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NO. 41.

SENOR SAGASTA WANTS TIME

PEACE NOT TO BE ATTAINED SO EARLY AS EXPECTED.

DOUBTFUL POINTS CAUSE DELA

Head of Spanish Government Anxiou to Have Things Accomplished In Orderly Manner,

A cable dispatch of Thursday from Madrid says: Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Senor Sagasta objects to being hustled and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington cabinet. of fine and enforced labor as a punish-He has also to examine very minutely ment carry little weight. Extreme the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political

cerely desirous of peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out until the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifices. As an illustration of this feeling, while General Toral is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Captain General Augusti, continuing a hopeless resistance at Manila, bids fair to be a popular hero. It would be premature to suppose that the political consultations now proceeding foreshadow the resignation of the liberal cabinet when peace is concluded. The conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war that no factious opposition may be feared from them.

The consultation between the premier, the presidents of the chambers and other prominent persons are described as being really of a national character, with a view of ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The government has not yet entered upon any engagement regarding terms for con-cluding the war with the United States. The cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders and will leave to the crown the liberty of choosing new advisors.

All the leaders consulted thus far have observed the strictest reserve with the exception of Senor Romero y Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite party, who declares himself in favor of continuing war.

The queen regent has summoned several generals for consultation.

The censorship of the papers is now conducted with the utmost severity. The military censor has excised all the leading papers, including the military journals. Everything having the remotest reference to peace negotiasions is suppressed and the censorship is especially severe upon criticisms of the American government's pretentions. These excised articles are replaced by poems, tales and literary

OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Gave Up Their Commissions In the Face of the Enemy.

A special cablegram to the Boston Journal from Ponce, Porto Rico, says: A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, which is a part of General Garretson's brigade. The friction between the line officers of the regiment and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the brigade left Cuba, reached its climax last Monday when Colonel Woodward. Lieutenant Colonel Chaffin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Dousseault and Captain Godell, of company K, resigned their commissions.

The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not at present known. The cause must have been

The resignations leave Major Chas. K. Darling in command of the regiment. The matter has been fully reported to General Miles and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law, to resign in face of

the enemy, means a courtmartial.

MACIAS GETS ORDERS.

Captain General of Porto Rico Advised Not to Resist Miles. A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says:

The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans.

Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral, or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

WAS STAR ATTRACTION.

Hobson Fills His Engagement at Opera House and Is Cheered.

The benefit for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association held Thursday night at the Metropolitan opera house in New York was more in the nature of a reception to Lieutenant Hobson, Minister to Spain Woodford and Captain Phillip, of the Texas, than a benefit. The opera house was jammed with people, almost 5,000 being present.

TO ENFORCE SANITARY LAWS.

People of Santingo Refuse to Obey First

An Associated Press dispatch says: The dirty condition of Santiago, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the maladorous alleys and byways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any descrip-

tion are all matters that will require remedying if the place is to become an American city. It should be re-membered that the weeks of blockade, work of Deciphering Its Contents Was the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a besieged town have filth and poor sanitation that normally

For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rule of hygiene, the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago stating that all houses must at once be thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, the order is disregarded.

Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their househole and threats measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect and it will take many months of example and stripgent enforcement of regulations to The Spanish people, though sin- bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for ther health.

SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

Miles Begins General Advance Through

Porto Rico. A special cable dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico, states that a general advauce of the American force began a procession of messengers until seve Sunday morning. The remainder of eral sections of the Spanish reply had General Ernst's brigade, constitu- been received at 3:50 o'clock, when ting the advance center, supported by the last part was still to arrive. two batteries, moved at 6 o'clock and a part of the Eleventh infantry, of General Henry's division, started to the left toward Adjuntas.

Troop A, of New York, the Phila-Sixth regulars, are convoying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Silnas to Ar-

Wire communication with General Brooke, on the right, has not yet been

Colonel Rice, of General, Miles staff, riff probably he assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachusetts. General Miles has moved the head-

marters of his division from Ponce to uaua Diaz. Ceneral Schwan, with the Eleventh regular infantry and two batteries,

ALABAMIAMS INVITE CERVERA.

