

THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

Said to Be Aboard the Steamer Newport Bound for Manila.

WITH GENERAL MERRITT.

It Will Bring Joy to the Hearts of Our Troops Stationed in the Philippines.

General Merritt Carries \$100,000 as an Emergency Fund at His Discretion, by Order of President McKinley—There Are Supplies to Be Purchased and Other Expenses to Be Met When He Reaches the Philippines.

San Francisco, July 6.—The steamer Newport, which has sailed with General Merritt for the Philippines, will bring joy to the hearts of our troops in Manila, as it carries a large sum of money for the payment of the soldiers and the purchase of needed supplies.



Gen. Merritt

It is said that the steamer carries from one to three million dollars in gold. It will be remembered that General Merritt, in addition to the money necessary for the use of the troops in the near future, asked the president for \$100,000 to be used by him as an emergency fund at his discretion, and suggested how this money could be appropriated for such purpose. This \$100,000 is probably included in the coin shipment on the Newport.

New York Prohibitionists. Syracuse, July 4.—The prohibition state convention Thursday made these nominations:

Governor—Prof. John Kline of Pennsylvania, Yates county.

Lieutenant Governor—Rev. John A. Sayles, East Aurora, Erie county.

Secretary of State—Henry W. Wilbur, New York, editor of True Reform.

Comptroller—Charles M. Mills,odus, Wayne county.

State Treasurer—Daniel W. Hooker, Syracuse.

Attorney General—Francis Stephen M. Wing, Canastota, Madison county.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Albert W. Pierson, Niagara Falls.

The platform condemns the Raines law. It is declared that the law "is the one great issue between virtue and vice, right and wrong, sobriety and intemperance, and the Republican party, which begot the law, and all good citizens who oppose it."

"We charge that the law is in league with fraud and immorality, and that all who support it are thereby made parties to the unholy alliance."

The army canteen is condemned as offering temptations for soldiers and sailors to drink, making the soldiers and sailors bartenders and beer sellers and is detrimental to their health and military efficiency. The prohibition of the canteen is demanded.

Government Crop Report.

The latest Climate and Crop Bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau states that "upon the whole general weather conditions of the week ending June 27 were favorable to agricultural conditions."

Local storms, with hail, proved destructive to crops in some districts in New Jersey and the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, while heavy rains retarded cultivation in Missouri. The condition of spring wheat was "less favorable than reported in the previous week." But the harvesting of winter wheat and oats is nearing completion. Except in the Carolinas cotton has grown rapidly throughout the cotton belt. The week was favorable for haying. And in the principal corn States the reports indicate that corn has made rapid progress and that "the crop is generally in excellent condition."

Since Monday of last week the meteorological conditions over the country have been very similar to those of the previous week, with perhaps a little more sunshine.

Antonio Lopez's Cargo Lost.

Madrid, July 4.—The governor general of Puerto Rico cables that it will be difficult to save the cargo of the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, which was run ashore at Salinas, near the entrance of the harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico, to escape the United States auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul, which prevailed her from landing a cargo of provisions and war material.

He explains his inability to save the steamer's cargo by the fact, as alleged, that an American cruiser is continuously firing upon the stranded vessel.

Innocent Operators.

Washington, July 4.—Admiral Sampson sent dispatch Friday morning to the navy department requesting summary action concerning the inefficiency of the French cable operators at the stations in Cuba and Hayti. The admiral states that the successful working of the cables has been due to the careful supervision of an American officer.

London, July 6.—The Foreign Office received a cablegram Monday from the British Consul at Santiago that upon receiving news of the impending bombardment of the city he and some of the consular staff visited the American Consulate and obtained a permission of the Spanish authorities to send four steam launch boats to the city.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Gen. Shafter cabled to the War Department that the Spanish general at Santiago had declined to surrender to the Americans. The American commander has given the enemy until noon to-day before he will bombard the town, then proceeding to final and most aggressive operations. Everything in Gen. Shafter's message to Washington was declared to be favorable.

England is absorbed in the fighting around Santiago. Special war editions were printed by the newspapers in London and snapped up eagerly by people in the streets. Nothing but the war was talked of. Great admiration was expressed for the heroism of the Americans, who are to be facing odds enough to dishearten ordinary troops.

