

he Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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The Royal is the highest grade baking powd

known. Actual tests show it goes one

third further than any other broad.

Displayed by the Men Fighting the Secondary Battery of the Brooklyn in the Fight with Cevera's Fleet.

COOL COURAGE.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) Off Santiago de Cuba, July 12 .- "The secondary battery fire of the Brooklyn was really terrible. It drove my men from the guns and when you were at for the creation of reserve camps, and close range did frightful work," said Captain Eulate two days after Schley's defeat of the Spanish squadron, and a rescued officer of the Oquendo said the right to use these places and ar- that nearly one-half of the terrible damage to that ship was done by 1 and 6-pounders, which constitute the secondary battery. The board of surmidst of an epidemic of any kind, vey ordered by the commander-in-chief with no place to move them. It was found forty-six 6-pounder holes in the Oquendo above her armor belt and evidence that nearly all had entered and exploded.

In the Vizcaya there were eleven 6-pounder holes and dozens of 1-pounders and on these two ships the tattoo ly to be located in the valley of the of death-dealing shells must have been Potomac about forty miles above appailing. The terrible work of the secondary batteries on the Oquendo is somewhat explained by the fact that essary for the health of the soldiers she was the last ship out and nearest the torpedo boats and the Brooklyn Texas and Iowa simply riddled her as she attempted to defend the two destroyers. The work on the Vizcaya was apparently done by the Brooklyn alone, because no other ship was near enough to her to use the small guns. The men on board the ships, who man these batteries are marines and they fight in the most exposed parts of the ships with little or no protec tion. Captain Paul Murphy, of the Brook-

lyn, was the senior marine officer pres-



TROOPS LEAVE CAMP THOMAS

General Brooke and Staff' Start for Newport News-Another Brigade to Follow at an Early Day.

Chickamauga National Park, July, 13.-The most momentous event of the war so far as the army at Chickameuga is concerned, occurred this afternoon when General Brooke and staff left Camp Thomas for Newport News on their way to Porto Rico. The arrangements for the department of General Brooke and staff were concluded by noon today. His train was made up at Battlefield station and was composed of one private car for General Brooke, two Pullmans and one baggage car.

Expected to Have Reached the Coast of Porto Rico By This Morning.

EXPE

AT WHAT POINT HE WILL LAND

Still Kept Secret by the War Department --- Cable Communication to be Established as Soon as He Lands---Detailed Reports From Shafter and Sampson Anxiously Awaited To Establish Reserve Camps--- The Philippine Problem--- No European Intervention Feared Shafter's Report On Yellow Fever in Camp.

statement was made to the Associated Press today by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was as follows:

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"Commodore Watson in proceeding to the Spanish peninsula as soon as the Porto Rican expedition is gotten under way is not' to bombard the cities on the Spanish coast. No such idea of bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to take care of Admiral Camara's fleet. The movement of this fleet, and the fears and apprehensions caused by reports concerning it are to be stopped for all time. The ships under Camara will be located by Watson and finally met and engaged. The also General Stone's boats at Jacktalk occasionally indulged in as to the Canary islands is utterly without foundation. This government has no plan to take those islands and does not want them. "Despite popular expectation that Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of national folly to engage our treops in and about that fever pesthole. Consequently, it will be left until the climate lends its aid in the autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over some other districts, and if there should be any particular need of immediate aggressive action at any point will move against it, but Havana will be left until yellow fever dangers are past. DIFFICULTIES IN THE SITUATION "Meantime in the next two months there will be enough to keep this government busy. We will have to cope with the most serious problem yet, of providing for the government and the future of the lands involved in this war. The hauling down of the Spanish flag and the hoisting of that of the United Stateh means more than on its face it indicates to the popular mind. No more important matter is to engage the attention of the government than the details arranged for the disposition, control or temporary possession pending final transfer of possession of these additions to our domain. There are questions of the most intricate and far reaching character to be decided. Porto Rico, whose fall is likely to be recorded within a week or ten days, will have to have a military government. Porto Rico of course is to be kept permanently by this government, but there must be a military government first and many preliminary details will have to be worked out. There must be a rehabitation of existing systems of government where we have carried our arms, and while local schemes and conditions will form Shafter at Santiago, General Miles was the basis of the general system for the control of the land, there must be numerous changes, abolishing such laws as may be oppressive. The laws | tugs. It was said at the war departwill have to be very thoroughly gone ment. later on, that some of these over and the tariff revised in some lighters were already on their way ways, but in general, as far as pos- from New Orleans and New York, and sible, the system of government which now exists is to be followed. All this means work of the most serious character, and in the absence of existing laws to govern such matters the president has to go ahead on his own responsibility. Next winter, however, when congress convenes, the necessity for laws covering such matters will be recognized by recommendations to congress to that end to be submitted by the president and it is very probable the shaping of the destinies of Porto Rico and similarly circumstaneed accessions will be left to a commission or commissioners to be appointed to draft the laws for adoption by congress. The government is likely to be busy from now on, considering all these matters of governmental detail.

