FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Historical Name for the Engagement is "Battle of La Quasina.

AMERICANS WERE AMBUSCADED

They Won a Brilliant Victory---Incidents of the Heroic Conduct of the Officers and Men ... The Spanish Killed far Exceeds That of Our Army---Splendid Charge That Swept Away the Spaniards.

Thirty Nine Dead Dagos Found and Buried by our Men .-- Our Bead Buried on the Battle Field.

Private D. V. Watson, Troop G, First

Private John Damatt, Troop L, First

Captain James H. McClintock, First

Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, Jr., First

Private T. W. Wiggins, Troop B

Private Robert Z. Bailey, Troop F,

First volunteer cavalry.
Private R. W. Reid, Troop G, First

Private Gains, Troop B, Tenth cav-

Private Reilly, Troop B, First cav-

MISSING.

Private Merriam Camp, Troop G,

Sergeant D. W. Bell, First volunteer

Trumpeter T. R. McDonald, First

Private N. H. Cochrane, First vol-

Private Fred. Chilcot, First volun-

Private J. S. Miller, First volunteer

Private W. S. Sharp, First volunteer

Private J. E. Steadman, First volun-

Private D. C. Deniss, First volunteer

Captain McCormick and Captain

Luna, of the First volunteer cavalry,

who were reported yesterday as among

the dead or wounded, were unharmed,

as was also Colonel Wood, whom Ad-

jutant Hall reported as mortally

DEEP LAID PLOT.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly

was posted on a hill, the heavily wood-

ed slopes on which had been erected

two blockhouses, flanked by irregular

entrenchments of stone and fallen

trees. At the bottom of these hills run

two roads along which Lieutenant

Colonel Roosevelt's men and eight

troops of the First and Tenth cavalry,

with a battery of four howitzers, ad-

vanced. These roads are but little

more than gullies, rough and narrow.

and at places almost impassable. In

Nearly half a mile separated Roose-

tween them and on both sides of the

road in the thick underbrush was con-

cealed a force of Spaniards that must

terrific and constant fire they poured

HOW THE BATTLE BEGAN.

The fight was opened by the First

and Tenth cavalry under General

Young. A force of Spaniards was

known to be in the vicinity of La Qua-

sina and early in the morning Lieuten-

ant Colonel Roosevelt's men started off

up the precipitious bluff back of Si-

bony to attack the Spaniards on their

right flank, General Young at the same

time taking the road at the foot of the

hill. About two and a half miles out

from Siboney, some Cubans, breathless

and excited, rushed into camp with the

anonuncement that the Spaniards were

but a little way in front and were

Hotchkiss guns out in the front were

brought to the rear, while a strong

scouting line was thrown out. Then

cautiously and in silence the troops

moved forward until a bend in the

road disclosed a hill where the Span-

iards were located. The guns were

in position, while the men crouched

down in the road, waiting impatiently

to give Roosevelt's men, who were

toiling over the little trail along the

Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The com-

guns were fired from the hillsides com-

manding the road came volley after

iards.

Spanish.

volley from the Mausers of the Span-

"Don't shoot until you see something

to shoot at," yelled General Young.

and the men, with set jaws and gleam-

along the edge of the road and protec-

ting themselves as much as possible

the troopers, some of them stripped to

the waist, watched the base of the hill

and when any part of a Spaniard be-

came visible, they fired. Never for an

instant did they falter. One husky

warrier of the Tenth cavalry, with a

ragged wound in his thigh, coolly knelt

behind a rock loading and firing, and

In the meantime, away off to the left

Over there the American losses were

from the fearful fire of the Spaniards.

crest of the ridge, time to get np .

again brought to the front and placed

strongly entrenched. Quickly

these trails the fight occurred.

in on the Americans.

volunteer cavalry.

volunteer cavalry.

volunteer cavalry.

volunteer cavalry.

First volunteer cavalry.

First volunteer cavalry.

volunteer cavalry.

unteer cavalry.

teer cavalry.

teer cavalry.

wounded.

Solemn and Impressive Ceremonies.

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Juragua, Cuba, June 25, 4 p. m., per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26, 10 a. m.-The initial fight of Colonel Wood's rough-riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular cavalry, will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalulation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Colonel Wood at the right of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward

It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the . Spanish losses, but it is known that there was far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already thirty-seven dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully, and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

THE AMERICAN LOSS. A complete list of the killed, wounded and missing on the American side, revised up to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows:

KILLED . Captain Allyn K. Capron, First United States volunteer cavalry Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., Troop L. First United States volunteer cav-

Sergeant Doherty, Troop A. First United States volunteer cavalry. Sergeant Marcus D. Russell, Troop G. First United States volunteer cavalry. Sergeant Russell lived in Troy, N. Y., and was formerly a colonel on Governor Hill's staff.

