

# THE SALISBURY TRUTH.

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NO. 37.

## ARMISTICE AT AN END

### Bombardment Is Resumed.

## SPANIARDS' TERMS REFUSED

### Toral Wanted to Surrender With Provision That His Army Be Allowed to Retire Under Flying Flags.

An Associated Press dispatch from Juragua, via Kingston, says: The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral, Sunday morning, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice until noon and white flags of truce still floated over the opposing armies. General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accepted. General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

"It was shortly before noon Sunday when a little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce, came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made their way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from General Toral was carried to General Shafter's tent, two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the icily courteous terms characteristic of such communications and was as brief as possible. It bore the signature of General Toral, who commanded at Santiago since General Linhares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city provided his army was permitted to capitulate 'with honor.' This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should go unmolested and in any direction they wished with arms and flying their colors.

The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered. General Shafter immediately cabled the note to Washington and sent the general a refusal of his proposal, but said he would communicate with his government and extended the formal armistice until Sunday at noon.

Promptly at the hour designated the white flags were taken down along the American line, save one, in front of General Lawton's brigade, which, by some oversight, was left fluttering its lonely message for an hour. It was first discovered by General Lawton himself, who, on riding up to his line, ordered it taken down at once. Then, as if by magic, the white flags waving over Santiago dropped from their halcyons, and the unofficial truce was at an end.

Hours passed without a shot, the Americans being loath to shoot upon an already defeated foe, while the Spaniards were undoubtedly waiting for the first shot from the fort. Shortly after 4 p. m. the long silence was broken by a shell from one of the eastern batteries of Santiago, when from Capron's iron-throated monsters belched back the answer which soon silenced the Spanish guns. A rapid musketry fire followed upon the Spaniards who appeared before their works, which ran them to immediate cover.

## SAYS CREW WAS COWARDLY.

Captain Who Towed the Cromartyshire Talks of the La Bourgoigne Collision. The Allan line steamship Grecian, Captain Nunan, from Glasgow, the vessel which fell in with and towed to Halifax the British ship Cromartyshire, after she collided with and sank the French liner La Bourgoigne, arrived at Philadelphia Monday.

## THE WOUNDED AT McPHERSON.

Over Two Hundred Santiago Heroes in the General Hospital.

Two hundred and thirty-five wounded officers and men from the Santiago battleship arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga., Monday afternoon to be treated at the general hospital.

The soldiers give thrilling accounts of their experiences in the great conflict of July 1, in which all of them bathed the Cuban soil with their blood.

## HOBSON'S THRILLING STORY

### OF THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

### VESSEL'S RUDDER SHOT AWAY.

Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Courage and Bravery of His Crew During the Trying Ordeal.

A dispatch to The New York Herald from off Santiago, Cuba, says: Your correspondent saw Mr. Hobson after he had made his report to Admiral Sampson and he consented to give The Herald a fuller interview about his experiences.

He spoke in glowing terms of the courage and bravery of his crew.

"We have been 33 days in a Spanish prison," said Mr. Hobson, "and the more I think about it the more marvelous it seems that we are alive.

"It was 3 o'clock in the morning when the Merrimac entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of Morro castle. The stillness of death prevailed. It was so dark that we could scarcely see the headland. We had planned to drop our starboard anchor at a certain point to the right of the channel, reverse our engines and then swing the Merrimac around, sinking her directly across the channel.

"This plan was adhered to, but circumstances rendered its execution impossible. When the Merrimac poked her nose into the channel our troubles commenced. The deadly silence was broken by the wash of a small boat approaching us from the shore. I made her out to be a picket boat.

"She ran close up under the stern of the Merrimac and fired several shots from which it seemed to be three-pounder guns. The Merrimac's rudder was carried away by this fire. That is why the collier was sunk across the channel.

"We do not discover the loss of the rudder until Murphy cast anchor. We then found that the Merrimac would not answer to the helm, and were compelled to make the best of the situation.

"The run up the channel was very exciting. The picket boat had given the alarm and in a moment the guns of the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo and of the shore batteries were turned on us.

"Submarine mines and torpedoes also exploded all about us, adding to the excitement. The mines did no damage, although we could hear rumbling and could feel the ship tremble.

"We were running without lights and only the darkness saved us from utter destruction. When the ship was in the desired position and we found that the rudder was gone, I called the men on deck. While they were launching the Catamaran I touched off the explosives.

"At the same moment two torpedoes, fired by the Reina Mercedes, struck the Merrimac amidships. I cannot say whether our own explosives or the Spanish torpedoes did the work, but the Merrimac was lifted out of the water and almost rent asunder.

