

# SANTIAGO IS SHELLED.

## On Final Refusal of Spaniards to Make an Unconditional Surrender.

### TRUCE ENDED SUNDAY.

The City Is Invested by the American Army of 27,000 Men and the Fleet.

General Shafter Reported His Position Practically Impregnable and Head Admiral Sampson Ordered Bombardments to Begin Sunday Afternoon—Spaniards Said to Have About 23,000 Men in the City Now Deserted of Noncombatants.

Washington, July 13.—The bombardment of Santiago by the big guns of Admiral Sampson's fleet and the siege mortars and field batteries of the Fifth Army Corps began Sunday evening, in accordance with Gen. Shafter's ultimatum to the commander of the Spanish forces defending the city, that unless Santiago was surrendered without conditions the place would be attacked by land and sea. At six o'clock a dispatch came to the War Department from Gen. Shafter saying that the bombardment would begin at about 4 o'clock that afternoon, and a few hours later another message informed the War Department that the attack had begun. Gen. Shafter's notification that he would renew the assault on the town and its defenses followed the receipt of a communication from Gen. Toral, commanding the Spanish forces, declining to surrender without terms Saturday night, Gen. Shafter, in demanding the unconditional surrender of Santiago, informed Gen. Toral that unless the demand was complied with by 4 P. M. Sunday, the American fleet and siege batteries would shell the place. That this threat was carried out is shown by the messages received by the War Department, the first of which is as follows:

The Rothschilds, whose aid, direct and indirect, encouraged Spain to go in to the war with the United States, are now actively at work bringing all the pressure they can to bear upon Spain to sue for peace. It is believed their efforts will produce quick results in view of their close relationship with the pope and in view of the fact that all other great financial interests in Europe are, like them, urging the Spanish to end the war.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, the commander-in-chief of the United States army, is on his way to Santiago, where he will take personal command of the American forces and continue the work begun by Major General Shafter, who is now on the sick list, and it is feared, in no condition to go on with a work so arduous and of such immense importance.

Among the nominations which were sent to the Senate Friday were that of Brigadier General Lawton to be major general and Colonel Leonard Wood to be brigadier general. General Lawton is now in command of a division before Santiago and Colonel Wood commands the First regiment of volunteer cavalry, the "Roosevelt Rough Riders."

Various steamboat companies of New York have made joint application to the Secretary of War to have the mines removed from New York Harbor, now that the danger from Spanish warships has practically ceased.

Secretary Alger has refused to take any immediate action in this matter.

General Shafter's complete report of the two days' fighting at Santiago shows that twenty-two officers and 239 men were killed, and eighty-nine officers and 1,203 men were wounded. Sixty-nine privates are missing.

It is reported that there is an intense feeling between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, and that the latter was forbidden to sail to Washington, his report of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The story that a Spanish privateer is lying in wait for the gold fleet from the Yukon seems to have some foundation besides mere rumor.

The first gold from the Klondike which was sent to San Francisco early Sunday morning. It was brought by a party of twenty miners who arrived on the schooner *Hattie Phillips*.

Commissary General Eagan has completed his plans for a systematic method of feeding both the American army in Cuba and the starving inhabitants of the island.

The Government has bought the Aryan liner *Rumanian*, and practically closed negotiations for the purchase of the *Chester* of the International Navigation Company.

The Navy Department expects that the Eastern squadron under Commodore Watson will sail from the southeastern coast of Cuba for the coast of Spain.

President McKinley has received official information that the Pope is trying to induce Spain to assent to an armistice for ten days.

It is reported that there is an average of fifteen deaths a day from starvation among the Spanish troops in the city of Guantanamo.

General Merritt will declare Manila open to commerce on his arrival in the Philippines, and put into operation a new American tariff.

Expecting Santiago to fall, the Administration is hurrying plans for the Porto Rican expedition, which General Miles will lead.

General Howard Carroll has been ordered by Governor Black of New York to recruit three new batteries of artillery.

The first American newspaper published on the Cuban soil—the *Cuban Edition of the New York Journal*—was issued Sunday.