Private Leggett, Troop A, First United States volunteer cavalry. Private Harry Heffner, Troop G. First United States volunteer cavalry. Private Milden W. Danson, Troop L. First United States cavalry. Private W. T. Irvin, Troop F, United

States volunteer cavalry. Private Slennoc, Troop K, First regular cavalry. Private B. Work, Troop B, First regular cavalry.

Private Krupp, Troop B, First regular cavalry. Private Stark, Troop A, First regular -cavalry. - Troop K, First reg-Private ular cavalry.

Private Kelbe, Troop K, First regu-Private Barlin, Troop K, First regular cavalry. Corporal White, Troop E, Tenth regular cavalry.

WOUNDED. Major James Bell, First cavalry, shot in the leg. Captain Thomas T. Knox, First cay

alry, shot in the stomach, serious. Lieutenant Bryan, First cavalry. Private Frank Booth, TroopF, First wolunteer cavalry. Private George Brixton, Troop B.

Tenth cavalry. Private S. F. Ishler, Troop C, First volunteer cavalry. Private Joseph Dole, Troop B, First volunteer cavalry. Private John R. Keene, Troop L. First volunteer cavalry.

First volunteer cavalry Private Martin Prell, Troop G, First Private Samuel Redd, Troop G. First cavairy.

Private M. L. Newcombe, Troop D.

Private Arthur Wheeler, Troop B, Tenth cavalry. Private Theodore Bryce, Troop D, Tenth cavalry. Private Kelly Mayberry. Tenth cavalry. Private James Russell.

Tenth cavalry. Edward Marshall, correspondent of The New York Journal and Advertiser,

Private Schulter Whitney, First volunteer cavalry. Private Nathaniel M. Poe, Troop L. Birst volunteer cavalry.

Corporal J. M. Dean, Treep E, First volunteer cavalry. Private J. N. Deal, Troop D. First volunteer cavalry. Private C. L. Reed, Troop F. First

when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded. laughed and said: volunteer cavalry. "Oh, that's all right. That's been there Corporal J. B. Rhodes, Troop D. First for sometime." volunteer cavalry. could be heard the crack of the rifles Sergeant Thomas Ryan, Troop K. Tenth cavalry. of Colonel Wood's men and the regu-

Private E. J. Albertson, Troop F. lar, deeper-toned volley firing of the First volunteer cavalry. Trumpeter I. F. Meagher, Troop L First volunteer cavalry. Private George Roland, Troop G.

First volunteer cavalry. Private F. A. Milier, Troop B, Tenth them, but apparently with no flankers, sea again for a hundred and twentycavalry.

unfaltering courage of the men in the face of a fire that would even make a veteran quail, presented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard under the unfortunate Captain Capron, was al-

most surrounded, and but for the reenforcement hurriedly sent forward, every man would probably have been killed or wounded. There must have been nearly 1,500 Span iards in front and to the sides of us said Lieuteuant Colonel Roosevelt today when discussing the sight. "They

held the ridges with rifle pits and machine guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about fifteen men killed or wounded. The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate indeed that it surprised me and their firing was fearfully heavy."

"I want to say a word for our men," continued Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

A GALLANT CHARGE.

From another officer who took part in the fighting more details were obtained.

"When the firing began," said he, "Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt took the right wing, with Troops G and K, under Captains Llewyn and Jenkins, and moved to the support of Captain Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time Colonel Wood and Major Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Major Brodie was wounded before the troops had advanced 100 yards. Colonel Wood then took the right wing and shifted Colonel Roosevelt to the left.

"In the meantime, the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, a general charge was given and with case watch from his belt to a messa yell the men sprang forward. Col- mate as a last souvenir. onel Roosevelt, in front of his men snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier and cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing, Captain McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Captain Luna, of Troop F, lost nine of his men. Then the reserves, Troop K and E, were ordered up. Colonel Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse 80 yards away and Colonel Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends, and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping on with a grim determination to capture that blockhouse

"That charge was the end. When within 500 yards of the coveted point posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movement tothe Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure ward Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had which the Spaniards had been experiencing although the engagement, of made. The main body of Spaniards shooting with the enemy in sight."

HOW NEWS OF THE BATTLE WAS RECEIVED.