On Sunday Gen. Shafter made a demand for the surrender of Santiago by noon Monday. Thereupon the foreign consuls at Santiago made a joint representation requesting that women and children in the city have until Tuesday noon to withdraw before the bombardment begins. This request Gen. Shafter complied with.

The mines dragged out of Guantanamo harbor by American warships were manufactured in France in 1898, and placed in position early in April last, before war was declared. They were charged with gun cotton, but the Spaniards failed to prevent bargains from accumulating on the coast arms, thus rendering them ineffective.

The hospital ship Relief left Old Point Comfort for Santiago. Gen. Miles received a dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Wagner announcing that Gen. Pando and his army of 5,000 men had not been able to reinforce General Linera at Santiago, where a third 3,000 Cubans blocking his path.

General Joseph Wheeler in his official report of the battle of La Quina, names Colonel Young, Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Howey, and the men of their commands for gallantry and bravery. The battle was not the result of an ambush but was deliberately planned.

Admiral Camara was ordered by Egypt to leave Port Said as soon as possible. Being refused permission to either buy coal there or take any from Spanish coilers in port, he said his ships needed repairs, and began to lighten them in order to make the repairs.

A sergeant of marines, calmly standing on a bare hill top, exposed to the full Spanish fire and signalling the Dolphin to fire on the Dons, is the central figure of Stephen Crane's thrilling description of the battle of the marines at Guantanamo bay.

Spain is in sore perplexity over Camara's fleet. She needs it at home in view of an expected American attack yet the powerful war party demand that it be sent to recover the Philippines, make a dash upon Hawaii and raid the California coast.

Sampson, Shafter and Dewey made the fourth of July most glorious by reporting to Washington three notable triumphs—the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the complete investment of Santiago and the capture of the Ladrone islands.

The keynote of Senator Tillman's speech in opposition to the proposed annexation of Hawaii was that we already have a race problem that needs settlement and that the colored races are incapable of self government.

A censored despatch from Madrid admits that the Spaniards had abandoned their trenches Friday and fallen back on Santiago with heavy losses, among the wounded being Gen. Linera and Gen. Vara de Rey.

Several New York cavalrymen are among the ill of typhoid fever at Camp Alger. The complaint is as to the drinking water. It has been renewed. The water supply is being investigated again.

Gen. Gomez's chief of staff, now at Key West, reports him as saying that he would move westward if he had supplies, and that with a well-mounted army he could threaten Havana.

Gen. Miles received several messages from Gen. Shafter. In one Gen. Shafter said: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

General Roy Stone, of General Miles's staff, has designed a new tent which will enable the troops to sleep over instead of on the ground. It is likely that it will be adopted by the army.

In declining to surrender, the Spanish commander at Santiago used this language: "It is my duty that orders me to defend the place to the end."

The report that Germany, Russia and France have arranged to meddle in the Philippines is officially denied, so far as Germany is concerned.

The capture of Santiago the Paris Temps regards as an irreparable blow to Spain, which has "not an hour to lose to negotiate for peace."

Upward of 4,000 men are now on their way to reinforce Shafter at Santiago. It was reported in Madrid that Gen. Linera died of his wounds.

The war revenue law in its entirety went into effect at midnight Wednesday. There was a rush for stamps that exceeded expectations.

Pelson for Casaria.

London, July 4.—A special despatch from Bucharest, capital of Roumania, referring to the report from W'enne on June 25, that Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to have been respectively chamberlain of the czar and lady in waiting to the czarina, had been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison their majesties, says:

"The czarina showed signs of slow poisoning from arsenic, which had been administered daily in her cups of coffee by the lady in waiting."

"The czarina," the despatch adds, "is very unpopular and is frequently dubbed 'the German.'"

An Army Balloon Up.

Washington, July 4.—General Greeley, chief of the army signal corps, received a cable despatch from Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, dated at Siboney, announcing that an army balloon had been used successfully in making observations at Santiago. The balloon was sent up from the flagship New York and, Admiral Sampson was greatly pleased with the results of the observations. The fleet of Admiral Cervera and the city of Santiago and surrounding islands were observed plainly and a number of targets.