Captive Spanish Admiral Ashed to Visi

In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes, saying:

"I thank you very much and also the citizens of Greensboro for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and you will allow me to say that it is I who should render thanks, which I it was felt last week that Spain would do with the greatest pleasure, for the kind and generous treatment which I be felt that possibly there might be am receiving at the hands of the American people.

"It would be gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensboro, where was born the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it will be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended, it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law. Nevertheless, I shall not fail to carry through all my life the remembrance of such brave upon questions relating to the Philip officers as Lieutenant Hobson and also | pines. the flattering invitation tendered me myself, etc. PASCUAL CERVERA."

TROOPS START HOME.

Transport Gate City Sails From Santiago With Detachment of Cavalry.

The United States transport Gate City sailed from Santiago Saturday afternoon for Long Island loaded with cavalrymen. It was stated that the transports Miami and Matteawan would also leave at once. Each vessel sails individually.

MANY SPANISH PRISONERS SICK.

Hundreds of Toral's Men Down and Deaths

Average Twelve Daily. General Toral, the commander of the Spanish troops, has sent a letter to General Shafter advising the latter that the camp of the surrendered Spanish troops is in an unhealthy condition. The Spanish officer also reported that there were several hundred sick in the hospitals, and that there was an average of twelve deaths daily.

The transports expected at Santiago to carry the Spanish troops back to Spain have not yet been heard from. General Shafter will take action at once in order to improve the sanitary | to justice. condition of the Spanish soldiers.

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT.

Several Western Offices Are Filled By Chief Executive. The President, Friday, made the

following appointments: Register of the land office of San Francisco, Cal., Aaron B. Hunt.

Receiver of public moneys at San Francisco, Sargent S. Morton. Receiver of public moneys at Marmission, resume the practice of law in shall, Minn., C. F. Case of Minne-

IT IS CABLED TO WASHINGTON IN CIPHER FROM PARIS.

THE DOCUMENT IS A LONG ONE

Immediately Taken Up by the Embassy Staff.

The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was raceived at Washington by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The concluding portion of the Span-

ish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the ambassador. No effort was made to communicate

it to the United States government at such a late hour, beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received but not disclosing its contents. There was complete reticence in all

uarters as to the text of the reply. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later another dispatch brought a second section, and these kept coming uninterruptedly by

In the meantime the cipher experts were at work and at 4:30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the reply received up to that time and there was a lull of some time pending lelphia city troop and troop H, of the the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rain storm

which swept over Washington about 4

o'clock might have occasioned the delay of the remainder. Pending the receipt of the complete reply, no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the president, as the time for thus depended largely up some of the features of the reply and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer which usually accompanies a document of this solemn character. Neither at the white house nor at the state department was there any moved Sunday through Yauco toward official knowledge that the reply had reached Washington and the usual

office hours closed with no appointment made for a conference. Pending the official delivery of the answer speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the reply was an acceptance, it was accompanied by extended discus

sion and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehen sion in official circles here, for while yield in every particular, it began to another period of discussion and pos sibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of

The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was on its face an ac ceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of future dis

All vital points were believed to be concluded—the abandonment of Cuba Porto Rico and the Ladrones, and the establishment of a commission to pass

In the carrying out of this programme by the city of his birth. I subscribe it was believed that Spain would seel to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some o them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative.

LIGHTNING KILLS OUTLAWS.

Father and Son Were Credited With Long

List of Murders. A special to the St. Louis Republic from Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va. says on Sunday, in Roane county, this bodies of Wade Counts, the leader of the notorious "Consolidated band" of outlaws, and his son were found under a tree where they had been struck by lightning. Every bone in the elder Counts' body was broken, but there was no abrasion of the skin excepting where the bolt entered his head. The two were credited with a long list of murders, but had never, been brought

WHAT DAY WILL DO.

Will Resign Portfolio After Service as Peace Commissioner. A special to The New York Herald from Washington says in connection with the probable selection of Secretary Day as one of the peace commissioners, it is stated that he will at an early date retire from the office of secretary of state and after concluding

his labors as a member of the com-

WILL NEED ARMY.

A Washington special says: As-suming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiations of

peace, it is expected that hestilities will be suspended at once.