"As she settled down we scrambled overboard and cut away the Catamaran. A great cheer went up from the forts and warships as the hull of the collier foamed, the Spaniards thinking the Merrimac was an American warship.

"We attempted to get out of the harbor on the Catamaran, but a strong tide was running and daylight found us still struggling in the water. Then for the first time the Spaniards saw us, and a boat from the Reina Mercedes picked us up. It then was shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning, and we had been in the water more than an hour. We were taken aboard the Reina Mercedes and later were sent to Morro castle.

"In Morro we were confined in cells in the inner side of the fortress and were there the first day the fleet was captured. I could only hear the whistling of the shells and the noise they made when they struck, but I judged from the conversation of the guards that the shells did considerable damage.

"After this bombardment, Mr. Ramsden, the British consul, protested, and we were removed to the hospital. There I was separated from the other men in our crew and could see them only by special permission. Montague and Kelley fell ill two weeks ago, suffering from malaria and I was permitted to visit them twice.

"Mr. Ramsden was very kind to us and demanded that Montague and Kelley be removed to better quarters in the hospital. This was done.

"As for myself there is little to say. The Spanish were not disposed to do much for the comfort of any of the prisoners at first, but after our army had taken some of their men as prisoners their treatment was better. Food is scarce in the city, and I was told that we fared better than the Spanish officers."

## SPANISH CAPTIVES LANDED.

### SAFELY ENCONCED IN BARRACKS AT PORTSMOUTH.

### ADMIRAL CERVERA AMONG THEM.

Men of the Destroyed Spanish Fleet Presented a Fitful Flight When They Were Put Ashore.

A special from Portsmouth, N. H., says: "The Spanish prisoners who were brought to this port in the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, from Santiago, numbering 692 of the men who composed part of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron, are in comparative comfort in the barracks erected for them on Seavey's island. Cervera and nine of his officers are among the prisoners. Around them is a guard of 125 marines.

Monday afternoon they were taken to Greely's landing, the landing so called from the fact that it was here Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of the ill-fated Lady Franklin bay expedition set foot on American soil for the first time after they had been brought back from the frozen north by Captain, now Commodore, Schley, in 1884. The prisoners were marched to the highest part of the island, where each man deposited under the eyes of the marine guard whatever few belongings he possessed.

It was a pathetic sight from beginning to end, and such as would bring tears to many eyes. The poor, wretched creatures struggled up the hillside clad for the most part in rags, some of them being covered only with the fragments of a table cloth or a blanket, while others had on portions of what was once a uniform.

When the men landed some of them were so weak that they could not stand and laid on the ground until stretchers were brought and were carried by their comrades to the main road, where they were placed on the grass. Many had wounds that were still unhealed and their heads and arms showed the effects of the terrible battle in which they fought. The crew of the Cristobal Colon was landed in a body. They were better clad and evidently better fed than the other men.

Thirty members of the Colon's crew were, however, severely wounded and had to be carried on stretchers. The unloading of the crew was witnessed by thousands, but not a jeer was heard nor an act performed which might have given offense to the prisoners.

The men were formed in line and marched into the temporary barracks which will serve as a prison for them. Forty have been taken to the hospital suffering from the most part from wounds, while not a few are victims of minor ills.

## SHELLS FELL SHORT.

### Our Warships Unable to Baze Santiago From the Sea.

Dispatches from Santiago state that at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, after several range-finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her 8-inch guns.

The signal corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots.

The New York, Brooklyn and Indiana participated in the firing, at intervals of five minutes. The bombardment lasted for two hours, when General Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage.

The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

## ONLY ONE CAN BE SAVED.

### Board of Survey Examines the Vessels of Cervera's Squadron.

The board of survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries report that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

Recruiting Officers Receive Very Important Orders to Themselves. General Miles has issued an order notifying recruiting officers that they will be held to strict accountability for the enlistment of men who may be unfit for the military service.

The order is made necessary because of the great number of enlistments of persons not qualified to serve, mainly because of their being under the legal age of eighteen years.

If a recruit after enlistment is rejected or discharged as a minor and it appears that the enlistment was carelessly made, the expense incurred may be charged against the pay of the officer responsible.

Charles Sullivan, aged eighteen. William Mitchell, aged seventeen. Edward Vayo, aged sixteen, of Portland. James McAuley.

## LABOR OF CONGRESS ENDS.

### BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN AMIDST GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

### MEMBERS SING PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Mention of Present War Heroes Call Forth Great Cheering—Thanks Extended All Around.