GERVERA'S FLEET IS GONE

Wiped Off the Earth by Sampson's Ships in a Great Naval Fight.

WE LOSE ONLY ONE MAN

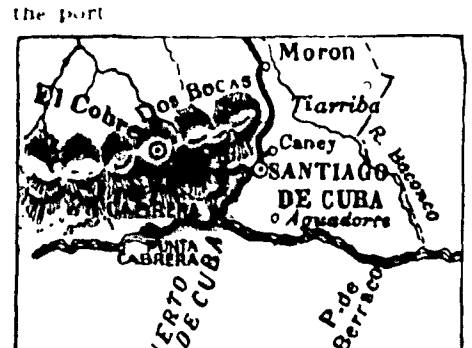
Cervera and Sixteen Hundred Men Our Prisoners With All Spanish Ships Destroyed.

Cervera Ran Out of Santiago Harbor Sunday Morning in a Bold Attempt to Escape But Was Headed Off by Our Fleet and All His Ships Forced Ashore as Complete Wrecks Tremendous Cannonading and Bold Fighting.

Washington, July 6.—The official news that every vessel that had been under Admiral Cervera's command in Santiago harbor had been destroyed by ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet was received at ten minutes past noon Monday in the following despatch from Admiral Sampson:

Siboney, July 3. A HAVY FIGHT JULY 4.—The fleet under my command effected the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet on July 4. It attempted to escape at 2:30 in the morning. At 2 the last ship in the fleet had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and has let down her colors. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Viscaya were forced ashore burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port.

"Our loss one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn.



WHERE THE BATTLE OCCURRED

This despatch from Commodore Watson, commanding the eastern squadron, was received at the Navy Department later.

"Playa del Este, Cuba, July 3. Secretary Navy, Washington:

"At 9:30 to-day Spanish squadron seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles to westward by the Commander-in-Chief, Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas, surrendering to Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking. None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn the chief yeoman, Ellis, was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers excepting Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 300 killed or drowned and 180 wounded. Latter cared for on Salice and Olivette. Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while Commander-in-Chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon.

"WASHINGTON."

Immediately on the receipt of Admiral Sampson's message the President sent the following:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 4. Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: "You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the American navy, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY." Secretary Long sent the following: "Washington, D. C., July 4. "To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este. "The Secretary of the Navy sends you and every officer and man of your fleet, remembering affectionately your dead comrade, grateful acknowledgment of your heroism and skill. All honor to the brave! You have maintained the glory of the American Navy.

"JOHN D. LONG."

"BATTLESHIP OREGON, Prominent in the Chase."

erletico of Cervera. He showed the same spirit of gallantry when Hobson became his prisoner.

"The Cristobal Colon led the way out of the narrow neck of the Santiago straits, steaming slowly around the stern of the sunken Merrimack. There was just enough clear water for the Spanish warships to go out in single file.

"They came at full speed. Within a mile and a half of shore, in a widening circle, lay the four greatest ships in the American Navy—the Oregon, the Massachusetts, the Iowa and the Indiana. Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, saw the coming Spaniards first and fired a signal. Every man on every ship was at quarters before a whistle could sound.

"The Cristobal Colon turned sharply to the east as soon as she cleared the point opposite Morro. She was followed by the Maria Teresa (now the flagship), the Viscaya and the Almirante Oquendo. The torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor darted behind.

"As the Cristobal Colon swung roundside to the American fleet, on her face for life, she opened fire with her forward and aft 60-ton Hotchkiss 10-inch guns. Her secondary battery followed with broadsides at the Brooklyn. Each of the Spanish ships instantly used every gun that could be brought to bear.

"The terrific duel of twenty of the greatest guns in the world was on in a second.

"Every funnel in the American fleet was belching black smoke, and the forward turrets of the Iowa, the Oregon, and the Massachusetts let loose tongues of flame, and 1,000-pound missiles of solid steel began to drop around the fleeing Spaniards.

"Every man on every ship had been lying tight and day for seventy days for this opportunity. It came when least expected, but the opportunity found every man and every ship ready."

Capt.-Gen. Blanco's despatches to Madrid admit serious reverses and heavy Spanish loss as results of Friday's battle.

Com. W. S. Soley, Who began Sunday's Action.