This will not be followed at any earlier date by the disbanding of the army, but on the contrary, the period before the signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the sen-ate will be devoted to perfecting a compact and effective organization of the army and cleaning and repairing all the vessels of the navy. The sick and wounded of the army who are regarded as incapacitated for further service will probably be given their discharges at an early date. The men who are in good condition or are suffering only temporary disability will the presence of every commanding be held together and put in the best and medical officer of the Fifth army possible shape for service. A part of the forces sent to Porto Rico will be kept there and other seat to Havana and other Cuban cities for garrison duty. It is regarded as quite proba-ble that some of the best of Shafter's army now recuperating in the United States may have to be sent again to

at Santiago are in many cases, it is believed; really immune; and it is therefore probable that some of tnem will not fall victims to the climate. The the following letter from Col. Theoprotest of Senator Bacon against sending the Georgia "immunes" to Santi- First volunteer cavalry, to General



descentled the title of his illustrious father and the estate of Friedrichsruh.) locality from which the so-called im anxiety which exists. The depart- ber.

"IMMUNES" GET OFF.

Transport Sails From Savannah Bound For Santiago de Cuba. The transport Rio Grande sailed from Savannah, Ga., Monday with two battalions, the first and third, of the Fifth United States volunteer regiment, from Columbus, Miss., for Santiago de Cuba.

The only member of the regiment who refused to go to Cuba with the troops was the chaplain of the regiment. About an hour and half before the time first arranged for sailing, the chaplain, Rev. R. D. Wear, of Birmingham, announced to Col. H. H. Sergeant, in command of the regiment, that he had decided not to make the trip. The colonel was surprised and told the chaplain that he was a commissioned officer. That did not make any difference to the minister.

MARKETS BENEFITED.

Peace News Engenders Strength In the London Stock Exchange. though there are fears of possible complications, the acceptance of the peace terms by Spain strengthened prices all around on the stock exchange Monday, especially in the case of American and Spanish securities, though the business done was not extensive in view of the settlement.

CONDITIONS SATISFACTORY.

But Spain Cannot Cede Territory With out Consent of Cortes.

A Madrid cable dispatch of Monday says: The government accepts the United State's conditions ad referendum, believing that it is not authorized to cede territory without the vote of the cortes. If McKinley objects the cortes will be convoked this month. A fresh note from President McKinley, replying to Spain's reply is expected during the course of the week. The promptitude with which the cabinet accepted the terms on receipt of the American explanations, shows that it does not desire to waste time in dilatory procedure.

HOBSON VISITS CERVERA.

Spanish Admiral Receives Young Lieuten-

ant With Great Pleasure. A dispatch from Annapolis, Md. states that Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, arrived in that city Monday morning at 8:40 o'clock and at once called on Admiral Cervera and was received with the greatest manifestations of joy and pleasure. Hobson also visited the quarters at

STRONG PETITION FROM ARMY following correspondence has passed OFFICERS IN CUBA.

NUST BE MOVED OR PERISH."

Fever Threatens the Annihilation of Shafter's Army-The Situation a Frightful One.

An Associated dispatch says: Summoned by Major General Shafter, a meeting was held at Santiago Thursday morning at headquarters and in corps, General Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him at the recommendation of

As a result of the conference, Gen-The so-called immunes who will take | eral Shafter will insist upon the imthe place of General Shafter's forces mediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation of the situation, dore Roosevelt, commanding the Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent of the Associated Press for publication: "Major General Shafter-Sir: In

meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this merning, we were all, as you know, thanlmous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thou-"There is no possible reason for not

shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fover cases are few in the cavalry division where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not policy died from it, but the whole command as so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a munes come in their ability to with- fake spidemic, like the present strikes stand the heat. Communications to us, as it is bound to do if we stay here the department from friends of some at the height of the sickness season, other "immunes" shows the feeling of August and the beginning of Septem-

ment, however, while anticipating "Quarantine against malarial fever that there will be sickness among the is much like quarantining against the immunes and that some of them will toothache. All of us are certain, as have to be brought back incapacitated, | soon as the authorities at Washington does not feel that the great anxiety fully appreciate the conditions of the expected is warranted. The regiments army, to be sent home. If we are sent to relieve Shafter's, whether actu- | kept here it will in all human probaally immune or not, will land there bility mean an appalling disaster, for under much better conditions than the surgeons here estimate that over General Shafter's army and will be half the army, if kept here during the provided with every comfort possible. sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you.

