Spanish skirmishers off the shore.

The following is the abstract of Lieutenant Harlow's report to the commander of the Vixen, dated June 18th: "The expedition consisted of a steam launch from the Massachusetts and the schooner of Cadet Hart and Cadet Powell, from the New York in charge of Cadet Powell. I took passage on the Massachusetts launch, leading the way. Soundings were taken on entering the bay close under the old fort and the schooner was fired upon by the bay at full speed when fire was opened from the fort and rocks on shore. The Massachusetts' launch was some distance ahead and about forty yards off the fort. There was no room to turn and our power could not be brought to bear, so we backed and turned under a heavy fire.

"Coolness under fire. Cadet Hart operated the gun as soon as it could be brought to bear sitting exposed in the bow and working the gun as coolly and carefully as at target practice. Cadet Powell had been firing since the Spaniards opened fire on the Massachusetts launch. The launches ran out under a heavy fire of from six to eight minutes. I estimate that there were twenty-five Spaniards on the parapet of the old fort. The number along shore was larger, but indefinite. The launches were fired upon by the fort. The Vixen and the Texas silenced the shore fire promptly.

"I strongly commend Cadet Hart and Cadet Powell for their cool management of the launches. One launch was struck seven times. Nobody in the launch was hurt. A bullet struck shell at Cadet Hart's feet between the projectile and the powder, but failed to explode the latter.

"Coxswain O'Donnell and Seaman Bloom are commended, as is also the coolness with which the marines and sailors worked under the Spanish fire. Nothing was learned at Cabanas bay, but at Guayanganaco it is evident a landing is practicable for ships boats. The same is true of Rancho Cruz, a small bay to the eastward. Both would be valuable with Cabanas, but useless without it. I am informed that to the north and westward of Cabanas bay there is a large clearing with plenty of grass and water. I think a simultaneous landing at the three places named would be practicable if the ships shell the adjacent wood. A junction would naturally follow at the clearing."

British Compliments to America

London, June 20.--The Standard applauding editorially this morning "President McKinley's wisdom in postponing a serious invasion of Cuba till after the rainy season." The president shows himself, as he has done throughout the whole business, a wise and strong ruler. Undoubtedly the American navy was ready for war. Scarcely in any past conflict has any nation asserted as often against its opponent such a complete mastery on the sea. The reasons the operations hang fire is the unreadiness for what is to be done on land. America has splendid material for a fine army, but time is required to organize it. Therefore we congratulate the United States on the possession of rulers strong enough to turn a deaf ear to the wild impatience of the jingoes."

An Explanation.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple, as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NOT TO SUPERSEDE MILES

General Corbin Says the Rumor is Absurd--One Hundred and Ninety Five Lieutenants Appointed.

Washington, June 19.--With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the American expedition which is to be sent to Porto Rico, General Miles said today that the matter of his future movements was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss. "I expect to go to both Porto Rico and Cuba at some time, but I cannot now say when," he said in conclusion.

Adjutant General Corbin characterizes as absurd the published report that he would be given an important command at the front and, in a measure, would succeed General Miles in the direction of military affairs. Such a thing, he said, had never entered his mind, or so far as he knew, that of any one else in authority. He had never heard it intimated from any responsible source that General Miles might be relieved of some of his duties and he did not believe that such a thing was ever considered, and even were it true, it was beyond reason, he added, that his (Corbin's) position would be changed in consequence.

NEW LIEUTENANTS.

At a late hour tonight Adjutant General Corbin made public the names of the 195 young men who have been selected for appointments as second lieutenants in the regular army to fill vacancies created by the act of congress adopting the three battalion organization for the infantry arm of the service and the addition of one second lieutenant to all batteries which were to be war strength. Each of the 195 men selected will be obliged to undergo an examination that will be a thorough test of his mental and physical qualifications for the army service.

Those who pass the examination will be nominated by the president to the senate. The high standard of the young men selected may be understood in view of the fact that out of 195 appointed, 89 are known to be college graduates, 50 of them honor men of their classes--of colleges having military instructions; in all representing 67 different institutions. Forty-eight are now in the volunteer or militia service; and 13 are enlisted men in the regular army.

Never before has there been such vitality and new blood injected into the military service. Army officers view with satisfaction and West Point men more than all others, that sixty seven different college notions and methods are to be put on trial along side of West Point and army methods. The immense amount of work in selecting the 195 young men necessary to fill the vacancies may be realized when it is known that more than 7,000 applications for the appointments were filed at the war department.

Among those selected are the following: Florida--James B. Taylor, Jr., adjutant of the cadet corps of Virginia military institute; W. M. Ives, Jr., honor graduate of Florida Agricultural college.

Georgia--Ezekiel James Williams, cadet graduate of Gordon institute; Frederick S. L. Price, honor graduate, North Georgia Agricultural college.

North Carolina--Charles L. Latham, graduate of Bingham school, North Carolina; H. M. H. Falls, Albion, graduate university of North Carolina; William H. Williams, graduate of Virginia military institute; James McDonald Connor, honor graduate of Bingham school, North Carolina.