(Copyright by Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Guantanamo, Friday, June 24, 2 p. m., via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Saturday, June 25, 8 p m.-The tidings of the first land fight in which the American soldiers took part in Cuba was quick to reach the camp at Juragua, and to travel thence to Baiquiri, then to the cruisers and battleships and within a few hours to velt's men from the regulars, and bethe land and sea forces at Guantanamo. The interest aroused by the fighting was very great and the almost universal query was "Did we win?" have been large, judging from the Great sorrow was expressed for

those who fell ... Speaking of Captain Capron, who had left Custer's old fighting Seventh cavalry, to join the rough-riders, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt remarked on the battlefield: "He was one of the most accomplished officers I ever

The wounded were being brought down the steep hillside to Juragua when the Wanda arrived in the roadstead.

Already two regiments of the reinforcing brigade were moving away over the hills, carrying their dog tents in a roll over their shoulders with their haversacks and canteens. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were only partially disembarked at Baiquiri, six miles away, yet three cavalry commands had pressed forward, dismounted, without artillery support, instead of waiting for an attack.

The Wanda left Juragua at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with an accurate list of the dead and wounded furnished by the Associated Press correspondent who had just arrived from the scene of the fight, for Guantanamo, forty miles away, to file a bulletin over the cable at the point. Night was closing as the At 7:30 o'clock a. m. General Young made alongside the Marblehead, the gave the command to the men at the flagship of Commander McCalla. "Flagship ahoy," shouted the officer on the mand was the signal for a fight that bridge. "Compliments of the Wanda, for stubbornness has seldom been serious engagement near Santiago; reequalled. A instant the Hotchkiss quest permission to cable accurate list of dead and wounded." Three hundred jackets pressed to the side of the ship. peering at the yacht in silence until ing up or dragging on, waiting for the the officer of the deck had reported to end of the war, having discharged all Commander McCalla and had resumed his walk. "Did we win?" Then came from the sailormen. When told that the Americans held the field and that ing eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling the Spanish had retreated, a fierce

cheer came over the water. Commander McCalla took the pressmen to his cabin and quickly read their short account of the battle, remarking grimly as he said:

"First fight, Spanish retreated, that's right. List of dead; yes, men must be killed. Artillery not up, that's bad. Machine guns very effective against Spanish blockhouses; scatters Spanjards like ants."

After fixing his signature to the ca-

ble message, Commander McCalla

said: "Good night gentlemen; a safe voyage." The seafighter had no sooner finished than he was proceeding with the preparation for the night operations at Guantenamo, the details of which may the greatest. Colonel Wood's men, already have been telegraphed from with an advance guard well out in there. After a moment at the cable front, and two Cuban guides before station the dispatch boat proceeded to went squarely into the trap set for five mile run to Jamaica, where there

them by the Spaniards and only the are greater cable facilities to file a detailed report of the engagement.

'In the two hours fighting during which the volunteers battled against their concealed enemy enough heorism was shown to fill a volume. One of the American troop-E., desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fires. Surgeon Church hurried to his side and, with bullets pelting all around him, calmly dressed the man's wound, bandaged it and walked unconcerned back, soon returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into our lines. Another soldier of troop L., concealing himself as best he could behind a tree, gave up his place to a wounded companion and a moment or two later was himself wounded.

"Sergeant Bell stood by the side of Captain Capron when the latter was mortally hit. He had seen that he was fighting against terrible odds, but he never flinched. 'Give me your gun a minute,' he said to the sergeant, and kneeling down, he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell, in the meantime, had siezed a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his captain and fired steadily.

"When Captain Capron fell he gave the sergeant a parting message to his wife and father and bade the sergeant good bye in a cheerful voice and was then borne away dying.

"Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. He was near the head of the column as it turned from the wood road into range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush. When a bullet struck his breast he sank at the foot of a tree with his back against it. Captain Capron stood over him shooting and others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground this afternoon was thick with empty shells where Fish lay. He lived twenty minbut notwithstanding this, an order for utes. He gave a small lady's hunting

"With the exception of Captain Capron all the rough-riders killed in yesterdal's fighting were buried this morning on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one ling trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves lined the trench and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the beautiful Episcopal burial service for the dead, and as he knelt in prayer every trooper, with bared head, knelt around the trench. When the chaplain anounced the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," the deep bass voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music. The dead rough-riders rest right on the summit of the hill where they fell. The site is most beautiful. A growth of rich luxuriant grass and flowers cover the slopes and from the top a far-reaching view is had over the tropical forest. Chaplain Brown has marked each grave and has complete records for the benefit of friends of the dead soldiers.

DISTRESS IN HAVANA.

