Eastern Eggs, 2 dozen 35c. Freezing Salt, 50-lb, sacks, 750 Pabst's Mait Extract, 35c. 3 for 31. Vin Mariani, \$1.25 bottle. Staminal (Fluid Beef with Hypophophites) \$1 Headquarters for Preserving Goods and Jan

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON VERNON

Adapted for Klondike

ria. Agents.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES. London, July 15.-Lord Rosebery's our-year-old bay colt Velasquez won the clipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns at landown Park summer meeting to-day.

Catarrh Cured for 25 cents

I suffered from catarrh for years, and have found Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure the best that I have used, and gladly commend it to sufferers. Yours truly, ARRYSTONE, Rainham Centre, Ont

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positive y cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are mail and easy to take.



n the Matter of the PUBLIC INQUIRIES ACT, and in the Matter of a Commission Issued to Thomas A. Sharpe, Gaylord Harrison Hadwen and R. Edward Gosnell, to Inquire into Certain Matters Affecting Agriculture, as in said Com-

mission set out: Take notice that a meeting will be held at Victoria, City Hall, at the hour of 2 o'clock ictoria, City Hall, at the hour of 2 o'clock to the afternoon on the 21st day of July 808, to answer all questions touching the ubject matter of the said inquiry, as fol-

lows: 1. The social, industrial and financial welfare of agriculturists.

2. The incidence of the tax on mortgages.
3. Irrigation in the dry belts of the provnce.
4. Cold storage for the beef products of 5. Forestry—the prevention of forest

fires, etc.
6. The reclamation, clearing and draining 7. The settlement of unoccupied agricul-tural lands.
8. The establishment of Provincial Experimental Stations. 9. The establishment of Mutual Credit

10. The conversion and improvement of posturage and the promotion of cattle raising and dairying interests.

11. The access to markets, means and rates of transportation.

12. All other matters directly or indirectly connected with agriculture in British Co-

Inrbia.
And herein fail not:
Dated July 14th, 1898.
THOS. H. SHARPE,
Chairm R. E. GOSNELL. Secretary.

HENRY (OTHERWISE SAMUEL) CLAPHAN

Late of Galiano Island, British Celintia, 110 formerly of Eynesbury, in the County of Huntingdon, England, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three mouths from the first publication of this notice, I shall register the title of Amelia Franklin, of Eynesbury, St. Neots, in the county of Hunwingdon, England, the wife of Stephen Franklin, and Mary Ann King of the town and county of the said deceased, the sole co-heiresses and next of kin of the said deceased unless proof shall be furnished me that other persons are entitled to claim heirship to the said deceased with the said Amelia Franklin and Mary Ann King.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1898.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

RAMS FOR SALE.

Registrar-General.

High-grade Shropshire rams and three registered ram lambs. GEO. HEATHER



WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND



A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

Mictoria Times.

Twice-a-Week

VOL. 17

VICTORIA. B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22 1898

NO. 41.

Unfurling of the Stars and Stripes at Santiago at Noon on Sunday.

American Forces Take Formal Possession of the City-Gen. McKibben Made Military Governor.

Santiago de Cuba, July 18 .- The American flag is floating in triumph over the governor's palace at Santiago de pointed temporary military governor.
The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10.000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in

thrilling scene that will live to ever in the minds of those present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine.

The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; on the other, a building of the same description, the Cafe de la

Venus.
Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth cavalry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second ace along with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade com-manders of Gen. Shafter's division, with

manders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler; immediately above them on the flagstaff the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Vive Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda, crowding the windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, the women and non-combatants.

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang the hour of 12 on Sunday, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky the cavalry band broke into the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capton's battery firing a salute of 'Il guns drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the nuffled, hoarse shares of our troops.

cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Fally Round the year lives" in the operat Mc-Kibben called for these opers to con-Kibben called for the effects for ceneral Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sonsa's "Stars and Strings Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff reduced to the American his staff returned lines, leaving the city in the posses of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'check in the morning

ish troops laid down then and American the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock in the morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men. by 100 picked men.

General Shafter returned to General
Toral the latter's sword, after it had

been handed to the American command Our troops, lined up at the trenches were witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, thing formal taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before they arrived. General Shafter's Story.

