Of How Cervera's Fleet Was Destroyed—Details Graphically Given.

Four Hours' Fierce Fighting-Positions of the Combatants at the Various Stages.

Washington, July 11.-The following official story of the destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet off Santiago, July 3, as seen from the American ship Vix-

has been received. harbor. Examination proved the vessel to be a Spanish cruiser flying a large Spanish flag and a smaller one at the masthead, which was thought to be the sel's hull was invisible. Admiral's flag, as it was on the leading

The Vixen was at this time lying thout two miles off shore and four miles to the westward of Morro castle, and from this time to the end never lost sight of the chase and was within two miles of the destruction of the three

Word was at once sent to the commanding officer and all hands were called to quarters. All speed was ordered and the helm was put to port to stand further off shore and leave the Brooklyn's fire unobstructed. The Brooklyn had hoisted a signal that the enemy was trying to escape, that the Vixen noticed that the leading ship was turning westward, signalling that the enemy was attempting to escape in that direction.

The fleet at this time had resumed its station and the vessels began rapidly to close in toward the south of the har-

bor, in the meantime keeping up a ter-rific long range fire upon the enemy. There was no doubt that the enemy was coming out. There were several anxious moments before it could be determined whether the Spanish admirat would order his fleet to disperse and attempt to break through the blockading squadron, or would keep his ships to-gether. The leading vessel had changed her course to the west, when a sec-ond vessel appeared, followed closely by

the Cristobal Colon.

The Cristobal Colon was easily identified, because her mast was between her smokestacks. As the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquenda and the Infanta Maria Teresa had the same appearance they could not be so easily identified. Meanwhile the fleet approached the mouth of the harbor, and when the fourth vessel appeared and turned to the west it be-came evident that Admiral Cervera had reconnoitered the field and selected the west as the weakest part of the blockwest as the weakest part of the blockade, because the strong eastern current
had drifted the heaviest ships to the
east of their customary positions. The
western portion of the blockading squadron was defended by the Vixen and
Brooklyn. The Brooklyn headed north,
apparently intending to intercent the apparently intending to intercept the

ders of the enemy's column. As the leading ship's of the enemy's column appeared, the western battery opened a heavy fire, apparently directed at the eastern and central ships of

the blockading squadron.

At 10 a.m. the Brooklyn was the meanest and engaged the two leading ships, which were close together with an with a port helm, making the complete turn to the east so that she was again heading west. The enemy's leading ships were on her starboard quarter and the

leading ships and an occasional shot from the Cristobal Colon.

At 10:30 the line of chase was well formed, the postions being as follows: The enemy's ships in column between Cabanas and Guayacabon, the Brooklyn steering a parallel course a mile distant, with the Oregon two miles southeast. The other American vessels were

obscured by the smoke.
At 10:33 the Colon and the leading ships of the enemy were close together, just clear of the Brooklyn's bow, as viewed from the Vixen, the Cristobal Colon gaining speed and closing up. It was apparent that the leading vessel was disabled and on fire, as she drop-ped rapidly astern. She was apparently headed for the shore off Juan Gonzales

The Oregon, forging ahead rapidly, engaged the fourth ship. As she passed, two smaller Spanish vessels, probably the Furor and the Pluton, westward of Cabanas, engaged the Iowa and the Texas, although apparently on fire. But the leading vessels were too far in the west to be identified accurately. The Indiana was in sight, a little to the west of Morro castle.

At 10.34 the Cristobal Colon was still gaining ground and was reserving her

fire. At this moment the only Ameri-van vessels seen from the Vixen were the Brooklyn. Oregon, Texas and Iowa, six miles behind the Oregon. The Indiana was four miles astern of the

At 10:37 the Cristobal Colon other Spanish ships resumed their heavy fire. The second vessel was five miles from the Vixen. The Oregon was gaining rapidly on the Colon, which used smokeless powder. The enemy's fire was very high, and many of the shots passover the Brooklyn, falling close to Vixen, a piece of shell tearing off

her flag at the mainmast.