Hunger Everywhere-No Food Arriving From the Southern Ports-Adventure of a Party of Refugees on a Brig

Key West, June 25.-10:30 a. m.-A two masted vessel, the Amapala, of Trujillo, Honduras, was brought in here this evening, flying the American flag and in charge of Ensign Zeen, of the Vicksburg. She was captured yesterday afternoon at sunset, while leaving Havana and attempting to run the blockade. She was quickly overhauled by the Vicksburg and was found to have over thirty women and children and a number of men on board, crew and passengers, all refugees. There was no sickness on board, but she is detained in quarantine.

The Amapala is a small wooden brig and belongs to Mauel Montesino Monteres, of Trujillo, Hondas. She had been lying at Havana since before the blockade. Her crew numbers eleven men, besides the captain, but almost

all were male refugees. Gerome Baze, a French citizen, who three years ago was a leading exchange broker in Havana, chartered the vessel and got together over forty people eager to embrace any chance to escape from Havana. He is in charge of an expedition, made up of all nationalities, including Spanish, French. Venezuelans, Cubans and Turks. They fully expected to be captured, but the conditions in Havana were so dreadful for the poorer classes that any risk was preferable to starvation. The Amapala came out of Havana openly and offered no resistance. All of the captives are confident of release. Hardly any provisions were on board at the time of the capture and no cargo or contraband articles were found yacht entered the harbor. A run was and she may not be held as a prize.

They report everything quiet at Havana, which looks like a deserted city since business and traffic are at standstill. The banking firms of H, Upmann & Co., J. M. Borjes & Co., Varcisco, Ruez & Co., and N. Gelats & Co. are the only ones doing any business. All other firms are either closemployees. Hunger and starvation stare the lower classes in the face, the well-to-do having laid in three months' stores. After they are exhausted distress will be general, as there is no further source of supply.

The stories regarding the relief through southern ports are denied. Nothing has gone into Havana for over a month, and the situation, consequently, is very grave. Murder and robbery are of daily occurence in Havana, prompted in every case by want and hunger.

Had Typhoid Fever.

"My system was very much run down by typhoid fever. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the effect was most invigorating. It gave me a new lease of life, and I have enjoyed good health ever since taking it, and have been able to follow my usual business." J. A. Conner, Jr., Rockbridge Baths.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mail-

THE SEAT OF WAR.

How the War Officials at Washington View the Situation in Cuba.

PLEASED WITH SHAFTER'S WORK.

The Cuban Invasion Progressing to Suit the President and the Secretary of War---No Important Developments Were Looked for Yesterday---The American Army Moved Forward and Ready to Attack Santiago---Blustering News From Spain has no Effect -- Shafter will Connect Have his Head-

quarters With Washington by Wire.

were the usual number of officials for a Sunday at the war and navy departments, there did not seem to be any expectation of important news from the seat of war. Secretary Alger explained this readily. In his view the army has been removed to one of these stages incident to the progress of a campaign and is now affecting a new formation. The reports show that there is only one road, and that a poor one, from the sea, where the troops landed, leading to Santiago. Along this the army necessarily has been obliged to move in a single column. Strong reconnoitreing forces were prunently thrown out ahead and it was these that engaged in the action of Friday morning. They developed the presence of the enemy in force directly ahead and drove in their ad-

vance guard. Before the undertaking of a set battle our own army must be formed in regular battle array, not single column front as it advanced along the road, but in broad open order across the country, the only feasible manner of conducting a battle successfully. As part of this plan, the advance must comes up. In the secretary's opinion this work was going on yesterday. The forces left at Baiquiri were being hurried to the front near Sevilla, where the Spaniards are supposed to be in force, the field artillery was being dragged up the rough mountains roads and the quartermaster was hurrying along the stores as fast as they could be landed from the transports. All this is very necessary work but, not such as would call for an official report from General Shafter.

PLEASED WITH SHAFTER'S PROG-RESS.

To say that the president and secretary Alger are gratified with the success that has so far attended the progress of General Shafter's campaign would be stating the case mildly. The president in quick appreciation of General Shafter's energy has sent a cablegram congratulating him and the men composing his army on the excellent work they have rone. The message could not be obtained here, the officials taking the ground that it would be couched in terms of praise.