"The sick, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint idea of the debilitation of the army. Not ten per cent. are fit for retive work. Six weeks on the north Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever germ cannot possibly propagate, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are eager, to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try

We can be moved north, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we could face yellow fever with as much indifference as we faced bullets, but there A London cable dispatch says: Al- is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and anyhow the interior is rather werse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnoissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be.

"I write because I cannot see our men who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardships and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving, so far as lies in me, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Colonel Commanding First Brigade. After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a round robin addressed to General Shafter.

LYNCHING IN GRIFFIN.

Mob Was Composed of Men From Three Counties.

John Meadows, a mulatto negro, was lynched at Griffin, Ga., Monday afternoon by a mob of over 500 citizens of Meriwether, Pike and Spalding counties.

The crime for which Meadows was hanged was attempted rape and his victim was Nora Camp, the seven-yearold daughter of Captain Benson Camp, the naval academy which he still re- one of the most highly respected citizens of Meriwether county.

ALGER VERSUS ROOSEVELT.

Bough Rider Colonel Receives Suggestive Reply From Secretary. A Washington dispatch says: The

between Colonel Roosevelt and Secre

tary Alger: "Santiago, July 23, 1898.-My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Shafter. We earnestly hope that you will send us-most of the regulars, and at any rate, the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders.

who are as good as any regulars and three times as good as any state troops -to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in the division. If those | Porto Rico, state that General Miles who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4,000, who would be worth easily any 10, 000 national guards armed with black powder Springfields or other archaic weapons. Very respectfully, "Theodore Roosevelt."

The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt Thursday:

"Your letter of the 23d is received The regular army, the volunteer army and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your vic-tory you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful. "R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War." The report is current in Washington that Secretary Alger is attempting to shield Shafter. It is thought that delivering the stinging rebuke to Colonel Roosevelt has further complicated matters and at present the Alger-Roosevelt war is rivaling the Spanish-American. Roosevelt's friends claim that the letter was private and that its publication was treacherous and underhanded. The secretary's friends say that it was a rebuke for a long list of offenses committed by the Rough Riders.

CERVERA AT NORFOLK.

Admiral Visits Spanish Brother Prisoner

at Hospital. Admiral Cervers and his son, Lieutenant Cervers, arrived at Norfolk, Va. Friday morning from Baltimore. They left Annapolis, where they have been prisoners of war for several weeks on parole, Thursday afternoon, having of her yellow walls there will be found been granted special permission to and the other Spanish sick and wounded at the naval hospital.

The steamer flew her bunting in honor of the admiral and a launch lay as I did on Sampson's attempt beat the pier to receive the distinguished | fore." prisoners. Lieutenant Commander R. M. G. Brown, retired, met the admirel and his son as they stepped off the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 steamer, and it was with difficulty that | Spanish regulars in the city. The they pushed through the crowd.

At the naval hospital the Spanish ing from Ponce and the other towns honor and at once was conducted to Americans, have not yet arrived.

Captain Concha's room. harbor. The meeting was a pathetic | Friday morning, but was stopped by one, the admiral and captain embracing one another like children. The admiral then visited Lieutenant Noval of the Pluton, who lost a leg; Drs. Nicoli and Augusto of the Vizcaya, and the scenes were equally affecting | the bridge. when their former chief entered the ward where the Spanish sailors are. Their faces lit up and they embraced him as best they could, their joy being plainly visible.

SHIP REPORTED SUNK. Ocean Liner Said To Have Gone Down

With All On Board. A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F. states that the mail steamer Virginia Lake arrived at Tilt Cove, on West Bay, 230 miles from St. Johns at daylight bringing certain corroboration of | rod, with her entire crew, consisting the reported loss of an ocean liner in

the Straits of Belle Isle. A fisherman at Noddy bay reported heard of them. The dredge, with her that he saw a steamer collide with an | two scows, is ashore on Cape St. Bias, iceberg and sank soon after. The the dredge being a total loss. fisherman said that the steamer looked | The Nimrod, dredge and scows belike a passenger ship and he could see the people trying to launch boats, but she sank before they could do any-

thing. The French cruiser Manche has sailed for the straits to investigate the

report TWO CAPTAINS RESIGN.