At 10:45 the Brooklyn forged ahead and the Oregon fired her forward 13 inch gun at the leading Spanish ship. At 10:47 the Texas, in front of the Iowa, was gaining rapidly. At this time the Brooklyn's fire was steady and deadly, her shells striking or bursting alongside of the Spaniards.

At 10:49 the Texas reached Juan

Gonzales and the Indiana was apparently off Cabanas. ing northwest. The Texas was gaining rapidly. The Iowa appeared to be off Juan Gonzales and the yacht appeared to be off Guayacabon hotly, engaged

with the enemy's ships.
At 10:54 another Spanish vessel was a heavy list to port. This was the Vizcays making for the reef at Acerra-

At 11-01 the Vizcaya ported her helm and beaded east, apparently seeking the entrance to Acerraderos. The Texas and Vixen directed their fire on the Vizcaya until 11:07, when the colors

went down. At 11.09 there came a burst of flame from the Vizcava's stern and the ships resumed their firing while passing the doomed vessel, which was hard on Ac

At 11:16 the Brooklyn and Oregon Texas, Iowa and Indiana, the last named 10 miles from the Cristobal Colon.

were in sight of the Vixen. It was be-lieved on the Vixen that the vessel on Acerraderos reef was the Spanish flag-ship. At 11:25 the Iowa had stopped. The after end of the Vizcaya was a sheet of flame and from 11:25 to 11:42 there were many explosions on board the Spanish cruiser, apparently caused by the ignition of loose charges about the guns. They resembled huge chry-santhemums with ribbons of smoke as the burning powder grains fell from the

ends of the petals.
At 11:45 the chase narrowed itself to the Cristobal Colon, which was close ashore and seven miles from the Vixen, with the Oregon one point on the starboard bow, distant three miles; starboard bow, distant three miles; the Texas on the starboard quarter, dis-tant one mile; the Iowa two miles on the starboard side, distant about eight miles, and the New York one point on the starboard quarter, distant 10 miles. The last two vessels were apparently off At 9:45 the quartermaster on duty reported that a tug was coming out of the

> At noon the position of the American ships was practicaly the same. When Cristobal Colon bore two points on the starboard bow, distant fully ten miles. According to the official pilot on the

hull down from the Vixen.

York, but was not acknowledged. The Colon was seen through the glasses aiming close in shore, and ac-cording to the pilot at Rio Taruquino. It was thought on board the Vixen that a white flag was displayed on board the Cristobal Colon, but this subsequently proved to be escaping steam.

which agred very nearly with the hours indicated by the bells on the other ves-

ONLY ONE END. SEEN.

The Fall of Santiago Means the Close | scores were made:

most sanguine of the hopelessness of tiotions, but they cannot be verified.

A detailed account has been publish ed of Spain's naval losses-20 warships fourth vessel was coming up astern ra-pidly. At this time the Vixen was west leading ship and was steaming on | This tends to convince the most rabid a parallel course.

For fifteen minutes the Brooklyn received and returned the fire of the two influences to bear in favor of peace. Every day that passes without disturbance strengthens the peace party. It is believed, however, that there is a strong undercurrent in favor of continuing the war and the attitude of the Car lists and Republicans causes anxiety.

A mysterious, black edged appeared in the leading squares of Madrid to-day (Sunday) bearing the municipal stamp and headed "Gloria Victis," with an angel supporting a dead, naked soldier. The manifescontains an eloquent appeal from Spanish mothers, calling for the regeneration of the country on the basis of the army and crying "Down with brib-ed politicians and a bought press."

Four million copies of this manifesto have been distributed throughout Spain, and it is attracting considerable atten-

The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron, with the exception of the Pelayo and San Augustin, which are waiting at Port Sald for a transfer of coal. is now en route for Spain.

Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gil-mer county court, tells briefly his experi-ence with an epidemic of bloody flux in his family. He writes under date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va.: "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints and every family benefit and every family benefit to constitute the constitute of the c plaints, and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

AMERICANS WELL PLACED. Spanish Batteries at Santiago Located and Reserves Ready.

New York, July 11.— Adispatch to the Tribune from Siboney, via Port Antonio. says: The light artillery that arrived on Saturday will be sent forward and placed in position for infilading the trenches where the Spanish forces are strongly entrenched.

The progress in pushing forward the heavy siege guns is disappointing. They may be needed to reduce the main for-tifications of Santiago. tifications of Santiago.

Engineer and artillery officers were positive that they have located accurately the Spanish batteries which were so destructive in the earlier fighting.

The troops which came yesterday will be used as a reserve and not sent ahead too rapidly. The addition to the supplies brought by the transports will be very serviceable.

The refugees from Santiago are be-coming a serious problem. There is a arge settlement of them at Caney, but that was not sufficient and hundreds have spread beyond Siboney. Rations

are served to them. The reports of the bad health of the American troops in the field are exaggerated. The chief suffering has been from malaria and ordinary camp ailments, which yield to treatment. Some of the regiments have also suffered from physical exhaustion because too much labor was put upon them in digging trenches and rifle pits.

## AT BISLEY CAMP

The Scores Made by the Canadian Riflemen in Preliminary Contests.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught Visits the Camp of the Canadians.

Toronto, July 12.-Following is a special cable to the Evening Telegram, dated Bisley Camp, July 12:

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association opened to-day under the most Brooki favorable auspices, and will continue until board. Saturday, the 23rd inst. The Canadian The position of the fleet was in keeping and five miles respectively, while the for a Centaur blcycle, value £30 and £56 in eight-knot galt. them being possibles:

he officers and the pilot.

At 12:05 the New York was in line Jo, 5th batt., 33; Davidson, Pte. W. D., theless, had to swing around, and in doing At 12:05 the New York was in line with the burning Vizcaya at a distance batt., 28; Forbes, Lieut. W. Ep. 73rd, so he put his helm to starboard and made of nine miles. At 12:25 the Texas was on the star- Hutcheson, Capt. J. B.; 43rd batt., 35; Me. off shore in the mangeuvre. board quarter, the New York on the starboard quarter, the Oregon half a point on the starboard bow, the Brook-Lieuts Ex. 13th batt., 30; Robertson, Lieuts bal Colon, with Admiral Cervera on board; yn one point on the port how, and the A., 77th batt., 31; Runnion, Capt. El W., the Vizcaya was second, the Amirante

At 1.25 the Texas signalled the enemy as surrendered."

For the inde-Coope silver cap and 220 and the fact as they came dashing by, the first American outside the assurrendered."

Company, together with £70 added by the Brooklyn in motion. She gathered headurrendered."
Signal was reported to the New N.R.A., seven shots at 600 yards, the followay so fast that she cut in behind the lowing scores were made:

Col. Sgt. H. C., 77th batt, 31; Broadhurst, gone by. Vixen Sgt. J., 5th batt., 30; Crooks, Lt. A. D., Hayhurst, Sgt., 13th batt., 30; Hutcheson, on fire in a few minutes and had headed Brooklyn and Oregon went alongside the Capt. J. E., 43rd batt., 27; Logie, Sgt. D. for the beach.

In all the observations the time was all comers, from the 12th until the 14th, Teresa. accurately noted, but the watches were the Canadians made some fair shooting. The wreck of the three Spanish ships five minutes behind the deck clock. The prize is a gold medal the size of a was accomplished in about 15 or 20 minutes,

Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 27; Blair, three years ago. H. C., 5th batt., 32; Broadhurst, Sgt. J., Leaving the Texas and Iowa, to complete London, July 11.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