Washington, July 22 .- A significant | the light of present circumstances and conditions, many years before affairs there have so shaped themselves as to entrust the island to the Cubans and we finally yield our possession of them. The transition must be gradual. ster ' v step, and the final general ch ; of control effected only after a thorough training and demonstration of the abilities of the people, beginning by the trial of leaders at first in minor capacities. This is what is to be looked for and the gradual

transition will consume a length of time considerably at variance with what the people most expect." A CABLEGRAM FROM GENERAL

MILES. The navy department has received

all of the men who formed the crew of the Merrimac were safe and in the best of health and that after he had made his report to the navy department he expected to return to New York. The officer was driven at once to the Army and Navy Club and after brushing himself up he drove over to the navy department. This time he carried with him under his arm a large official envelope which bore in the corner the inscription, "North Atlantic Squadron." As he approached the office of the secretary of the navy there ensued another demonstration. A large crowd had gathered about the doorway and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks. Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long expected report from Sampson and his brother officers on the destruction of the Cervera fleet. The exact purpose of his visit was explained by an order issued by Admiral Sampson instructing him to proceed to

Washington and inform the secretary of the navy of the work done upon the Cristobal Colon. Lieutenant Hobson was instructed to be as expeditious as possible in order that, if it is practicable to do so, this fine ship may be saved to the United States navy.

About 5:30 o'clock Lieutenant Hobson, accompanied by Secretary Long, went to the White house to pay his respects to the president. The president received them in the cabinet | to remove them. room. He gave Lieutenant Hobson a cordial greeting and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare. The lieutenant modestly acknowledged the compliments of President McKinley and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time-the effort that is being made to save to the navy of this country some of the | of LL. D., conferred on him by the vessels of Admiral Cervera's squadron. University of Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Hobson did not bring with him the report of Admiral Sampson on the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera, but he was the bearer of a verbal message from the admiral to Secretary Long that the report on the battle was in course of preparation and would be forwarded in a few days. Concerning the efforts that are being plied: made to save some of the Spanish ships, he informed Secretary Long that two of the vessels, the Reina Mercedes and the Infanta Maria Teresa, would be saved certainly and he expressed the utmost confidence that the Cristobal Colon could be saved also. With respect to the Colon, Lieu-Colon cannot be saved.

him about until he was rescued by the ment of navy department officials the police and escorted to his carriage. He reports closed on the day before the stopped long enough to announce that famous naval battle. Some points of interest contained in them will be given to the public in the course of a day or two, but they will relate only to several fights between the squadron and the shore batteries.

RESERVE CAMP.