Washington, July 18 The war depart-ent posted the following bulletin at 5:15 p.m. Sunday:
"Santiago de Cuba, July 18.—Adjutant
General, U.S.A., Washington: I have
the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people were present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presented arms and the band played national airs. Light battery fired salute of 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by the municipal government. The distress is very cipal government. The distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and 20 sailors left by Cervera have surrendered to me. The obstruchave surrendered to me. The obstrations are being removed from mouth o harbor. Upon coming into the city discovered a perfect entanglement of deferces. Fighting as the Spanish did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in our armory, over which I have a guard. General Toral formally surrendered the alega and all stores at

surrendered the plaza and all stores at "SHAFTER, (Signed)

At 11:05 at night Adjutant Gneral At 11:05 at night Adjutant Greenin made public the following dispatch from General Shafter:

"Headquarters U. S. Army, Santiago, July 17.—To Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of modern guns, about six-inch, also two batteries of mountain guns, together batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns. Disarming and turning will go on o-morrow. List of prisoners not yet

(Signed) "SHAFTER."

The News at Washington. Washington, July 18 .- The first mes-

and portrayed a situation entirely satisfactory from an American point of view.

The first message did not come from Shafter, but from the vigilant signal offiserious. eral Shafter forwarded a dispatch that was detached from his command and

The first message was brief, saying only that the surrender had been accomplished; that the Spanish troops marched out of the trenches, one regiment at a time, stacking arms for delivery to the American forces and that the Spanish flags had been hauled down. Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin were

was not bulletined. Secretary Alger expressed his gratification at the culmination of the Santiago the troops from Santiago at the campaign. He had fully expected the possible moment to the rear.

"It is a magnificent achievement," said he, "and most of all, it is a tribute to the bravery, pluck and endurance of our American soldiers. Now that their efforts have brought final and complete success I believe their campaign will be recorded as one of the most glorious pages of our military history. Not more than 10,000 men, were engaged when the most serious finting accounted but they maked ous fighting occurred, but they pushed forward and created a condition which has brought the surrender of 25,000

Later in the afternoon the official dis-patch came from General Shafter, giving

to capture by storm.

Moreover, it was very encouraging from a medical point of view, in that it showed, contrary to what had been expected, that there was little sickness and searcely any yellow fever in Santiago, but a great deal of suffering and distress. The president, after his return from

Before going to the White House Secetary Alger had been in conference with General Brooks for two hours, and they had gone over a large number of maps of Porto Rico, and the plans of the campaign were discussed from every point of view. It is expected that General Miles will go direct from Santiago to Porto Rico and that General Stone and Colonel Micheler, of his staff, will leave from New York in a day or two, on the Resolute, to join the general at Santiago. Secretary Long would not discuss the navel programme, except to say that active preparations are on foot for the aext forward movement.

such other ports as may be designated.

It is provided that the accommodations are to be kept up to the standard required by the United States army regulations as to officers and men in regard to the galleys, ventilation, etc. The subsistence furnished is to be equal to the United States army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders as to what they must furnish

they must furnish. The only disquieting news received during the day was as to the yellow fever conditions at the front, and this was modified in an encouraging way later by General Shafter's news. It was a dis-patch from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon with the army in Cuba, stating that 16 new cases had appeared. While this news was regarded with some apprehension by laymen, the surgeon-general's de-partment considered the showing entirely

satisfactory.
Colonel Alden, acting surgeo pgeneral. during the absence of General Sternberg, said a report of only 16 cases was an ex-ceptionally good showing, as the number must be taken relatively to the large number of men at the front. With the

surrender accomplished, there would be better opportunity to get the men on high ground and keep them away from During the day a report was received buring the day a report was received stating positively that no cases of yellow fever existed on the Harvard, which brought a large number of sick Spaniards as prisoners to Portsmouth, N.H.

This not only relieved officials as to the Harvard, for it would be a severe bending to the power if this great graft.

handicap to the navy if this crack craft had to go into quarantine. had to go into quarantine.