Our Dead and Wounded.

Washington, July 10.—The War Department has received definite information in regard to the number of dead and wounded in Shafter's army:

The information came in this telegram:

Playa del Este, July 7. Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

In Camp, Near Santiago, July 6. Impossible so far to get returns, but there have been treated in hospitals at Siboney 1,052 wounded and there are still 200 in hospital here. In Lawton's division there are killed four officers and 74 men; wounded, 14 officers and 617 men; missing, one man. In Kent's division, killed 12 officers and 87 men; wounded, 35 officers and 562 men; missing, 62 men. In Bates's brigade, killed, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers and 26 men; missing, 5 men. Signal Corps, killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man. General Wheeler's report not yet received.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

The Spanish Prisoners.

Washington, July 10.—The auxiliary cruiser *St. Louis*, with 40 officers and 800 enlisted men of the Spanish fleet destroyed by the American fleet off Santiago, have arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. The enlisted men will be taken to Seavey's island, near Portsmouth, where they will be held as prisoners under a marine guard.

The forty officers will remain on board the *St. Louis*, which, after charging the enlisted captives, will proceed to Annapolis, Md., contrary to expectations.

Cuba and Porto Rico Mail.

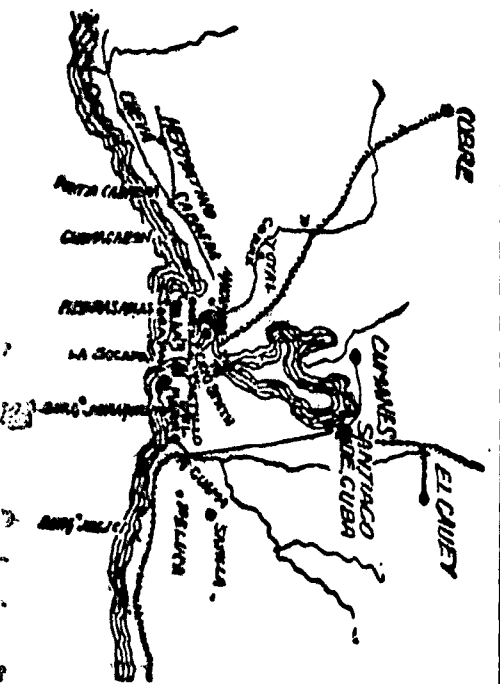
Atlanta, Ga., July 12.—For two months the post Superintendent L. M. Terrell of the Fourth district mail service with headquarters here, has been at work perfecting a postal system for Cuba and Porto Rico. This work was done under orders from the postoffice department, which selected Mr. Terrell because of his high record in the service as the proper man for the execution of the work.

Rear Admiral Ammen Dead.

Washington, July 13.—Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen died at his country home near Baltimore Monday morning.

Admiral Ammen had been on the retired list for many years and in his day was a voluminous writer on naval subjects.

He was before the public in recent years as the designer of the Albatross ram built by the government.



Siboney, via Hayti, 8:55 P. M. July 10. Adjutant General, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 10.—I have just received letter from Gen. Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by the army and navy will begin as near 4 P. M. to-day as possible.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Aguadores, July 13.—By preconcerted arrangement with the army, the ships of the fleet threw shells into Santiago Sunday afternoon. It had been arranged that there should be a simultaneous firing by the ships and the land artillery, beginning at 4 o'clock, but a heavy rain fall which interfered with the telephone and signal work from the army lines down to the railroad bridge at Aguadores and the wigwag station established on the beach.

At 4:45 P. M. the rumble of artillery on the American lines was heard, and the Brooklyn, lying half a mile east of Aguadores, a minute later opened fire with five-inch shells from her port battery. The Texas, to the westward, assumed position and was followed by the Indiana. The firing was at long intervals and was kept up until the Brooklyn had planted fifteen five-inch shells and the Texas seven twelve-inch and three six-inch shells.

The Indiana sent a number of eight-inch shells over the steep hills and into the enemy's lines. The firing lasted an hour. It was impossible from the sea to estimate the results, as a view could not be had over the first hill. The range was north by west, 10,000 yards.