It is the purpose of the war department to begin at once the execution of the plans devised by Secretary Alger boards of staff officers are now engaged in various localities looking after camp sites and making the pre-Mininary arrangements for acquiring ranging for water supplies. The intention is not to be caugh through any contingency with large numbers of troops at central points in the this reason that Fernandina was selected some time ago as one of these reserve camps and within the last two. days the value of this policy has been amply justified, as, otherwise, there

would have been no suitable place to which to remove the troops from Tampa. One of the reserve camps is like-Washington, and will be very convenient for the reception of croops from Camp Alger in case it is deemed nec-

THANKS TO DEWEY.

The state department today completed the enrollment of the joint resolution adopted by congress extending the thanks of that branch of the government to Admiral Dewey for his notable achievement in the Philippines. These were transmitted to the navy department, which will forward them to the admiral along with the degree

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM. Representative Dingley, of Maine, who has been in the city as one of his corps. Speaking of the men on the the members of the Canadian-Ameri- Brooklyn, he tells one very thrilling can commission when asked today: "What do you think will be the solving of the Philippine problem?" re-

the following dispatch, timed 1:15 p. m. today, Mole St. Nicholas:

"Secretary of War, Washington: "Am disappointed in non-arrival of Colonel Hecker with construction corps, Colonel Black arrived without tug boats or lighters. Please send at least four sea-going lighters and tugs, sonville, if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well. "MILES."

There were several events of interest, if not of importance, at the war

and navy departments today. General Anderson, at Cavite, sent a message saying that Aguinaldo had declared a | tenant Hobson differs from the wreckdistatorship and martial law over the ing experts who were sent from the Philippines-something that gave the United States to float the vessels if cabinet food for consideration at their possible. They are of opinion that the regular meeting today. There was no disposition to force any issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty well understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States government in the future treatment of the Philippine question.

A VISIT FROM GERMAN AMBAS-SADOR.

The visit of the German ambassador to the president and to the sec-

retary of state was a basis for the belief that he had called to make some representation on that subject and perhaps as well on the question of peace as affected by the programme laid down by Watson's projected voyage to European waters. If so, no official confirmation was obtainable and a friendly visit was the only explanation offered by Secretary Day for the appearance of the German ambassador in the dog-days in Washington. The embassy people were no more communicative.

It would not be surprising if it should develop that strong European influences are being brought to bear | been selected for the landing place. to dissuade the navy department from ; There is likely to be a lapse of a day dispatching Watson's fleet to Europe. But so far they appear to have been ineffectual, for it is officially stated that the departure of the squadron is only delayed, not abandoned.

Although General M 'es reported by cable today from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, that he was "moving along well" with the first detachment of the military expedition against Porto Rico the body of his dispatch preceding this statement gave rise at first to the apprehension that, like General threatened with a costly delay in landing his expedition on Porto Rican soil, owing to the absence of lighters and that no sensible delay would arise on that score.

THE EXPEDITION TO NIPE BAY. The brief report from Admiral Sampson declares the success of the expedition to Nipe is really more important than appears on the surface. The bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the is-

Lieutenant Hobson is enthusiastic in his efforts to save the ships and hurried back to New York to take up the subject of his mission with the wrecking company. Secretary Long said tonight that if the Colon could be saved she would be.

By direction of the secretary of war the construction corps referred to by General Miles was sent directly to Porto Rico, instead of to Santiago, as was proposed before the surrender of the city. The secretary's orders were issued after the surrender of Santiago and without the knowledge of General Miles.