Secretary Alger added his tribute today in the course of a short talk with an Associated Press reporter. He said he felt sure that Shafter would prove himself to be a wise, brave and prudent general. He was particularly impressed with one short statement in Shafter's dispatch received yesterday, stating that he wanted nothing, which the secretary regarded as an evidence of the self reliant character of the man. Nevertheless the secretary is sending along reinforcements with all possible promptness. It is a good deal better to have 1,000 too many soldiers than one too few, in his opinion. He believes that General Duffield's troops, to the number of 1,300 which embarked four days ago from Newport News will arrive at Baiquiri tomorrow and of leaving their home ports unprotectwithin four days 3,000 more troops, which leave Fortress Monroe today will be at the scene of action. In addition there will be a further movement of troops to Santiago just as draft, unwieldy ironclads to attempt soon as the men and transports are ready. Possibly General Miles may go with these. If the troops are not needed when they arrive, nothing will be lost, for they can be very well employed elsewher and will have the advantage of seasoning.

The secretary took occasion to state again that General Shafter is being al- if this be so the object is purely diplowed the widest liberty of action un- lomatic, the Spanish government being restricted by unneccessary orders anxious to truthfully assert, in the from Washington. He thinks the wis- event that peace negotiations are forcdom of this course is amply justified | ed upon it, that the United States is by the results so far obtained. For not in such complete occupancy of the this reason it is not possible to accu- Philippines as would justify a demand rately foretell General Shafter's plan | for their retention as one of the terms of operation against Santiago, the matter being largely in his own hands. SHAFTER'S FIELD TELEGRAPH. General Greeley, chief signal officer,

received a dispatch last night from Lieutenant Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal corps with Shafter's army. He said nothing about the military operations but stated that he was about to extend his line of telegraphic communication westward from Playa del Este to Aquedores which is only half a dozen miles east of Morro castle and very much nearer the advance of the American army. This will be done by a short cable, which already exists between the two points. A field telegraphic service has already been dispatched from Tampa, so that in the course of a few days at most General Shafter will have a telegraphic instrument in his own tent putting him in direct communication with Washington. The little band of signal corps men has been doing some of the most energetic and exhausting works of the campaign. The cable operators are also deserving the the greatest praise. ed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell. There are only two at the cable terminues which means turns of twelve

Washington, June 26 .- Though there | hours each of the hardest kind of work under the most trying conditions of weather. General Greeley already, has taken steps to have them assisted by other operators as soon as the latter can be gotten there.

rence of such gravity. Probably the sole foundation for this story was the attack made about a week ago by Sampson upon the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor in which the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk and one of the Spanish torpedo boats disabled.

The report originated from a Spanish source and the officials of both the war and navy departments are expecting that number of such canards will be put affoat throughout the campaign. The Spaniards proved their

alertness at this work yesterday. The war department, following the satisfactory example set by the navy department, has instituted a system of bulletins for the benefit of the lic, giving quick and concise information of important happenings. The first of these bulletins made its appearance yesterday, giving Shafter's brief account of the driving in of the Spanish outposts. The newspapers had scarcely received this information before the Spaniards got out a bulletin from Captain General Blanco announcing the repulse of the American forces. The war department officials are somewhat discouraged at the prospects of having to meet this sort of halt and wait until the rear guard bulletin service with a simple recital of cold facts.

A SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.

Through its agents in the West Indies the state department has discovered a suspicious craft lying at Fort de France, Martinque. She is a collier and presumably is trying to convey coal either to Cervera at Santiago or to Blanco at Havana via the Isles of Pines and Batabano. Captain Sigsbee of the St. Paul and some of the other commanders of the American scouting vessels have been notified and are expected to defeat this purpose.

SAN JUAN BLOCKADED.

Captain Sigsbee yesterday warned a British ship from seeking to enter the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico, on the ground that it was blockaded. No formal notice has yet been given of the blockade of this port but the captain's action is in line with the construction of international law published by the navy department, namely, that a blockade may be initiated without formal notice by simple warning from a naval commander. It is fully be proper for General Shafter alone expected that this construction will be to make it public, but it is known to combated if the Spanish government can interest any of the European powers to do so, but the navy department is sure of its ground, having had the aid of the best minds in the state department in framing the blockade reg-

> CAMARA'S WILD GOOSE CHASE. Notwithstand the report of the arrival of Admiral Camara's squadron at Porto Said, the westerly entrance to the Suez canal, the officials here still doubt that the vessels are bound for the Philippines. Rumors reach here, unconfirmed as yet, that the only ironclads in the squadron, the Pelayo and the Carlos V., have left the squadron and returned to Spain so that Camara no longer posesses a force that would threaten Dewey. If this be so either the Spaniards have reilized the folly ed or they have received information from the English government that the navigation of the Suez canal cannot be jeopardized by allowing such deep the passage.

> Some attention has been attracted at the state department by the dispatch from Madrid to a British paper stating that Camara's purpose is not to attack Dewey but to seize and hold with his ships and troops another island in the Philippine group: It is suspected that