Less than a minute after the Brooklyn opened fire a danger flag, white above yellow, was raised above Morro Castle.

Reports have been received here that the land artillery shelled the Spanish entrenchments for some time.

Our loss during the bombardment was slight.

The loss of the Spaniards cannot be ascertained.

The steamship *Braitton*, a Norwegian freighter, was chased and captured Sunday morning by the Brooklyn. She had on board a cargo of supplies sent to Santiago on speculation by a merchant at Kingston and Port Antonio. She has been tied up until the fleet enters Santiago harbor.

May Bombard Havana.

Washington, July 12.—The report that Commodore Howell has notified Havana that it within four days he would shell down the Spaniards flag and prayers for peace was universal.

The War Department has decided to bombard the batteries on the slopes of San Juan with the Massachusetts.

# SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The Rothschilds, whose aid, direct and indirect, encouraged Spain to go in to the war with the United States, are now actively at work bringing all the pressure they can to bear upon Spain to sue for peace. It is believed their efforts will produce quick results in view of their close relationship with the pope and in view of the fact that all other great financial interests in Europe are, like them, urging the Spanish to end the war.

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London, July 13.—A despatch to the Times from Madrid says that in consequence of the irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations the Cabinet resigned at the council Sunday night.

It is generally expected that the resignations will be accepted, but the result was possibly be merely a reconstruction of the Ministry.

Madrid, July 13.—The newspapers of this city openly discuss the imminence of the ministerial crisis, owing to the attitude of Senor Gamazo, the minister of public instruction. The official correspondence confirms the report of the cabinet crisis.

The impartial says of Sunday's cabinet meeting:

We think importance should be attached to the fact that Spain will regard a advantage in negotiating for peace before Santiago and Manila and perhaps even Porto Rico are captured, as should the Americans occupy the place their terms will naturally be harder.

The impartial adds: It is most probable that the government will telegraph Captain General Blanco to this effect, urging him to direct the opinion of the army toward this solution. On General Blanco's reply depends whether the government commences negotiations immediately, without waiting the outcome of the situation at Santiago de Cuba.

Port Said, July 13.—The Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara sailed on Monday from this port, homeward bound. Camara has transferred 80 tons of coal from the collier *San Augustin* to the battleship *Pelayo*, giving a written guarantee that the vessel needed the fuel to enable her to reach the nearest Spanish port, and that her entire squadron would sail direct for Spain.

The New York Sun says editorially:

The recent naval manoeuvres of the illustrious Admiral Camara, commander of the Spanish bluff squadron, remind one of certain tactics pursued by a celebrated monarch on a certain occasion. The exploit was timely and vigorously described by an English poet in the following lines:

"The King of France went up the hill  
With twenty thousand men;  
The King of France came down the hill  
And ne'er went up again!"

Washington, July 13.—The United States engineering corps has a number of immense machines which it proposes sending into Cuba when the time comes for beginning an advance on Havana. These machines will be used in the construction of earthworks, hitherto thrown up by soldiers armed with shovels. A team of six heavy draught animals hitched to one of these great ploughs will take off several feet of surface earth at one sweep, the depth depending upon the angle of the blade. One of these in a single night, by making several trips over the same line will be capable of throwing up a trench sufficient to protect an entire army, while several following one another might accomplish the same work in a few hours. These machines resemble giant road ploughs with blades concave rather than flat, and turned to a sharp angle like that of a hoe.

These same machines will be used in Cuba for the rapid perfection of military roads into Havana and other strategic points. The interior throughout of the island will be in an impassable condition throughout the dreaded rainy season and rapid movement of troops will, of course, be impossible unless a smooth surface of stone is substituted for that of liquid mud.

Rockefeller Assessments.

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 12.—Although the assessment roll for 1898 is not yet open for inspection, it is known that the Rockefeller assessment has been increased. Assessor Michael Martin has assessed Mr. Rockefeller, in addition to last year's assessment, which was over \$2,000,000, \$1,500,000 for a new greenhouse, which was built this year, and for 184 acres in the town of Oostburg.