Washington, July 23.-General Miles' expedition in all probability is now in the Mona passage between Haiti and Porto Rico and will be in sight of the landing point in the morning. While this is the expectation of Secretary Alger, for prudenaitl reasons the war department declines to make any comment as to the accuracy of the various guesses that have been made in the effort to ascertain just what point has or two between the arrival of the expedition and the notification of the fact to the department, unless some merchant vessel crossing to St. Thomas should sight the American flotilla After that, however, the department will be in the closest communication with General Miles, for it will possess itself of a cable connecting General Miles' headquarters directly with the department. Some part of the Porto Rico expedition has been delayed for a few days beyond the dates fixed for their departure but in view of the difficulties of handling large bodies of men and the supplies for them, this is not surprising. Thus Schwann's troops got away only today from Tampa, though it was believed they started yesterday, while the most numerous detachment of the whole expedition, the First division, under General Brooke, will not be able to clear from Newport News before Monday. Still it is believed that they will arrive at Porto Rico in good season and it will certainly facilitate an orderly and comfortable landing of the troops to have them land in detachments, instead of in one vast army, as in the case of Shafter's army at Santiago. Doubt is cast upon reports of recent exciting events among the Cubans at or near Santiago, owing to the failure of General Shafter to make any report upon them, and inasmuch as he has made less important subjects matter for dispatches it is hard to understand why he should fail to mention an event of such importance as the reported attack by Garcia upon Spanish troops on their way to surrender to Shafter.

"No one can tell at this time. Events situation will undoubtedly be taken care of as it arises, and I would not like to venture an opinion in advance on what will be done. I feel sure, however, that there is no foundation for the talk of alleged European intervention in whatever programme this government may adopt for the Philippines. I believe the rumored protests of the powers of Europe will be found to be merely unauthorized reports and will not materialize into anything definite. The conduct of the Germans at Manila is subject to criticism, but their action, I believe, will not go beyond bounds. I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude

of Europe protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the coast of Spain. Such a position would be untenable. This government is at war with Spain and we have a right to strike her where and when we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of course, if we contemplate seizing and holding Spanish territory on the continent of Europe it might cause disquietude among the powers for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed. They would have no right, of the Spanish coast and ocmmerce by The announcement is made at the

war department that three and posjain General Miles at Porto Rico. One regiment is expected to stay at Tampa and the remainder will be asigned to Fernandina. The volunteer organizations now at Tampa include the and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia.

The war department tonight received the following from General Shafter:

a fleet."

'Santiago de Cuba, July 23, 6:25 p. m. Adjutant General, Washington, D. C .: "Colonel of engineers Spanish army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from the French consul there that Santiago had surrendered and that they had been included. Not crediting it, he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept the terms of surrender: very short of rations and shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. and Palmas. Will send an officer to-

ent on the ships that did the lighting on July 3rd and he commends greatly the valient work done by the men in incident. He says:

"The men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder and, apparently, no concern for personal safety. The battery was adjust themselves, and some times in handled with admirable coolness and a sudden and unexpected manner. The deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in getting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice and each man striving to make a record score. Considering the fact that the enemy were within effective range during the greater part of th action, the fire of the secondary battrey must have been most destructive to his men and material and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves.

When all did their duty so manfully, it is a difficult matter to select individuals for special mention. There are some, however, who deserve to be brought to notice by name for conduct Newport News by the Chesapeake that displayed in a conspicuous manner courage, intelligence and devotion to duty. During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the starboard forward 6-pounder and in the effort to withdraw it the case became detached from the projectile, leaving the later fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear. Corporal Robert Gray, of the port gun, asked and obtained permission to attempt to drive the shell out by means of the rammer. To do this, it was necessary to go out on the gun hanging over the water and the underwhatever, to object to the harrassing taking was full of difficulties and dangers, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the 8-inch turrel guns firing over head. The gun was hot and it was necessary to cling to sibly five of the volunteer army reg- the "Jacob ladder" with one hond while iments now at Tampa will be sent to endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort he was forced to give up and ordered in. Quarter Gunner Smith then came, sent by Executive Officer Mason and promptly placed himself in Second New York, Fifth Maryland, the dangerous position outside the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred gunport, where he worked and failed as the corporal had done. Neither had Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Sixty-ninth | been able to get the rammer into the bore and there seemed nothing left to do but dismount the gun.