Congress adjourned Friday sine die. The end of the session in the house was marked by two notable incidents. One sensationally partisan, well-nigh resulting in personal conflicts upon the floor; the other, notably patriotic, sweeping away all signs of the former. In the former Mr. Ray, republican of New York; Mr. Handy, democrat of Delaware; Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, and Mr. Ball, democrat of Texas, were the principal participants. In the latter all members joined irrespective of party affiliations.

The house passed the bill to reimburse the states for expenses incurred in transporting, feeding, clothing and caring for soldiers in aid of the organization of the volunteer army.

The speaker named Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, as a committee to wait upon the president in company with a senate committee and announce the readiness of congress to adjourn.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Henderson, after their return and reporting that the committee had discharged its duties, "the president directs the committee to say that he has no further communications to make to the house, and says he desires to congratulate this congress upon its patriotic and faithful work."

The report was applauded. The remainder of the session passed without incident. At 2 o'clock, when Speaker Reed announced:

"This session of this congress is adjourned without date," a great cheer arose, after which members and audience joined in singing "America."

The scene was a marked transit from the many partisan demonstrations which had been witnessed such a short time before. Democrats and republicans were now singing in accord a national anthem. When the song ceased some member proposed three cheers for the nation's president, and the roar of sound that followed came from a united house.

"The north, south, east, west, a united country," was proposed, and then, in turn, came the heroes of the war—Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Sampson, and finally former Representative General Joseph Wheeler, who is now clinging, though ill, to his command in front of Santiago, was named, and the hall resounded with cheers of thrilling strength.

Then the singing proceeded. Meantime Sergeant-at-Arms Russell had brought in 200 small American flags, and every member was now waving one. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, while flags waved and the galleries cheered. Later followed "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the latter, perhaps, for the first time in the house, joined in by the members from every section of the country. Cheers for the speaker were given.

The patriotic demonstration continued a half hour, and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues. "Home, Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended.

Closing Hours in Senate. In a matter so simple as to be almost perfunctory, the senate, at 2:05 o'clock Friday afternoon, adjourned without a day.

None of the dramatic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of congress was enacted during the closing hours of the senate's session.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet except Secretaries Day and Long were in the president's room, adjoining the senate chamber.

During that time the president signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the executive mansion for his signature.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, opposed the proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for congress to take a recess until the first Monday in September.

Mr. Allen also opposed adjournment because the calendar was crowded, he said, with bills of the most important character.

Mr. Gallinger interrupted him to say that he had just counted the measures still on the calendar and there were just 116 general and 30 odd pension bills, a number fewer than had been on the calendar at the adjournment at any time during the past twenty years.

Mr. Spooner offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the senate during the present session. It was accepted.

A similar resolution, offered by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, thanking Vice-President Hobart, was adopted with a rousing yell.

## SPANISH CAPTIVES ABOARD

### CRUISER HARVARD SAILS FROM CUBA FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

### SOME NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The Armistice at Santiago Extended Awaiting Conference Between Leaders of Opposing Sides.

An Associated Press dispatch from off Santiago states that the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed Friday for Portsmouth, N. H., with the remainder of the prisoners, the total now being 1,750.

"During the day a board of officers inspected the Cristobal Colon and it is hoped she may be saved. Naval Constructor Hobson is on board the Spanish cruiser and is about to value the Infanta Maria Teresa. The Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo are worthless wrecks.

Admiral Cervera, before leaving the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on Sunday morning, signalled the following message to his fleet:

"The Admiral to His Dear Children: He hopes that God will grant us a prompt victory."

The armistice was extended in order to allow General Linhares to communicate with Captain General Blanco and with Madrid. General Linhares informed General Shafter that he had no telegraph operator and one was sent into the city accompanied by the British consul, F. W. Ramsden, under the British flag.

During the cessation of hostilities our position has been greatly strengthened. The American lines advancing to within 400 yards of the enemy's and our hillside batteries overlook and command the city. General Lawton's division advanced 500 yards to the enemy's great surprise.

The dynamic gun of Wood's Rough Riders, in charge of Sergeant Hallett Aloop Borrowe, has been beautifully placed, hidden in a snug pit. The streams have been bridged over, allowing the transportation of heavy artillery with facility and the roads have been generally improved. The general health of the soldiers is good.

The armistice affords a long needed rest for our men and they are now in good shape to resume fighting.

General Linhares is evidently weakening and the mediation of the bishop of Santiago and the consular corps may persuade him to surrender.