South Carolina--James H. Barrine, graduate of South Carolina military academy; Edward Croft, graduate of South Carolina military academy; Benjamin J. Tillman, honor graduate of South Carolina military academy.

Virginia--James Barrine, private national guard of Virginia; William Fayssaux Stewart, Jr., graduate of university of Virginia; Philip Meade Walker, M. M. Mills, honor graduates Virginia military institute.

MUCH MONEY CAPTURED

By Aguinaldo and Sent on the American Warships--Discussions Among the Insurgents.

London, June 20.--A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, via Hong Kong says: General Aguinaldo has captured a deal of money, which he has sent aboard the American warships for the safety. The much vaunted Philippine militia, while it was a serious mistake on the part of the Spaniards to arm, are now all fighting in the rebel ranks. The provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, Bulacan, Pampanga, Triaque and Pangasinan are well in full rebellion. It is believed that General Peta, with the whole of his army in the province of Pampanga, has had to capitulate to the victorious rebels.

The Spaniards are astounded to find that the rebels respect the lives and property of their prisoners of all ranks. It is believed there are discussions among the rebel leaders of so serious a character that civil war is certain so soon as the Spaniards and the Americans are gone.

The Hawaiian Problem.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.) The Hawaiian problem was solved with the signing of the annexation resolution by the president. There is no problem about the question of annexation. That is a military necessity. Clear perception of this broke down all opposition in the house, even Speaker Reed's. It will break down all opposition in the senate and will be a military necessity. The resolution will pass. It must pass. There is nothing else to do. The islands are necessary to us in war. We have no use of them unless we accept responsibility for them. We must make the best of it. The real problem is to work out a form of government for Hawaii, Congress has larger affairs on its mind and will not attack this problem at once. It can wait, but not too long. We shall have other problems of government for outlying American territory to deal with soon. The experience and example of Hawaii will be most instructive.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

SHELLING THE GUERRILLAS

Our Warships Put Them to Flight.

GUBAN FLAG SALUTED.

For the First Time It Appears at the Masthead of An American Warship--General Perez Visits the Marblehead Received by a Salute and Guard of Honor--His Report on the Situation at Guantanamo--An Easy Victory Predicted.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)

Camp M'Calla, Near Guantanamo, Cuba, Friday, June 17. (Noon)--By the Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Filed Kingston, Ja., June 19.--2 p. m. For several days past small bodies of Spaniards had been hanging around the northern end of the harbor of Guantanamo and annoying the gunboats and launches by occasional firing. They had been coming from a small block house about five miles back from that part of the harbor in which the American warships have been lying.

This morning the Suwanee and the Marblehead opened a heavy fire on bodies of guerrillas seen at a short distance from the shore line. The shots were not effective at first, but the Spanish infantry made a frantic burst for cover, while the shells pursued striking all around. The Dolphin joined in the firing and for twenty minutes a heavy fire was kept up, when the signal to cease firing was hoisted. The Suwanee steamed close in shore for a long distance but was not able to see any signs of the Spaniards, while no reply of any kind was made to the American firing. The Spanish loss could not have been heavy, the enemy ran too fast for cover at the first shot. Later in the day the Oregon sent several shots at the blockhouse, damaging it badly and causing it to burn fiercely for a short time.

CUBAN FLAG AT AMERICAN MASTHEAD.

Yesterday Major General Perez, of the Cuban army, commanding the insurgent forces in the province of Santiago, paid an official visit to the fleet, and for the first time during the war a Cuban flag was seen at the masthead of an American warship and saluted. As General Perez boarded the Marblehead, a salute of honor was fired and he was received by a guard of honor. After landing from the Marblehead General Perez made a short address to the troops extolling the action of the United States in taking up the Cuban cause. He returned to his post this morning after passing the night on the Marblehead.

According to the report of General Perez, the condition of the Spaniards at Guantanamo and in the neighborhood is very bad. He says they are eating horses and mules and that other food is very scarce. He does not believe they will be able to withstand a vigorous attack by one half their numbers. He said there were 3,500 Cubans in the province, most of them holding the roads to prevent the Spaniards getting supplies into Guantanamo.

In his opinion the American forces can easily take Guantanamo and from there march on Santiago with every prospect of success.

The marines who are few in number and desperately overworked, are looking anxiously for the approach of the army transports, which have been expected every day for a week. The men are in good spirits and determined to do their best, but they feel that they are too small a force to withstand an attack by the entire Spanish force.

A BIG COAL DEAL

The Jellico Mines Closed out to an English Syndicate. Louisville, Ky., June 19.--All the coal in the mines in the Jellico district will soon be transferred to an English syndicate. At a meeting between those interested in the property and representatives of British capital in Knoxville, Tenn., Friday, the deal was practically consummated.

This will close one of the largest coal deals ever consummated in this country.

The total acreage of the Jellico coal district is about 35,000. The mines all lie in Whitley county, Ky., and Campbell county, Tenn. They cover about 121 square miles, with the exception of a few acres owned by Williamsburg people.

George Pearson, colored, is hanged in Madison county (Tenn.) jail for the murder of Sam Walker, colored, on the night of May 2, 1896.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolute Purity. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.