"At this juncture, Private MacNeal, one of the gun's crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that as a forlorn hope he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward 8-inch turret were firing, almost knocking him overboard, and the enemy's shots were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time the chief yeoman was killed on the other side of the deck. MacNeal never paused in his work. The rammer was finally placed Am now feeding 6.000 well prisoners in the bore and the shell ejected and here and 1,600 sick in hospital. Expect MacNeal resumed his duties as coolly 2,000 men in tomorrow from San Luis as if what he had done was a matter of every day routine."

General Brooke and his entire staff were dressed in their new khargi uniforms and they made a most impressive diplay as they entered the cars. The excitement at the park was great and every soldier who could get away, from his camp was at the depot to see them off.

When the train pulled out of the station about 2:30 o'clock a rousing cheer went up that resounded throughout the entire camp and was echoed from thousands of throats. The general's train reached the city about 3:30 o'clock, having been delayed at several points because of freight trains in the way. The general's train remained in the city, on acount of delay in getting the baggage and other equipments from the park to the city, until 7 o'clock this evening, when the start was made for Lexington on the Cincinnati Southern and thence to and Ohio.

The reserve ambulance company and hospital corps under Colonel R. Huidekoper, chief surgeon, marched into Rossville early this morning and loaded their effects. Then, the signal corps, under Major Glassford, and the headquarter's guards detachment of the Eighth United States infantry, under command of Captain Pitcher, joined them and were off for Newport News arly in the afternoon, taking the same route as the brigade that left yesterday.

No other organizations left the park today and no orders relative to a further movement were issued, aside from the orders in vogue.

Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster, was hard at work this afternoon arranging further details for the transportation of the troops yet to go. He said there were no more troops under direct orders to go, except the four light batteries, which will leave Camp Thomas at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. These are Battery A, of Missouri; Battery A, of Illinois; Battery B, of Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery.

While no other troops have been ordered out, the next brigade in succession, which is the Third, of the First division, First corps, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness and will be ordered out just as soon as the necessary transports can be arranged.

A hospital train arrived at Camp Thomas this evining and took on board 130 patients from the camp. These sick soldiers will be taken to the Fort Mc-Pherson hospital at Atlanta.

Another Expedition to Cuba.

Key West, July 23, 7 p. m .- The torpedo boat Cushing, which left here yesterday with dispatches for the blockading squadron, returned this evening, bringing Lieutenant Colonel Rebalcava, of Brigadier General Rojas' division, of the insurgent army now operating in Matanzas province. Colonel Rebalcava left here about a week ago on the tuz Uncas with a small expedition, carrying a quantity of rifles, food and clothing. A landing was effected near Cardenas without difficulty. On Thursday last the Mangrove .aptured the Spanish sloop Aguidita off Boca de Sagua, fifteen miles from Crus del Padro. The shop carried a crew, of four men who, at the sight of the approaching gunboat leaped overboard and gwam to the shore. The Aguidita's cargo consisted of dye wood, a small lot of food supplies and \$25 in Spanish silver. She will be brought here by the Uncas tomorrow.

TO RETAIN LADRONE ISLANDS.

"It is certainty, so far as now can be foreseen, that Guam, the island in the ed letter by General Garcia, but it is Lasdrone group that was captured by scarcely doubted that such is the case, position of the Philippines is unsettled and depends on circumstances.

"As to the attitude of Garcia and the insurgents in Cuba, there is no change in our intention. This government has not been misied in its estimate of those forces. With the oppressive hand Spain has put on them so long, contending against the conditions imposed by injustice and oppression, there

land from Santiago. It is purposed to establish a base there which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago route. It will also form a good point of operations against Holguin, net far distant.

THE FRICTION WITH CUBANS.

The war department has not yet been informed that General Shafter's Cuban allies have quit the American lines for the reason sent out in a print-

this government, will be permanently the friction has been growing more retained as a coaling and supply sta- prorounced every day since the fall of tion. For these purposes it is valua- | Santiago and it is feared that a severble from its location between the ance of relations cannot be longer Sandwich and the Philippine islands, avoided. The Cuban junta is still in but on the point whether the rest of hopes of avoiding such a measure, acthem will be kept I am not sure. They cording to the statement of Senor Quemay be and they may not be. The dis- sada, one of the Cuban legation here. HOBSON AT THE NAVY DEPART-

MENT.