In case hostilities are resumed, the plan of assault is for Rear Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns, and then land a thousand men and occupy the forts, while launches with grappling irons hunt for mines in the harbor. He will then enter and bombard the city, supporting the land assault.

General Garcia, the insurgent leader, received orders not to attack the Spaniards while negotiations are on foot.

The wrecked Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried the bodies of over one hundred Spaniards who were washed ashore.

## DEATH IN WATERSPOUT.

### Man in Missouri Almost Completely Wiped Out.

News was received at Cuba, Mo., from Steelville, the county seat of Crawford county, that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout early Friday morning. The known details are:

Mrs. Lou Tucker and babe, of St. Louis; Daughter of Charles Abrams, St. Louis; Mrs. John Woods and two children, Steelville; Mrs. James Taft and three children, Steelville; Mrs. William Leong, Steelville; Luther Leong, Steelville; Colored man, unknown, Midland.

A relief party started for the stricken town. Few buildings were left standing, and groans of anguish were heard on all sides as the searchers sought for loved ones among the debris. The waterspout occurred outside the town, but swelled Yadkin creek, which came down in a mighty and destructive flood, sweeping all before it.

## STARVING AT GUANTANAMO.

### Fifteen Deaths Daily Among the Beseiged Inhabitants.

Advice received by Commander McCauley, of the Marblehead, from the city of Guantanamo, show that the deaths from starvation there average fifteen daily. General Perez, the commander of Guantanamo, has given up hope of savior and the town could be readily taken were it worth while to risk the lives of the American troops.

The entrance from the upper to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the upper bay have not shown themselves for several days.

LIST OF CASUALTIES. Shafter Sends In Report of Number of Killed and Wounded. The war department received the following dispatch from General Shafter:

"PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 9, Camp Near Santiago, July 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Complete report received today of loss on July 1st and 2d. Killed, 22 officers, 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers, 1,208 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men.

## OFFICIAL REUNION CIRCULAR

### Issued by General Evans For Information of the Various Camps.

The following official circular has been issued by General Clement A. Evans, which will be of interest to every veteran who attends the reunion in Atlanta:

"HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA DIVISION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1898.—General Orders, Series 2 No. 1:

"1. The major general commanding the Georgia division announces to all camps in Georgia that the executive committee of the reunion association will have all preparations fully made for the great reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Atlanta. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. and all delegates are expected to be present.

"2. The names of delegates should be sent by mail to these headquarters without delay. The list must be completed before the convention meets.

"3. All delegates and other confederates are urged to reach Atlanta not later than the arrival of the early morning train on Wednesday. On reaching Atlanta the street cars going north may be used to reach the exposition grounds, where the reunion will be held. Georgia headquarters are in the Georgia building, nearly opposite the main entrance, and all Georgians will find a welcome in its State for delegates of this division in the great auditorium will be marked 'Georgia,' and may be easily found. Staff officers will be present to give information.

"4. Our battle flags which were carried in war, our camp badges, banners and songs will be in order every where they go. Bring them with you.

"5. Business meetings will occupy each morning. Afternoons and nights will be devoted to social reunions and other occasions. The grand parade on Friday afternoon will be a short and grand display. Every true confederate in Georgia is invited to join in this great procession and review.

"6. The carriages provided by the camps for camp sponsors and maids of honor will be escorted in the rear of the Georgia division in the parade.

"7. Comrades in Georgia! You are all invited to attend this imposing celebration of our memories. Come the first day and stay to the close. Not again will you have such an opportunity to show your comradeship and meet your companions in arms.

"8. The generous press of Georgia will please publish these orders.

"CLEMENT A. EVANS, "Major General.

"JOHN A. MILLER, "Adjutant General."

## STAHLMAN ASSUMES BLAME.

### Senate Committee Finds in the Church of the Holy Spirit.

A Washington dispatch says: The senate committee on claims made its report before adjournment Friday upon the investigation by the committee into the payment of the claim of the Methodist book concern and the payment to Major E. B. Stahlman of \$100,000 as an agent in getting the claim through. The report of the committee says:

"The testimony before the committee clearly shows that no part of the sum received by Stahlman was paid to Messrs. Barbee & Smith for their personal use or to any senator or member of congress or to any other person for corrupt purposes.

The report also says that Mr. Stahlman, in correspondence with senators and representatives, concealed from them all knowledge of the existence of a contract, withheld from them all information regarding it and purposely and willfully by misleading if not by false statements impressed them with the belief that Mr. Stahlman was not acting as the agent or attorney of the book agents with the expectation of pecuniary remuneration for his services, but as 'a personal friend of the book agents and a member of the church.'"