The fall of Santiago will convince the The fall of Santiago will convince the Forbes Lt. W. F. 73rd batt., 31; Gillerist, tsellors Cantein Clark beaded the Convergence of the University of th 30; Davidson, Pte. W. E., 48th batt., 34; Spaniards and the rescue of the unfortunate Forbes, Lt W. E., 73rd batt., 31; Gilchrist, sailors, Captain Clark headed the Oregon Lt. W., 1st B.R.I.F.A., 30; Hayhurst, Sgt. after the Colon. the struggle, and will give the government the desired opportunity at least to 13th batt., 34; Hutcheson, Capt. J. E., 43rd The Brooklyn by this time had taken her mearest and engaged the two leading shape; which were close together with an interval of three-quarters of a mile between the second ship and the Cristobal tween the 30; Swain, Pte W., 14th batt., 23.

good scoring and the fact of men post- latter turned her starboard guns on the poning their shooting till late, there was Spaniard. In the run up the coast the little of interest to record to-day. Among Brooklyn was hit a dozen times on her the distinguished visitors to the Canadian starboard side, while all three of her camp to-day was H.R.H. the Duke of Con- smokestacks showed the effect of the

Rev. Chas. Fish, Methodist Minister, 192 Oregon sealed the fate of the Colon, and Dunn Ave., Toronto, Cured of after a run of 40 miles Admiral Cervera Eczema.

nings of what is commonly known as the beach, and as soon as she had ground-Eczema. The disease commenced in my ed Admiral Cervera ordered everyone to ears and spread entirely over both jump overboard, and plunged into the sea sides of my head and also developed on himself, followed by all his officers. my hands. During those ten years 1 The little Gloucester, after destroying the was a great sufferer. Specialists on skin diseases treated me. As I write this 1 Oregon and made such good time that she am just commencing on the fifth box of was up even with the Colon when she ran Dr. Chase's Ointment, and, judging water than either the Oregon or Brooklyn from the rapid improvements effected, I am certain that before the box is used 1 shall be completely cured.

CHAS, FISH, Methodist Minister.

192 Dunn Ave., Toronto.

tiago states that after 35 shots had been fired from the eight-inch guns yesterday afternoon, Commodore Schley became convinced that the Brooklyn's fire was falling short and ordered a cessation, but permitted the battleships to continue with their larger guns, they having long-er ranges. Signals from shore announced that the shells sell 1,000 feet short and a little to the left of the Spanish po-

"I doubted from the start whether I could hit the city. I had to guess at its location and be very careful not to injure our own army. If the bombardment to-morrow shall have range marks on shore to guide me I shall take the ships closer to shore. In the firing to day I closer to shore. In the firing to-day gave the turrets the greatest poss vation, but knew the shots would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to throw shots over the cliff a great elevation is required.

CENTURY RECORD BROKEN. Minneapolis, Min., July 11.—Frank H. Williams, of this city, broke the state century record yesterday, covering the distance in 6:12. The previous record has stood since 1895, and was held by A. A. Hansen, at 6:25. The first 50 miles were made in 2:52.

## Liver IIIs

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HONOR TO THE OREGON. Her Superior Speed Gave Her An Advan-

tage-Took Big Part in the Fight. Portsmouth, N.H., July 11 .- The few officers who came in on the St. Louis, and who participated in the fight with the Spanish cruisers off Santiago, were obliged to tell the story of the memorable contest. While in the main their accounts did not differ materially from the press d'spatches, yet they seem to give credit to the work

of the Oregon.

From an account, as given by one officer, it appears that on the morning of the fight four American warships lay off the en-trance to the harbor. The Oregon was slightly to the east, then to the westward came the converted vacht Gloncoster lying between the Oregon and the Iowa. To the westward of the lowa was the while further along, in fact, eight or ten miles to the west of the harbor, was the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on