The navy department received word from the officers at Annapolis as to the arrival there of Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish officers. Captain Cones, one of the imprisoned officers, is personally known to Secretary Alger and his military aide, Major Hopkins. Captain Cones was entertained at Decreta. Cones was entertained at Detroit in while taking the caravels through the Great Lakes to Chicago, at which Secretary Alger and Major Hopkins took a great part in the entertainment. The secretary spoke of Captain Cones in the most complimentary terms. Mr. Cannon was at the war depart-ment when the first news was received that the American flag had been raised

"That is a noble episode," said he, "and one which will be recorded in history. The Anglo-Saxon flag is going up constantly, and this is but one more flag to be raised as an emblem of civilization and good government. The work must go on until the Spanish flag disappears from the western hemisthere." from the western hemisphere.

YOUNG HAYES WOUNDED.

Washington, July 18.-A cablegram from Playa del Este, Cuba, received today conveys the information that Major Webb C. Hayes, of the First Ohio Sage conveying the news of Santiago's Cavalry, son of the late President Hayes, was wounded on Friday. July White House shortly before 11 o'clock Sunday, just as the president was preparing to go to church.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon General Shafter forwarded a dispatch that

THE TROOPS' HEALTH

SPAREL TO PER THE PARTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

Will be Closely Looked After at Santiago-Good Camp Location.

Washington, July 18,-Pending the settlement of the details of the capitulation at Santiago, the war department officials are giving the major portion of their time to the adoption of strict meawere soon apprised at the news, but as sures for the protection of our troops it did not come in the usual form as a from yellow fever and from low tropineport from General Shafter, the fact call fevers.

The department has decided to remove the troops from Santiago at the earliest

campaign. He had fully expected the surrender to be formally carried out at 9 o'clock in the morning, according to General Shafter's telegram Saturday, yet it was a relief to know that the last chance for parley and Spanish diplomacy had passed and that our flag was now flying over that city.

"It is a magnificent achievement," said he, "and most of all, it is a tribute to the bravery, pluck and endurance of our American soldiers. Now that their efforts have brought final and complete success

be transferred back to the hills until they are needed for service elsewhere or are returned to the United States some troops necessarily will be placed in the town itself or in camps com-manding the place in order to protect the inhabitants

the inhabitants.

It is believed that the two regiments of immunes already on their way to Santiago will be assigned to that duty. This will be a severe test of the prin in brief military language an unusually clear statement from the general of the immune regiments, for it is suspected day's events. It was entirely satisfactory that many of the immunes are merely from every point of view, showing that the Americans were in complete control the tropics under conditions that never of a city that would have cost 5,000 lives brought them into direct exposure to

yelow fever.
It is the present intention of the au-

It is believed that the United States ohurch, had a conference with Secretis under a moral obligation to the world taries. Alger and Long and Captain to see that nothing but a highly civil-crowninshield, of the bureau of navigation and a member of the naval board, therefore the authorities here are distanced by the conference with Secretic states and the conference with Secretic states and the conference with Secretic states and a moral obligation to the world to see that nothing but a highly civilized government shall be set up in Cuba, there for the authorities here are distanced by the conference with Secretic states and the conference with the conferen It was stated after the meeting that posed to be extremely cautious and to plans had been discussed for an aggres—make a full test of the capacity of the sive movement, in which both the army cubans before entrusting the lives and property of the people of Santiago to property of the people of Santiago to

> CAN'T PUBLISH THE NEWS. Madrid Papers Appear With Several Blank Columns.

representing portions of news suppressed a sensation. The folowing, day, however, Lieutenant General J. Chinchilla, military governor of the city, had interviews with the leading editors and managers and discussions of the situation.

anyhow. The particles of the censorship, which is even worse in the provinces than in Madrid. One of the city, had interviews with the conduct of the government thus:

"Premier Sagasta had to resort to the premier Sagasta had to resort to the

papers appeared with blank spaces was on the eve of the September revolution, when the revolutionists were headed by placable enemy.

placable enemy.

Some papers publish distressing accounts of the condition of Admiral Camara's squadron. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V, are in good condition, but the others are mere show vessels. Ministers, in their statements to the

ministers, in their statements to the newspapers, continue to declare that peace is impossible on the conditions America imposes.

Though Spain appears reconciled to loss of Cuba, there is much ill feeling at Britain's supposed territorial designs on Gibraltar.