A special to the New York Herald says: "Scattered along the shore for a distance of ten miles from Morro Castle to the westward now lie the four armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers that composed Admiral Cervera's fleet.

"In a running fight of two hours, these vessels, the cream of the Spanish navy, were almost annihilated this morning by the powerful ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, under the immediate command of Commodore Schley.

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Lawton's Division Opened the Fight on Land and The War Ships Bombarded Morro and Other Harbor Defences—General Shafter and Admiral Sampson Had Their Plans Carefully Drawn for the Grand Assault—Artillery Well Placed.

Washington, July 6.—The first great land battle of the war opened Friday with a general attack on Santiago by the forces under Gen. Shafter as indicated by the following dispatch from that officer, received here Friday evening:

"Had a very heavy engagement today which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried their works and now in possession of them. There is now about three quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be introduced and considerable augmentation of forces will be there."

"The Lawton's division and Gen. Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying the city, which was not completed at 4 P. M., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night."

"I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400, of these not many killed."

"SHAFER."

A general assault by land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock.

Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabano, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

The fighting continued until dark. Gen. Shafter made a report to Washington Sunday and Secretary Alger cabled the President's thanks to the general. All of Shafter's report was not made public, in part he said:

"We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defense is so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses will aggregate a thousand, but the list has not yet been made. There is very little sickness among the men. Gen. Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. Gen. Young is also very ill. Gen. Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot. Gen. Garcia reports that he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has burned a bridge and removed some rails, also that Gen. Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul with about 600 French citizens came into his line from Santiago."

Gen. Shafter cabled to Washington a partial list of officers killed and wounded at Santiago.

WAR PARAGRAPHS.

General Shafter's partial list of the officers who were killed and wounded shows that the men in command kept well in front of the action. There are eight of them in the incomplete list of dead, and sixteen are reported as wounded.

Jamaicans and Cubans complain of the blockade of southern Cuban ports as hurtful to a general trade which supplies with food the very people whose sufferings the war was begun to alleviate.

A panic seized the Spanish political center at Hong Kong when the news came that an American fleet was to shell Spain's coasts and that the coming of Camara's fleet was doubtful.

For two hours and a quarter Saturday morning the guns of Sampson's fleet pounded Morro Castle, and the destructive effects were plainly apparent from the fleet.

The World's Berlin correspondent cables that it has become evident lately that the hostility of the German press to America is not approved in the highest circles.

The Bishop of Barcelona is said to have urged the government at Madrid to cable to President McKinley direct asking for an armistice and terms of peace.

Emperor William wanted to mix in the war, a Berlin diplomat writes, but has been restrained so far by his chancellor and foreign minister.

Lord Salisbury's latest speech is interpreted by diplomats to mean that Great Britain sympathizes with the United States in this war.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to recall Admiral Admiral Montojo, it is said, for the Cavite disaster.

Sobral, formerly naval attaché at Washington, is to command Spain's new reserve squadron.

A Madrid correspondent cables that the peace party in Spain is gaining ground perceptibly.

The New Orleans may be added to Commodore Watson's squadron.

Dragged Up the Dynamite Gun.

Washington, July 4.—Another notable achievement has been placed to the credit of the Rough Riders, who, under the direction of Sergeant Hallett Alsop Borrows, have creased a heavy dynamite gun as far as Sevilla.

This was a task requiring almost superhuman effort, but Sergeant Borrows' men went at it with great determination. Slowly they made their way up the mountain path, past the steep rocks, which several of their comrades fell last Friday, and on down to Sevilla.

"TREND OF THE CENTURY."

Speech of Hon. Seth Low Before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa.

Cambridge, Mass., July 6.

At the annual gathering of the Harvard chapter of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, Charles Elliot Morton was chosen president and William C. Lane secretary.

Seth Low, president of Columbia university, New York, delivered the annual oration at Saunders' theatre and the annual poem was read by H. F. Martin, 79, New York.

The subject of Mr. Low's remarks was "The Trend of the Century," and he said in part:

"The trend of the century shows a great increase of knowledge. It is not limited to a few, but is becoming the property of all men. As a result of this great increase of opportunities which this age ever-magnifying problems present themselves for solution.