twenty are all here in good trim, having with the plan mapped out by Admiral put in a delightful season of practice at Sampson, and his command had definite Staines. There were no important events orders, in case the Span'sh fleet made a to engage in to-day, so that the majority dash out of the harbor. While all the went in for the open competitions at 200, ships had steam up, none of them, with ships was practically the same. When the form the Vixen was abreast of Seville, 13 500 and 600 yards, with very good results. The exception of the Brooklyn, was under miles west of Santiago, the Texas bore Apart from the probability of securing some three points to the starboard quarter, a of the good prize money, these open affairs vious to the sighting of the Spanlards, little less than a mile off, and the Oregon and Brooklyn one point on the star-gon and Brooklyn one point on the star-board and port bow, distant about four "Centaur" unsquadded competition, open, was going away from the fleet at about an

money prizes, for seven shots at 500 yards, Just why the Brooklyn was steaming off the following scores were made, three of to the west at this time is not known, but Vixen that vessel was off Bayamita.

Vixen that vessel was off Bayamita.

The estimated distance was taken by Sgt. H., C., 7th batt. 35; Broadhurst, Sgt. miral Sampson, but then commander, neverther station designated by Admiral Sampson, but then commander, neverther station designated by Admiral Sampson, but then commander, neverther station designated by Admiral Sampson, but then commander, neverther station designated by Admiral Sampson, but then commander, neverther station designated by Admiral Sampson, but then commander neverther station designated by Admiral sta

Yn one point on the port bow, and the star of the star board bow, still miles away.

At 12.20 the Oregon fired a shot, which fell shows. The Colon was then Swaine, Pte. W., 13th batt., 28.

The Colon was then Swaine, Pte. W., 14th batt., 28.

While the lowa got in the first lick at

While the Iowa got in the first lick at For the Inde-Coope silver cup and £20 and the fleet as they came dashing by, the Iowa and the fleet and plumped a good Armstrong, Sgt. P., 10th batt., 30; Blair, 13-inch shell at the Colon before she

The Oregon was therefore in a most ex-Q.O.R., 26; Davidson, Pte. W. D., 48th cellent position to meet the Vizcaya when batt .. 29; Forbes, Lt. W. E., 73rd batt., she came along, and, with the help of the 31; Gilchrist, Lt. J. W., 1st B.R.I.F.A., 27; Texas, her fire was so fierce that she was

Colon.

At 2:25 the Vixen stopped at Rio

Taraquino, near the Brooklyn and Ores
gon. The New York arrived five mintues later and intercepted the boats
which were returning from the Colon.

In all the observations the time was

penny, and five frames of drawings, worth and by this time the Oregon had attainfive guineas each, given by the proprietors ed her miximum speed. With her forced of the Golden Penny, with £45 in money draught on and every pound of steam up prizes added by the N.R.A.; distance 200 the big Pacific coast battleship ploughed yards, seven shots kneeling, the following through the water as she never did before, except, perhaps, on her speed trial

J. A., 10th batt., 33; Smith, Lt. A. A., 55th. 30 shots took effect on the Brooklyn's port batt., 31; Spencer, Sgt. C. W., 13th batt., side, a number of them passing clear through the Yankee cruiser. Owing to the unfavorable conditions for As the Colon went by the Brooklyn, the

Colon's stern chasers. The superior speed of the Brooklyn and

ordered the flagship to be headed for the

About ten years ago I felt the begin- The Colon struck about 150 yards from torpedo boat destroyers, turned after the ashore. As she drew considerably less her Commander, Lleut.-Commander Wainwright, was able to run in quite close to

the stranded ship, and the Gloucester's boats were sent out after the swimming Fire From Sampson's Fleet Did Not Reach Santiago.

SHORT, side the surf, about ten yards from shore, and after his long swim was thoroughly exhausted.

The Colon had just turned to shore when Washington, July 11.-News from San the New York came up, after a long and quick run. The flagship was enabled to get in a dozen good shots before the Colon's flag came down, so that Admiral Sampson had a finger in the fight, although it was a

brief one. it will be seen, therefore, that the Oregon, while the most eastern of all the American ships, nevertheless was enabled, by her superior speed, to have a hand in the destruction of all four of the Spanish cruisers and was the only one of the fleet that

THE TERMS NOT ACCEPTED. Spaniards Wanted to March Away With Flying Colors.