The rise in the price of necessaries is

causing effervescence in Taragonia, Va-lencia, Seville and elsewhere. SUNDAY RIOTS IN SPAIN. Private Houses Sacke Dispersed by Military. Sacked-Mob

London, July 18 .- The Madrid corres pondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says: Riots have broken out at Huelva, the capital of the province of Huelva, in Andalusia. The inhabitants marched to the municipal buildings, shouting for cheap bread. Rioters to the number of the province of Huelva, in Andalusia. The inhabitants marched to the municipal buildings, shouting for cheap bread. Rioters to the number of the province of Huelva, in the tartiff can be put in force to-day. The new tartiff abolishes the discriminative that the tartiff can be put in force to-day. 4,000 sacked many private houses. They were finally dispersed by military and energetic measures will be taken to prevent a renewal of these disturbances. Senor Emelio Castellar, the Republican leader, who is now in southern Spain, where he had gone to spend the summer, is about to return to Madrid. General Poliaveja is also returning from a French watering place.

AT THE ARMY HOSPITAL. Atlanta, Ga., July 18.-Washington Darrow, chief musician of the Tenth Darrow, chief musician of the Tenta Cavalry, whose home is said to be in Illinois, died of typhoid fever in the general hospital at Fort Macpherson yesterday. He will be buried at the National cemetery at Macon, Ga., to-day with military honors.

The other patients are doing well. One hundred and thirty-five hospita

in a day or two.

PROFESSOR BEALS KILLED. Seattle, July 18.-Arthur H. Beals. ofessor of philosophy in the University Washington, was killed last night falling through an open hatch on steamer Arizona. His companion, F. B. Mallory, who fell at the same time, was seriously injured. The Arizona, which was recently purchased at Tacoma by the government as a trans-Pacoma by the government as a transport ship, was thrown open on Sunday to the public, a small admission being charged for the benefit of the local Red Cross society. A large crowd was on the vessel, but no one saw Beals and Mallory fall. It is thought that while groping their way in the dark between decks they stepped into the open hatch.

Senor Sagasta Carrying Things With a High Hand Throughout Spain.

Prospects For Peace Better-Interesting Time in the Capture of Spanish Prizes.

New York, July 19 .- A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: augurated by the government the people believe the wildest rumors affoat. The unied, not only by the Carlists and Republi cans, but also by the widespread popular and military discontent, because of which

high-handed policy is deemed necessary in order to make peace quickly without the assistance of the cortes, which will only be asked to pass a bill of indemnity when the nation is somewhat reconciled to the and Philippines. It is furthermore believed that France, Austria, Russia and Germany have told the queen and her ministers that it is indespensable to insure peace, which a'one can save Spain from financial and commercial ruin. The queen gave audience to Romero Robledo and General Weyler to expressly obtain neutrality, if not to con-

it to negotiations for peace. The capital of Spain presents a strange aspect under the extraordinary measures taken by the government to impose silence upon the press. At first all newspapers attempted to protest against the proceedings, which have no precedent since the last years of the reign of Isabella II. on the eve of the revolution. Then similar se verities were reported to be taken by the reactionary cabinet against the opposition eral Chinchilla, captain-general of Madrid, again summoned into his presence to day ten of the principal editors of Madrid. He sternly informed them that he was not going to be trifled with, that he would suppress the newspapers and imprison and court-martial the editors if they dared to disobey the rules laid down. He even for-London, July 18.-A special dispatch bade then to publish papers with blank from Madrid says:

The appearance here Friday night of suppressed the articles and paragraphs, inseveral newspapers with blank columns, thuating that the spaces must be filled up

the minister of war affected to ignore the progress of negetiations for the capitulaion of Santiago, although Generals Blanco and Torral telegraphed every day the sucessive stages of the parleying, Blanco washed his hands of the responsibility, and at any time stormed Santiago. Happily, Torral begging Sagasta to authorize him to yield, while the government at Madrid took care to state officially that Torral acted enirely on his own responsibility, and could not undertake to surrender the whole of the province of Santiago. When all is over Sagasta will spring the news on the cour

"He intends to act in the same way in regard to the conditions of peace. He will only let them out when they are signed. "It is a very risky game, but is the only means of saving the monarchy and regency if the army remains loyal."