The Rockefeller will contest these assessments, as they have the previous ones.

Army and Navy Appointments.

Washington, July 10.—The Senate has confirmed various appointments and promotions in the army and navy, including the following:

Commodore Frederick V. McNair to be rear admiral, Captain William T. Sampson to be commodore, Commander Dikens to be captain, and Lieutenant Commander William S. Cowles to be commander.

Sergeant General of New York to be inspector general of volunteers, with rank of major.

Charles D. A. Loeffler of the District of Columbia to be military storekeeper, with rank of captain.

Singular Accident.

Elkhart, Ind., July 13.—The limited mail on the Lake Shore, due at Chicago at 7:50 o'clock, had miraculous escape near Brimfield Monday morning. The crank pin on the engine broke, and one driving wheel was torn off. But although the train was going fifty miles an hour none of the coaches was derailed and the engine remained upright, though it left the track. The air brake saved the train. No one was hurt.

# SEÑOR SAGASTA RESIGNS

## Asks the Queen Regent to Appoint a New Ministry From War Party.

### VIEWS OF MADRID PRESS.

Impartial Shows Advantage of Immediate Peace Before Other Spanish Territorial Losses.

Says if Americans Occupy Santiago, Manila and Porto Rico Then Terms of Peace Will Naturally Be Harder—Admiral Camara's Fleet Has Returned Through the Suez Canal and Is Proceeding Homeward.

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Off Santiago, July 13.—In an interview with a correspondent Lieutenant Hobson gives the following graphic account of his exploit in taking the *Merrimac* into the harbor:

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

"This plan was adhered to, but circumstances rendered its execution impossible. When the *Merrimac* hooked her nose into the channel our tribles commented. The daily signal was broken by the wash of a small boat approaching us from the shore. I made her out to be a pocket boat. I made her out to be a pocket boat. I made her out to be a pocket boat.

"She can close up under the stern of the *Merrimac* and fire several shots from what seemed to be 3-pounder guns. The *Merrimac's* rudder was carried away by this fire. This is why the order was not sunk across the channel as planned.

"We did not know the loss of the rudder until we were anchored at Morro Castle. The *Merrimac* was carried into the harbor and was so badly damaged that it was necessary to make the best of what was left.

"The run up the channel was very exciting. The pocket boat had been shot at and was badly damaged. I and my crew were very fortunate in escaping with our lives.

"Submarine mines and torpedoes also were exploded about us at one time. Although we were not hurt, our *Merrimac* was damaged, although we did not feel the explosion.

"We were running with our lights out and only the darkness saved us from utter destruction. When the ship was in the desired position I called the men on deck. While they were launching the catamaran I touched off the explosives.

"At the same time two torpedoes from the *Reina Mercedes* struck the *Merrimac's* amidships. I cannot say whether our own explosives or the Spanish torpedoes did the work but the *Merrimac* was set out of the water and almost rent asunder.

"As she settled down we scrambled overboard and set away the catamaran. A great cheer went up from the boats and warships as the hold of the collier foundered, the Spaniards thinking the *Merrimac* was an American warship.

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

# INTERVIEW WITH HOBSON.

## The Sinking of the Merrimac and His Imprisonment.

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Off Santiago, July 13.—The vessels which composed Admiral Cervera's squadron converted into wrecked cargo boats, are littering the Cuban coast and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror and death presented by these at one time formidable steel vessels baffles description.

At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago the *Reina Mercedes* sank at midday on July 3. Westward five miles from the harbor, a torpedo boat destroyer struck fast in the rocks close in shore, and battered by the surf rocks jutting out of the water just in front of where she lay, hid her hull from view. Her davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place. Visible from the sea a few miles further in an inlet, embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers *Infanta Maria Teresa* and *Almirante Oquendo*, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy.

Further up lies the *Vizcaya*, a mass of ruins, and forty-two miles away from Santiago de Cuba the *Cristobal Colon* is heaped on her side, with her smoke stacks under water. The *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo* stand upright, stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor defying total annihilation.

Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of melted metal and iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass work and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy, and more than one hundred bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders. Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond recognition or lie in the depths of the sea.

Boat's crews from the Texas went to the wrecks of the *Almirante Oquendo* and *Infanta Maria Teresa*. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them and thought our men had better take their arms, but they would not wait. When they neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping off and swimming ashore. Not a shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

All the guns are ruined except an 11-1/2 inch gun in the forward turret of the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, which seems to be in perfect order.

Hospital Train in C. Island.

Washington, July 13.—The surgeon general of the army received a dispatch Monday informing him that the hospital train bearing the wounded soldiers from Tampa had met with an accident. The train was in a rear end collision, but although some damage was done, none of the soldiers was hurt. The accident occurred between Tampa and Atlanta, at a place called High Springs. The train had taken on prisoners from the Cherokee, which arrived at Tampa on Saturday from Santiago, and was carrying them to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Congress Appropriations.

Washington, July 10.—Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, read a statement just before the House adjourned Friday, showing that Congress had appropriated \$32,000,000 at this session. Of this \$261,000,000 was for war expenses, and \$42,000,000 for ordinary expenditures to run the government machinery, which was only \$4,000,000 more than the appropriation of the last session.

There was no river and harbor bill, although in the sundry civil appropriation bill provision was made for some of these harbor improvements, nor were there any appropriations for new public buildings.

Bought by the Government.

Berlin, July 12.—The new British steamer *Monmouth*, which arrived at Bremen on July 1, from New Orleans, has been sold to the United States. The crew has been dismissed.

Flag of Philippine Insurgents.

Hard Fighting at Manila.

Cavite, July 4. Evening, via Hong Kong, July 10.—The American soldiers and sailors have not only had a day of rest to-day, but they also took part in an enthusiastic celebration of the national holiday. The fleet dressed ship and fired salutes, and General Anderson reviewed the entire brigade.

Admiral Dewey was with General Anderson during the review.

The troops have all been landed and are quartered in the buildings of the navy yard and arsenal at Cavite. Great interest is felt here in the possibility of the arrival of Spanish reinforcements and the action of the Philippine insurgents.

Admiral Dewey's ships are now fully supplied with ammunition, which was brought by the City of Pekin, and are ready for a red hot fight when the Spanish fleet makes its appearance. The Monterey is expected to arrive by this time.

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# TWO SHIPS MAY BE SAVED

## Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon to Be Made U. S. Men-of-War.

### SAYS BOARD OF SURVEY.

Which Also Recommends That Wood Be No Longer Used Aboard Our Warships.

Vessels of Cervera's Squadron Litter the Cuban Coast Making a Scene of Desolation, Ruin and Horror—Spaniards Said to Have Looted Some of the Ships' Boilers, Engines and Magazines in Many Cases Are Recognizable.

Playa del Este, July 13.—The board of survey which has examined the wrecked ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron reports that the *Maria Teresa* and *Cristobal Colon* may be saved and made serviceable to our navy if prompt action is taken.

The board in a three days' examination of the Spanish ships. The cruises *Vizcaya* and *Vizcaya* are recognized and their boats that are not destroyed are in good condition.

The main batteries of all the ships can be saved.

The board has made four important recommendations, namely: That as wood is the material used in the construction of fighting vessels, that the ships' batteries in battleships and of supreme importance, and that the fire of the main battery should be below the protective deck.

Says the shell holes were found in the hull of the *Reina Mercedes* and in twenty-four in the *Vizcaya*, thirty-three in the *Maria Teresa* and eight in that of the *Cristobal Colon*. The *Vizcaya* was blown up by her own torpedoes.

Off Santiago, July 13.—The vessels which composed Admiral Cervera's squadron converted into wrecked cargo boats, are littering the Cuban coast and the scenes of desolation, ruin, horror and death presented by these at one time formidable steel vessels baffles description.