At the end of the century the country finds itself face to face with problems which can be patiently solved only by the education of the masses. The children of the universities, who know that higher things have been brought out of lower, will not be discouraged by the apparent difficulties which beset them. The great hope of the future lies in the great Democratic spirit that seeks with the strength of all to serve all and to uplift all."

Ladrone Islands Captured.

Cavite, July 6. Via Hongkong, July 6. The transport ships Australia, City of Peking and the City of Sydney, conveyed by the route of the straits, arrived here Sunday with all well on board. The transport battalions and the vessels at Cavite and Manila are in the best of health and in the best of spirits. As they entered the bay and came up to the Cavite wharves they were greeted with a salute of guns and a cheer from the troops who were on duty. They were in good condition despite the fact that they were poorly equipped for service in the tropics.

In accordance with instructions received prior to sailing, the convoy went to Gushan the capital of the Ladrone Islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the place. They arrived here on June 20. The Charleston entered the harbor of San Luis Dapra and shelled the old fort of Santa Cruz. No reply was made to the American fire.

On the following day Gen. Marina, the Governor of the islands, his Secretary, Capt. Duarta, the port Captain, Lieut. Gutierrez, Sergeant Romeo, two Lieutenants and fifty-four soldiers surrendered. They gave up four Spanish flags, fifty-four Mauser rifles, fifty-four Remingtons, and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

All the prisoners were brought here on board the Charleston. Not a single able-bodied Spaniard now remains in Juahan. The wives of the prisoners were left behind.

Scarcity of Tax Stamps.

Boston, July 5.—The sale of war tax stamps began Friday morning in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Federal Building. The rush for stamps, owing to the pressing need for them, was tremendous.

At 1:45 it was necessary to close the doors of the Collector's office, as the supply of stamps was exhausted.

St. Louis, July 5.—There was a leath of stamps in this city Saturday, and as a result there was an approach of stagnation in business.

To Court-Martial Montojo.

London, July 4.—The Madrid correspondent of a London paper says: "The cabinet has decided to court martial Admiral Montojo for the Cavite disaster, and it is probable that General Augustin, captain general of the Philippines, will receive a large reward."

Slipped by Sampson's Men.

Off Juragua, July 4.—Naval officers here are greatly chagrined to learn that the Spanish supply boat Purisma Conception, which escaped recently from Jaramba, has arrived safely at Tunas, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of Santa Clara province.

House for Supreme Court.

Washington, July 4.—Mr. Morrill of Vermont reported in the Senate Friday from the committee on public buildings and grounds a bill authorizing the purchase of a site in Washington for a building to accommodate the supreme court of the United States.

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been 1 1/2¢ per qt. net to shipper.

Wheat—July..... \$ 71 1/2 @ 73 1/2
Sept..... 68 1/2 @ 70 1/2
Corn—July..... 32 @ 33 1/2
Sept..... 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2

BUTTER.

Creamery—extras..... 16 @ 17
Firsts..... 16 @ 16 1/2
State Dairy tubs, extras..... 15 1/2 @ 16
Factory, Fresh, firsts..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Small..... 6 1/2 @ 7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, old, # bbl..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Onions, white, # bbl..... 2 00 @ 4 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, # lb..... @ 8
Chickens, # lb..... 13 @ 15
Turkeys, # lb..... 9 @ 10
Ducks, # pair..... 40 @ 50
Geese, # pair..... 75 @ 100
Pigeons, # pair..... 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, # lb..... @ 10
Broilers, Phila., # lb..... 18 @ 22
Fowls, State & Penn., # lb..... @ 9 1/2
Squab, # doz..... @ 20

LIVE STOCK.

BEVER.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 95 @ \$4 45 # 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$6 00 @ \$4 25; bulls at \$3 50 @ \$4 25; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 25 @ \$4 00.

CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 # 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$3 50 @ \$5 75; mixed calves at \$4 50 @ \$5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3 25 @ \$4 50 # 100 lb; medium to good clipped do at \$3 00 @ \$4 10; choice small lots at \$3 50; unshorn lambs at \$3 00 @ \$4 75; clipped do; at \$3 00 @ \$4 25; spring lambs at \$3 50 @ \$4 25.

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