The Tariff For Santiago. Washington, July 19 .- The tariff for Santiago was signed by President McKinley after a brief conference yesterday after noon with Secretaries Gage and Alger. Instructions were immediately cabled to the products of Spain, and applies them to all countries, not even exempting the United States. The most important change affected is a reduction of the tonnage duty on ships carrying 2,000 tons or more i ships which go in and out of ports from the present rate of \$1 a ton to the rate of 20 cents a ton. This old prohibitive tax tonnage under Spanish custom has been in addition to the customs duties. In contrast to the 20-cent rate declared at Santiago is our own tonnage of three cents, and that of most other countries is three or four times that much. The heavy export duty on tobacco and certain other Cuban pro retained for a while at least.

Capture of Small Prizes. Key West, Fla., July 19.—The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captur-ed by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo on July 8, here arrived here under prize. crews, consisting of Lieut. M. D. Blount and Gunner's Mate J. K. Hatton, with four marines each. Marryat never imagined i more grotesque tale of marine misadventure than was experienced by these men Ga., in bringing their spoils to port. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston for Manzanillo, with food supplies. On the Three Bells was Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of three Jamaican negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch captain and four seamen; of the same class. The captures were effected without difficulty, and Blount and Hatton, neither of whom had even been at Key West, began the journey there, Captain Hardin was much depressed over the captures and drank heavily until Lieut. Blount stopped him. On the evening of July 9, when about six miles off Key Romano, Captain Hardin suddenly overboard. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and captured him; but he struggled

desperately and capsized the boat. One of the marines held him up on the over-

the Pilgrim, but he was dead when they drew him on deck. He was buried at sea. This dismal duty was hardly compieted when they sighted two small schooners near Key Romano. The prizes were evidently recognized by the strangers as expected blockade runners from Jamaica, for one of the schooners put out a small boat to pilot them in. As it approached L'eut. Blount was running up an American flag from the forepeak, but had some difficult in breaking it out. The small boat was within ten yards of the schooner before the men who were aboard it were aware that they were, running into the enemy. Both occupants of the boat plung-ed into the sea. Whether or not they Blount and his men went on the captured

turned boat, and he was taken on board

visions. They took her in tow, and then began a chapter of misfortunes. A violent squall burst upon them the same day and continued almost incessantly putil last night. They had no charts and only a map of the world, torn from a 25-cent guide book, to help them. the Concepcion. The other ran into shoal ger than a cat-boat. The next morning the wind changed. They sailed on, when, as a final blow, their water gave out. Off Rebecca shoal a schooner flying the Am-

set them straight on their course. General Miles Delayed. Washington, July 19.—General Miles did not start for Porto Rico yesterday as expected, but either sailed this morning or will get away during the day. The delay was owing to failure to receive the necessary orders through some mistake of the persons through whose hands they travelled. General Miles telegraphed here during the night and the orders were repeated to him, and he was told to start for Porto Rico immediately

Than Be Arrested For

and will do so to-day. Germany's Attitude. Washington, July 19.—The navy department received no despatches from Dewey relating to the press reports concerning our relations with Germany, but the officials feel much less concern over Germany's attitude, and there is good reason to believe that direct assurances have been received from Germany that she would offer no obstacles to the execution of our plans. cution of our plans.

Vast Army of Prisoners. Washington, July 19 .- The war de partment received a dispatch yesterday from General Shafter saying that a rester of prisoners was taken yesterday afternoon by General Torral, General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceeded in blown up by a murderous Chinese at numbers the strength of his own army. 5:20 this morning. Five deputy sheriffs

HONORABLE TO BOTH SIDES.

"For the same reason Senor Sagasta and grateful to the wearled troops, and this

stroke of policy will probably have a great effect on the garrison at Havana. There is not the slightest doubt that troops possessed of such fighting capacity as the Americans have shown could have

a useless sacrifice of life has been avert The direct gain to the United States from capitulation is small, but the indirect re- ly after the murder and kept guard over sults are important in the growth of mutual respect between the two countries and the lesson to the Madrid government that it may now abandon a hopeless attitude with

out loss of military honors. The whole Santiago campaign conforms strictly to the experience of the past. The American navy has displayed conspicuous ability. Torpedoes have played a less important part than was anticipated, and it may be hoped that over-water discharges on board cruisers will now be abandoned if, indeed, these craft may not be exempted from the incubus of the torpedo. Judging from the American experiment at Santiago, the prospects of bombard-

ment from invisible stations over cliffs will not be very alarming in future war-The problem at Manila resembles that just solved at Santiago, except that the military conditions are more favorable to the Americans. Whatever may be the ul-terior designs of the Germans, they are not likely to be furthered by incidents like the Irene affair, which might easily have led to serious consequences but for Admiral Dewey's tact and moderation. The hurricane season in the Philippines is now fast approaching, and after the experience of Samoa, a reluctance to keep a large number of vessels in the waters of Manila bay may probably be expected.