The last and most agreeable event | today that Colonel J. J. Astor, of Shafof the day was the arrival at the navy department of Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac. The officials were not informed of his visit except | it was expected that Shafter's precedthrough the newspapers. Consequently ing reports would accompany them. when he reached the railway station should have been little expectation of here at 2:38 o'clock this afternoon, greater abilities than are now shown there was no official there to meet him by them. This government will have and his reception was truly democratto treat them kindly, but firmly. It has ic. Some one spied him, however, and not appeared and the department does and cavalry have been moved about made a pledge to establish a firm and soon the cry of "Hobson," "Hobson," not know where he is. stable government, and that must be rang out and the crowd closed about | Some official papers have come from

There was no health report received from Shafter today, but, so far from being discouraging, this is believed to indicate the continuance of the improved conditions reported yesterday and the day before as to the health of the camp.

The war department is now, while keeping a close eye upon General Miles' expedition, looking with interest for detailed mail reports from General Shafter, telling of the engagement preceding and leading up to the sur-

render of Santiago. It was reported ter's staff, was due in Washington, | bringing with him the full capitulations signed by the commissioners, and However, up to the close of office hours today which, to the relief of the hard worked clerks, was 3 o'clock for the first time in months, that officer had them on fresh ground and the artillery

morrow or next day with one of General Toral's to reecive surrender at Guantanamo and then go to Baracao to receive surrender there. Think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate, 22,000 or 23,000.

"SHAFTER. "Major General Commanding."

SHAFTER'S YELLOW FEVER RE-PORT.

At midnight the war department made public the following dispatch from General Shafter, regarding the yellow fever situation:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 23. 'Adjutant General, Washington, D. C .: "The following men died at yellow fever hospital at Siboney today: Jack Dongan, civilian; Bert Lewis, bandsman, Seventh infantry; Private Fred-

erick A. Percival, Company F. Thirtythird Michigan. On the 21st Sergeant J. Brittin, Troop G. First cavalry: Wm. J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Company E. Seventh infantry.

"No deaths at the front have been reported as yet. Complete report will be sent in the morning. The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever, about 1,500 (exact number will be given in the morning.) Only a small part of those sick are down with yellow fever, about 10 per all the troops have been made to get | lina.

three miles. "SHAFTER,

Marrying a Penitentiary Convict.

Chicago, July 23 .- Charles Warren Spalding, the convicted ex-president of the Globe Savings bank, and Sarah Louise Ervin, his former stenographer, were married here today. Spalding is serving an indeterminate sentence in the Joliet penitentiary for wrecking the Globe Savings bank, but for two weeks has been in the Cook county jail, where he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus in order to act a witness in a suit growing out of) the bank's affairs. Miss Ervin is the young woman upon whom Spalding

Just What She Needed.

the collapse of the bank.

"My appetite was very poor and was so nervous I could not sleep. I was troubled with dyspepsia and was very weak. After I had taken a few | bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could eat anything I wished, could sleep well | and was much stronger. Mrs. John cent., 150 in all. Slight changes of J. Martin, Werrington, North Caro-

> Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

lavished money and property before Suit to Annual Contract for Transporting Spanish Prisoners.

New York, July 23 .- George Osgood Lord today brought suit in the supreme court against the Compania Trans-Atlantic Espaniole, J. M. Bellios, agent, who in behalf of the Spanish line, made the bld for transporting 25,000 defeated dons from Santiago to Spain at \$55 for officers and \$20 for enlisted men. The suit is to annul the contract the quartermaster's department made with the enemy's steamship line. The ground for the suit is that the contract is against public policy, and gives aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States. Technically Mr. Lord sues for \$100,000 damages, but the real object is to secure the annulment of the contract.