Their Regiment Was On Eve of Departure For Santiago.

Two captains of Colonel Rav's immune regiment resigned Friday and their resignations caused a great sensation in Macon. The resignations coming on the eve of departure for Santiago at a time when there is said to be much anxiety on the part of officers and privates, from the fact that the regiment is ordered to the Cuban city which is in the midst of a yellow fever plague, has increased the sensation and excitement caused by the determination on the part of the officers to return home.

WRECKING OTTFIT READY.

Will Proceed to Cuba and Raise the Sunken Cristobal Colon.

A New York dispatch says: The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Wifliam E. Chapman and the Central involve foreign residents in great dif-Railroad of New Jersey's ocean-going tug Plymouth, which has been chartered, are at the Stapleton dock of the wrecking company ready to proceed to Cuba with the pontoons from Boston, which are to be used in an effort to at least with failing to observe neutralsave the Cristobal Colon.

OUR INVASION OF PORTO RICO A VERITABLE WALK OVER.

Eastern End of the Island Has Been Taken Possession of Without Any Serious Resistance.

Advices received Friday from Ponce, is proceeding without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensens are being issued. The Second and Third Wisconsin were moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. Colonel Hulings

has captured 500 pounds of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him. General Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries from the Twenty-eight Indiana, the First Missouri, the First Pennsylvania and the Third Illinois disembarked at that point. The Morgan troops of the Fifth cavalry and the Mississippi commissaries also arrived.

General Roy Stone is repairing the road to Arecibo, but a movement on

·that place is improbable. The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the sland. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted lamps in the lighthouse at Cape San Juan and other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance: Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens went out to meet them.

The warships now in the vicinity are the Montgomery, the Annapolis, the Puritan and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports with troops, which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Rafeigh Thursday, and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships go to the same place, and it will take them several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where General Miles is waiting. -Of San Juan the cruiser New Or.

cons slone maintains the blacked

The city is grim and silent, but back

plenty of determination and fight when visit Captain Concha, commander of the Americans open fire. Captain Genthe admiral's flagship, Maria Teresa, eral Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says: "Spain has not sued for peace, and

I can drive off the American boats now The daughter of the captain general is helping to drill the gunners in the

troops of the enemy, who are retreat-

admiral was received by a guard of on the south coast occupied by the The German steamer Polynesia, This was the first time they had met | with a cargo of rum, canned meats since that fatal day out of Santiago and tobacco, tried to run the blockade

> the New Orleans. At Descalabrode river, six miles beyond Juana Diaz, on the road to San Juan, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, of Ernst's brigade, seized and now holds

control of the road to Coamo. Pickets are being pushed out and they may collide with the Spanish outposts.

The seizure of the bridge insures

TWELVE SEAMEN LOST. Dredge, Two Scows and a Tug Wrecked

A dispatch from Apalachicola, Fla., says: The Nimrod, towing the dredge Thomas H. Herndon and two scows, were totally wrecked off Cape St. Bias in Tuesday night's storm. The Nimof twelve men, went down forty miles at sea and nothing has since been

long to Rittenhouse Moore, of Mobile, and are valued as follows: Nimrod \$40,000, dredge \$75,000, scows \$32,000. George Randolph, purser of the Nimrod, and two shipmates arrived at Apalacheola Friday afternoon, report-

ing the loss. EXPRESS COMPANY WILL PAY.

Agrees To Abide By Decision of Georgia Railroad Commission. A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says: The Southern Express Company will abide by the decision of the state railroad commission and will pay for the revenue stamps affixed to the receipts for packages to be sent to points in

the state of Georgia. On interstate business the patron will have to pay for the stamps as heretofore, as the company does not presume that the state railroad commission has jurisdiction over inter-

state business. MEXICANS AID INSURGENTS.

Revolutionary Movement In Guatemala

Assuming Large Proportions. Advices received at Washington from Cocos, Guatemala, show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed a phase which, while not jeopardizing the existing government, promises to ficulty.

The insurgents under Morales are believed to have received considerable support from the Mexicans on the frontier, who are said to be chargeable