THE REFUGEES RETURN.

The Town of Santiago a Dismal Sight After the Surrender. Santiago de Cuba, July 8.—Since 4 o'clock Sunday morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry and foot sore. Many had fallen

by the wayside. The town of Santiago is a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted, and noth ing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city this morning, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks and wire fence were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, the British and French consuls having arrived before. General Pando was never here, but 3,500 men of Manzanillo arrived on July 3, makng the total garrison 7,000.

The contact mines in the harbor moved Sunday. Admiral Cervera left but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella Point and the other from the Socapa The market place has been sacked by

ered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmesa and 5,000 at Cubitas El Bonita, where they have een living for a fortnight. They use the water of the river, where

the troops.



steamer City of Texas, as there are no eatables to be bought in the city.

The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful,, they viewing their wrecked homes philosophically, as the fortune of crican flag gave the prize crews a barrel of water, some tobacco and a chart and of Santiago wrecked 57 houses in the city,

A CHINAMAN'S HORRIBLE DEED

causing heavy damage.

Murder.

Frightful Crime Causes the Death of Himself and

Six Others.

Western Fusee Explosive Company's Works Near Oakland a Mass of Ruins.

Oakland, Cal., July 19.-The Western Fusee Explosive Company's works were who were trying to arrest him were

forward movement.

During the day Secretary of War Alger endorsed the plan of Colonel Rector for the transportation of the Sanitago from Sanitago back to Spanish and, as one effect of the provides for an aggregate of the papers institute that the sacretary class steerings passage. The colonel suggests that the entire ed to board at Sanitago for Cadizy or such other ports as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations of the spanish and the accommodations of the spanish and the spanish of the provided that the accommodations of the spanish and the spanish of the conduct of the government that:

"Premier Sagasta had to resort to the severe state of slegs (martial law), because the situation. He expressed a desire to apply the several generals, even Weyler, Campos, Forward gen killed. derer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded the door and threatened to blow

> up the magazine if anyone came to ar-Deputy Sheriff Chas, White, son of Sheriff White, was in charge of the posse on the scene of the shlooting shortthe Chinaman within his stronghold. All

> the officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which came the reply: "If you come in here I will blow up the magazine." the officers retired for the night within the private offices of the company, about twenty yards away. This morning at 5 o'clock Deputy Sheriff White, after consultation the others, determined to break down the barnicade, not believing the Chinaman would keep his daring promise. Accordingly the entire posse headed for the

True to his word the Chinaman fired

the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing all the officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms so small that not one piece has been found.
Mrs. Hill was visiting Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way. She was killed in the falling debris of the house. All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting flames, but with no avail, the works being completely wrecked. Four houses were also blown down, and about forty partially wrecked.

Deputy Sheriffs Fred Skerritt and Ed. White escaped, but were painfully wounded. The name of the Chinaman was Goon, Ng Chung.
Fourteen freight cars were blown to splinters and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkeley.

ADVISES THE UNITED STATES. London, July 18.—The Sunday Times suggests that the United States invite Great Britain, as the most interested country to join with themselves and Spain in a protectorate over the Philippines, until a government capable of ruling without assistance shall have been established. The paper says: "The United States may claim a protectorate over Cuba, but should return Porto Rico, the Ladrones and any other islands the government may seize, though they might tempor-arily retain the first named until the war indemnity shall have been paid."

GERMANY WANTS NO TROUBLE London, July 18.-The Berlin corres pondent of the Daily News, suggesting the possibility that friction between the foreign office and the admiralty led up the Irene incident, says:
"Nothing, I know positively, would be

more inconvenient and disagreeable to the German cabinet than trouble with Twenty-two thousand refugees are quarthe United States."

A letter from Manila is going the rounds of the press here rid culing as grossly exaggerated the reports of the savagery of the insurgents.