Referring to the assurance received from Messrs. Barbee & Smith, the committee says:

"No candid person who examines this correspondence can reach any other conclusion than that the subject of this inquiry was the existence of such a contract and not the percentage that an attorney was to receive. The replies of the book agents to this letter and telegram make it manifest that the policy of silence with reference to the contracts was maintained to the end even to the extent of withholding the truth and misleading and deceiving those who made an earnest effort to obtain it.

Of the church itself the committee says:

"The committee deems it proper that no censure should rest upon the Methodist Episcopal church or its book agents. The church has been injured by the misconduct of its agents and for such misconduct it is held entirely blameless.

The testimony taken was also made public.

## SANTIAGO OFFICERS ADVANCED.

Hawkins, Lawson, Bates, Chaffee, Majors Wood, Brigadier, Roosevelt, Colonel. Before the adjournment of congress the president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Volunteer army—Brigadier general: Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry F. Lawson, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates. To be brigadier general: Colonel Leonard Wood, First regiment United States volunteer cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first infantry.

First regiment volunteer cavalry—To be colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, First regiment United States volunteer cavalry.

## TRANSPORTS REACH CUBA.

### SIX VESSELS CARRYING 2,500 MEN FOR SHAFTER.

### THEY WILL REINFORCE OUR ARMY.

Under Command of Brigadier General Randolph and Convoys by Gunboats Machias, Wilmington and Leyden.

Six troopships, carrying 2,500 men, six batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived at Juragua at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning according to Associated Press dispatches.

The transports took the troops and equipments aboard at Tampa and were joined by their convoy at Key West. They sailed last Thursday morning. The fleet consists of the City of Macon and the Gate City, carrying the First Illinois infantry, 1,800 men; the Hudson with 930 recruits for the regiments of regulars in the field and the Comanche, Unionist and Specialist, carrying horses, ammunition, stores and batteries C and F of Third artillery; B and F of the Fourth artillery; D and E of the Fifth artillery, under command of Brigadier General Randolph. The convoy was made up of the gunboats Machias and Wilmington and the tag Leyden.

The men are in excellent spirits and their voyage was a pleasant one, except for one rough night. On the afternoon of July 6th the transport passed a British cruiser, supposed to be the Talbot. They reached Cape Mayr on the morning of the 8th. None of the Cuban lighthouses were lighted and the transports and their conveying vessels sailed without lights and under orders to keep fifteen miles off the Cuban coast.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th headlands of Guantanamo bay were sighted and the Machias entered the harbor with mail for Commander McCauley's fleet and the marines.

The transports moved slowly to the westward during the night and arrived off Juragua early in the morning. As the men on the Gate City were trying to make out the lines of the buildings ashore, four dead bodies drifted past the ship. They were evidently the victims of Admiral Cervera's ships. The sight created much excitement on our ships.

The Newark was the first to greet the arrival of the recruits.

### VESSELS CAN BE SAVED.

The Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon Will Be Raised.

The following cablegram was received from Admiral Sampson Saturday:

PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 8.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Preliminary report from board ordered to examine wrecks states that wrecking appliances should be got there immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recommend most powerful appliances be sent at once.

The department had already arranged with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company to undertake the salvage of these vessels and two of the vessels of that company are now on their way to Santiago.

## HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by President McKinley to Carry Out Annexation Program. The president has appointed Senator Oulmon, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois; Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear, of Hawaii, to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Judge W. F. Frear is one of the supreme court judges of Hawaii. He is about thirty-five years old and was born in the United States. He went to Honolulu when a child with his father, Rev. Walter Frear, who was for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Honolulu.

Judge Frear was appointed to the supreme bench by President Dole about three years ago.

## QUARANTINE AT TAMPA.

### Government Leaves the Entire Question to State Authorities.

The arrival of a few of the survivors of the battle of Santiago at Tampa, Fla., has resurrected the quarantine question. The president of the state board of health said that the government had agreed to abide by all the Florida rules and regulations.

It was left to the decision of the physicians in charge of the quarantine station whether to pass any of the returning transports or not.

## A CORRECTED REPORT

### Of Our Losses in Battles Before Santiago.

On July 1st and 2d.

A Washington dispatch says: Adjutant General Corbin, Monday, received from General Shafter a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago on July 1st, 2d and 8d. It slightly increases the number of killed and wounded as given in his first report, and it is as follows:

Killed, 23 officers, 208 men; wounded, 81 officers, 1,208 men; missing, 81; total, 1,895. General Shafter is of the opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.