At the entrance of the harbor of Santiago the *Reina Mercedes* sank at midday on July 3. Westward five miles from the harbor, a torpedo boat destroyer struck fast in the rocks close in shore, and battered by the surf rocks jutting out of the water just in front of where she lay, hid her hull from view. Her davits and the top of her conning tower alone mark her resting place. Visible from the sea a few miles further in an inlet, embraced by two mighty arms of black rocks that extend half a mile into the sea, are the remains of the twin cruisers *Infanta Maria Teresa* and *Almirante Oquendo*, formerly the pride of the Spanish navy.

Further up lies the *Vizcaya*, a mass of ruins, and forty-two miles away from Santiago de Cuba the *Cristobal Colon* is heaped on her side, with her smoke stacks under water. The *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo* stand upright, stuck fast on the rocky shoals. All that is left of them is their outer hulls, the heavy armor defying total annihilation.

Inside of them the work of destruction is complete. Their boilers, engines, bunkers and magazines have been blown into unrecognizable masses of melted metal and iron. Exploded shells, burned rifles and revolvers, pieces of yellow brass work and gold and silver coin, melted by the intense heat, are strewn all over the remains of the once proud armored cruisers.

Attention has been given to the burial of the dead of the enemy, and more than one hundred bodies taken from the ships or washed ashore have been interred upon the beach by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders. Those which now remain are either almost totally consumed by fire, charred beyond recognition or lie in the depths of the sea.

Boat's crews from the Texas went to the wrecks of the *Almirante Oquendo* and *Infanta Maria Teresa*. Commodore Schley saw some Spaniards on board of them and thought our men had better take their arms, but they would not wait. When they neared the ships they saw the Spaniards leaping off and swimming ashore. Not a shot was fired, however. Probably the Spaniards had been looting.

All the guns are ruined except an 11-1/2 inch gun in the forward turret of the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, which seems to be in perfect order.

Hospital Train in C. Island.

Washington, July 13.—The surgeon general of the army received a dispatch Monday informing him that the hospital train bearing the wounded soldiers from Tampa had met with an accident. The train was in a rear end collision, but although some damage was done, none of the soldiers was hurt. The accident occurred between Tampa and Atlanta, at a place called High Springs. The train had taken on prisoners from the Cherokee, which arrived at Tampa on Saturday from Santiago, and was carrying them to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Congress Appropriations.

Washington, July 10.—Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, read a statement just before the House adjourned Friday, showing that Congress had appropriated \$32,000,000 at this session. Of this \$261,000,000 was for war expenses, and \$42,000,000 for ordinary expenditures to run the government machinery, which was only \$4,000,000 more than the appropriation of the last session.

There was no river and harbor bill, although in the sundry civil appropriation bill provision was made for some of these harbor improvements, nor were there any appropriations for new public buildings.

Bought by the Government.

Berlin, July 12.—The new British steamer *Monmouth*, which arrived at Bremen on July 1, from New Orleans, has been sold to the United States. The crew has been dismissed.

Flag of Philippine Insurgents.

Hard Fighting at Manila.

Cavite, July 4. Evening, via Hong Kong, July 10.—The American soldiers and sailors have not only had a day of rest to-day, but they also took part in an enthusiastic celebration of the national holiday. The fleet dressed ship and fired salutes, and General Anderson reviewed the entire brigade.

Admiral Dewey was with General Anderson during the review.

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# DESTROYED AT SEA.

## Clyde Liner Delaware Burned Out All Lives Were Saved.

New York, July 13.—The Clyde Line steamship *Delaware*, Capt. Ingram, for Charleston and Jacksonville, was destroyed by fire Friday off the New Jersey coast and beached near Barnegat. The twenty-nine passengers and the forty-one members of the crew were saved. They left the burning vessel in boats and on life rafts and were picked up by men of the Cedar Creek life saving station and the fishing smack S. P. Miller. The life saving crew took them to the station where they remained for an hour, when they were transferred to the seagoing tug *Ocean Queen* and brought to this city. The captain and twelve of his men remained at Barnegat.

The *Delaware* left pier 2, East River, Thursday at 3 P. M. The majority of her cabin passengers were bound for Jacksonville. Her hold was filled with a miscellaneous cargo, of which it was said provisions and supplies for the United States Army in the South formed part.</