Washington, July 11.—News has been raceived that the surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice. Gen. 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 he leclared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were accept-

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.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE. London, July 12 .- The Hongkong correspondent of the Times says:

Disturbances continue on the West river. A Pakian magistrate who had a reward for the capture of a rebel chief was himself captured by the chief. The latter drenched the magi-strate with kerosene and burned him, afterwards butchering the magistrate's family and flinging the corpses into the It is said that the corpses of some slaughtered rebels were seen floating past Wu Chau,

## MOVE ON PORTO RICO

Being Quietly But Steadily Continued -Large Force Being Collected.

The Mistake of Sending Too Small a Number of Soldiers Being Guarded Against.

New York, July 12 .- A special to the Times from Washington says: The movement of the American navy

on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have yet left these shores openly consigned to the island, but the continued forwarding of additional troops to Santiago, where it is recognized that General Shafter has as large an army as he needs to take that town, is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force.

The determination of the war department to send a formidable force to capture Porto Rico has been strengthened

because of the resistance made by the Spanish in Santiago. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign.

The exepedition to go against Porto

Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men. According to the Spanish army regis-

According to the Spanish army register for 1898 the total strength of the Spanish regular forces in the island of Forte Rico is 7,219. Of these, 5,214 are infanity, 732 artillery and 211 engineers. The total cavalry strength is 10 officers and men. The rest of the garrison is made up of the civil guard, which is sort of civil grand, which is a sort of custom house guard, and the police force.

There are in the island, according to information through Lieut. Whitney, some 14,000 volunteers, who are to be reckoned with, as well as the additional men the Spanish commander might be able to impress from the male popula-

With a total force for all arms of some 21,000 or 22,000, it is not doubted that an American force of 25,000 or 30,000, with the help of the fleet, will be able to take the island. It is not believed that there has been any change in the plan to have General Brooke lead the Porto Rican force, as Shafter did that to Santiago, General Miles, as the commanding gen-

eral of the army, is expected to be in supreme command, however, with General Brooke next to him, and to be made the military governor of the island after it has been subdued.

It is thought to be not unlikely that

the army of invasion may have a harder time landing on the coast of Porto Rico than it had on the south coast of Cuba. The Porto Rico coast line has few of the inlets such as that at Baiquiri, and there is no harbor near San Juan like Guantanamo to farnish a refuge and coaling base for the fleet. The landing may be at Ponce, where the defences are said to consist chiefly of some very fine mountain howitzers on the hills back of the town. The shelling.

of San Juan itself is expected to be a comparatively easy task, if it becomes necessary, as the town would be more easily reached by the big guns of the fleet than Santiago.

Suffering in Porto Rico. Princeton, Mass., July 12.—Capt. Mc-Kenna, of the British bark Ethel, who arrived here to-day from Arceibo, Porto a price so high that none but the wealthy could get them. Captain McKenna, while at Arceibo, fed on the average 50 persons a day. All classes are praying for a speedy settlement of hostilities and a majority express sympathy with United States, whose efforts they believe will result in bringing them relief from the irksome rule of Spain.

Russia's Attitude Stated. St. Petersburg, July 12.-Discussing the events of the war between Spain and the United States, which it regards as practically over, the Novoe Vremya ob-serves that the political situation largely depends upon the attitude of Russia. It

adds: With respect to the Philippines, the time has arrived to clearly state Russia's policy. Continuing the Novoe Vremya re-

marks: Russia has no positive interests in the Philippine islands. If they are divided the best parts will fall to Germany, Great Britain and Japan, thereb strengthening them in the Pacific. There fore, it is to Russia's advantage that the Philippines remain in the possession of United States, and Russia would prefer to see the islands in possession of Spain and under the protection of the United States, who could keep out other claimants.

CUT RATES TO PANAMA.

San Francisco. July 12.—Another serious disagreement has arisen between the Panama raifroad and the Southern Pacific company, as a result of which both lives have commenced a big reduction i ama line, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Steamship company, has issued a new freight tariff containing reductions in many of the most important commodities which help to form the bulk of the freight handled by water between here and the Atlantic seaboard, and for its own protection the Southern Pacific has been compelled to meet many of the reductions.

ARMY POST FOR HONOLULU. San Francisco, July 12.-The Hawai-

ian islands are to be included in the military department of California, now under General Merriam, who also commands the department of the Columbia.

A military post will be established at Honolviu, and one regiment, probably the First New York Volunteers, will be stationed there. In case that regiment is not fully equipped on arrival, the Seventh or Eighth California may be sent to Honolulu, though it is not likely, as the war department has suggested the dispatch of the New York troops. Rear Admiral Miller, who will have charge of the annexation ceremonies will leave here on the cruiser Philadel-phia on July 20. He will be accompan-ied by the commissioners appointed to draft a code of laws for the islands.

THE MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.

San Francisco, July 11.-The schooner Altair has arrived at this port direct from Kodiak island with 60 bags of low grade ore from the famous Mountain of Gold, which Captain Moore, of the schooner Free Trade, so glowingly de-scribed to H. Talbot Watson, of Eng-land The story of how Watson and his friends were duped has been told, but Captain Gilbert of the Altair says that there is considerable gold on the island, and that if properly worked the claims taken up there will pay. He has located a ledge for A. P. Hotaling and others, of San Francisco.

BLAMED ON JOURNALISTS The War With Sjain Laid to Their

London, July 12.-The Havana cor. respondent of the Times, in a letter dated June 12, describing events and daily life there, testifies to the excellent reorganization and orderly conduct the police, who, nevertheless, "have been denounced by American journalists as armed ruffians and a terror to the law abiding."

The correspondent expresses "sur at the tplerance of the police in allowing the native sympathizers with the rebel openly to talk sedition in the cafes. as the American correspondents swarmed Havana before the war behaving as if they thought the and Stripes were already fi Cuba, and yet were never m After remarking that "the inha tants take the war with coolness, sin they have long been accustomed to guerilla warfare," the corresponden

"The condition of the reco is pitiable, but the mortality is due, nine cases out of ten, not to starvation but to malaria. They have been so lon preyed upon by the insurgents that th fall easy victims to the disease.' The writer proceeds to inveigh length against the American and especially against the America press, for "bringing about an unjust an foolish war by gross misstatements exaggerations intended to inflame passions of the warm hearted and w meaning American peoaple, who, largely

credulous and ignorant, became the ready dupes of the agitators.

"The American correspondents in Cuba brought terrible, and I believe injust accusations," he says, the Spanish soldiery. No doubt Spanish rule has been bad, but had it not been for American help the rebellion would have been suppressed. Spain was never allowed fair play. American journalists would have been amusing if the result had not been so mischievous. The moral of it all is that government by journalism is not such a perfect form as some would have us believe."
In another letter, dated June 16, the correspondent says:

Despite the fact that the authori

ties do their utmost to relieve the suf-fering, and the government is seizin provisions bouht up by speculators famine is tightening upon the city and inspiring the population into terror. A barrel of lard was sold yesterday for £60 sterling."

THE CABINET RESIGNS.

Spain's Premier Gives Way to the War Party-Military Element Triumphs.

London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Madrid, says:

Senor Sagasta went to the palace to day and tendered his resignation and that of the cabinet.

It is said that he advised the queen regent to appoint a new cabinet, largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the

It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted.

Impossible to Agree. The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing this morning, says: The cabinet has resigned, in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations.

Rumor of Peace Conditions It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cul-Porto Rico, with a port in the Canaries. Second-An indemnity of £48,000,000 about \$240,000,000). Third—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the

indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impos-Willing to Give Up Cuba.

Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: The queen regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the U States without any mediation of powers, provided the conditions are not Her maximum concession at present is a declaration of the independence of Cuba.

CEREMONY OF ANNEXATION.

San Francisco, July 11.-Major-General Otis is authority for the statem that the regiment to be stationed at Honolulu has not yet been selected. Rear Admiral Miller, as the naval representative of the United States, will take formal part in the raising of the flag at Honolulu. The United States ship Mo-hican and the gunboat Bennington will, pate in the demonstration. The admiral expects to sail on July 20 on the Philadelphia. The cruiser will carry no troops. After the ceremony of annexation the admiral expects to return here to assume charge of the naval establishments of this coast.

NEW CABINET OUTLINED.

Paris, July 12.—A dispatch from a correspondent of the Temps at Madrid, published this afternoon, says: It is rumored that the ministers have handed their resignations to Senor Sagesta, who has accepted them, and who, with the queen regent's sanction, form a new cabinet, with Senor Camaraza, Rodrigo, Almodovar de Rio Rias and General Chinchella, Marshall Martinez de Campos being made Captain-General of Madrid.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAPE HAYTIEN New York, July 12.-Advices received here say that an earthquake shock was felt in Cape Haytien, Hayti, at 3 o'clock yesterday. The disturbance lasted five yesterday. seconds, and was so severe that the manifestants were driven from their homes in terror. No news of the loss of life, if any, has been received.

A man in Virginia rode forty miles to Fairfax Station for the express of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and took home with him a dozen but tles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherevel known." Its effects are indeed wonder ful in all lung and throat troubles cure a bottle at Langley and Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and

If you are tired taking the lat fashioned griping pills, try Carter, Liver Pills and take some comfort. can't stand everything. One pill

ancouver.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

simile dar H. Flitchers wrapy 22.

NO SURRE

at Santiag the Americans Death.

Alarming Condition the U. S. Tro Some Apprel

Washington, July 1. artment received from Generals Miles a the same time the nav ceived dispatches from The contents o tiago. patches had not been noon. They had the e arousing officials, both val, to unusual activi with this was an under ent anxiety throughout The advices speedily le eil at the White House taries Long and Alger Captain Mahan and shield were present. Corbin was also at Before Secretary Alg White House he had ; Surgeon-General Stern recived dispatches fro corps near Santiago. of any dispatches was in a position to spea them say that any and exist was not due to n the situation, but vere conditions surrous the result of the ra errific storms of th To what extent our authorities would they desire to avoid hension. Although thus guarded it was

that no fighting was the time of the last r stated that the fear might secretly draw forces to the mount tiago, have not been r still surrounded, and be no apprehension officers in command get away. Much anxi ed at the war depart port to the effect that Duffield is sick in t Duffield is a fellowtary Alger, and friends. The dispat Miles and Shafter whatever to Genera the hospital, so the accountable. While in progress all the formation of the w ments were closed number of public m ficials conveyed the that the military stantially unchange and no surrender, tention for the mo ed to the health and f the American ficers of the army statement respectin troops at Santiago

sponse as to whe any great extent surgeon-general rec patches from the charge of the med Shafter's army, b fever he will not however, that the engaging the serv nurses to work in the expedition to S and sailed from T berg thinks it un question relating troops, as this m concern in many the friends of the Surgeon-General navy, distinctly

that no reports had of fever among t near Santiago. Guantanamo is ab coming immediates supervision, and are entirely satisfa fidence is express cers of the army ton in the ability stamp out the dis Neegotia Off Juragua, (

via Kingston, Ja negotiations for of Santiago de Co ure to-day, and the sword. Gener commander, final fused General Sha conditional surrer army now only at the final struggle. is to be made d which will ensue dolph can land his as it is definitely vement will is backed by big which cost so man ergagements. Ge ment began early night out of te of the four guns ing its way over trail and trenche with four batteri considered by the sufficient, and provill elapse before begins. will elapse before begins. General last proposal to el Santiago at noon the form of a transparent pointed the Spanish post American troops forcements and bat our fleet, with hundred into Unconditional sur were the only the begins of the spanish post our fleet.

Unconditional survers the only the property of the property of