

SPANISH LINE GETS JOB.

Of Transporting All the Spanish War Prisoners Back to Spain.

UNDER A NAVAL CONVOY

British Steamship Lines Form a Pool But Are Underbid As Are Other Competitors.

Unique Spectacle of United States Making a Friendly Contract with a Company. Many of Whose Vessels Are Auxiliaries to the Spanish Navy and Some of Which Have Been Captured by the Navy of the United States.

New York, July 27.—Bids for transporting to Spain the officers and men of the army surrendered by Gen. Toral at Santiago, and for feeding them on a stipulated basis on the way, were opened by Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster, U. S. V., at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in the Army building at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Two bids were submitted. The lowest bid was that of L. A. Thiem and Co., of Philadelphia, who agreed to transport 24,000 men and 1,000 officers for \$385,000, or \$15.40 a man. The highest bid, \$110 for each officer, and \$55 for each man, was made jointly by a pool of a number of the principal steamship lines running to New York. The bid of the Compania Transatlantica Espanola was \$60 for each officer and \$30 for each man. As soon as the bids were abstracted, Col. Hecker put the abstract in his pocket and started for Washington. There, at 11 o'clock last night, the contract was awarded to the Spanish line.

A despatch from Washington says that the prices were \$55 and \$20. In the bid as examined here they were \$60 and \$30, as stated. The award was made after a long conference at the War Department between Secretary Alger, Colonel Hecker, and several representatives of transatlantic steamship companies from New York. At the end of the conference it was decided that the bid of the Spanish company was the most advantageous for the government, and the award was made accordingly.

The Spanish company agrees to furnish subsistence under the conditions laid down in the advertisement of the War Department, and otherwise to fulfill the requirements of the government. It agrees to deliver five ships at Santiago within nine days from to-day, in addition to receive the prisoners; two more ships in seventeen days from to-day, and the remainder of the vessels necessary to transport the entire number of prisoners in twenty-one days from to-day.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Gibraltar, July 27.—A Spanish transport yesterday landed at Algeciras, near Gibraltar, a number of heavy and other guns. The place is swarming with men and mules, all busily occupied in getting the artillery in position.

Berlin, July 27.—A despatch from Shanghai to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the situation in Korea is troubled. The King wishes to abdicate and retire to the British Consulate, but the Consul refuses to receive him.

Havre, July 27.—Nineteen Austrians of the crew of the ill-fated steamer La Burgonde, were arrested here upon the arrival from New York of the steamer La Bretagne.

Paris, July 27.—A despatch from Cape Haytien says that the 7,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo Bay have surrendered to Gen. Shafter. The American commander at Santiago de Cuba.

British Steamer Captured.

Key West, Fla., July 26.—The British steamer Regulus, of about 1,500 tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk nineteen miles from Sagua la Grande province of Santa Clara, and was brought in here.

She landed a cargo at Sagua la Grande, and was coming out when taken. The hawk hailed her by megaphone and told her she was a prisoner for running the blockade. No protest was made to this, and Ensign Schofield was put aboard with a prize crew.

To Fortify Honolulu.

San Francisco, July 27.—It has been decided to fortify Honolulu and make it one of the strongest military posts in the Pacific. For this purpose Major Langitt, commanding a battalion of United States volunteers and engineers, will leave on the first steamer for Honolulu, and he will be followed by 400 men, who are under command of Col. Willard Young, now in Chicago. These men are all expert engineers.

Distress in Spain.

Madrid, July 26.—A despatch from Madrid says: "Great distress continues among the working classes at Barcelona and Malaga, and it is said that not a vessel is to be seen at either Cadix or Barcelona."

Bank of Spain's Condition.

Madrid, July 26.—The Bank of Spain reports for the week shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,000,000 pesetas; silver in hand, 4,000,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, 5,000,000,000 pesetas.

PEACE RUMORS.

Alleged and Also Denied That Spanish Cabinet Wants It.

London, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says: "Nothing is known regarding the decision of the Cabinet on the peace question. Apparently the Government does not recognize the necessity of making peace quickly, and the public seems to be indifferent."

"Probably the Ministers disagree regarding peace, but they are unanimous in disclaiming responsibility for General Toral's surrender of Santiago."

Washington, July 26. The War Department has received information that Havana has been absolutely cut off from telegraphic communication with the world. This state of affairs has lasted since Tuesday at noon, when, according to a despatch received by Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal service of the army, the three cables leading westward from Santiago by way of Cienfuegos to Havana were seized by the Government at the former place.

Madrid, July 22. Although the Queen Regent is anxious that the Sagasta Cabinet shall negotiate the inevitable peace treaty, she will seriously consider a change of Ministers if better progress is not made in the peace negotiations during the next few days. Her Majesty places the greatest trust in Gen. Ploix, who most probably, will succeed Senor Sagasta.

London, July 22. Neither the officials of the Spanish Embassy, those of the British Foreign Office, nor the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, have any news tending to confirm the report, circulated in the United States, that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to sue for peace.

General Miles Arrives at Porto Rico. St. Thomas, July 27. The United States troops are landing today on the island of Porto Rico, near Ponce, on the south coast.

St. Thomas, July 27. Gen. Miles' troops arrived off Ponce on the southern coast of Porto Rico Monday, and the work of effecting a landing was begun.

Gen. Miles took with him from Guantanamo, when he sailed on Thursday last, Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, B and F of the Fourth, and B of the Fifth, the Sixth Illinois, the Sixth Massachusetts, the Seventh Hospital Corps, 275 recruits who had been sent to Shafter by what had not landed at Santiago, and 60 men from the Signal Corps, a total of 3,415 men.

Infernal Machine on a Transport. New York, July 27. News reached the Army building Monday of the finding of an alleged infernal machine aboard the transport Port Victor, which sailed for Tampa on July 12.

The news reached here in a letter from the ship's commander, Capt. Brickley.

Two days out from New York, the captain wrote, a wooden box nearly two feet long was found on the main deck. As nobody seemed to know whose it was or how it came there an examination of it was made. Inside was a smaller box and in that about thirty pounds of gun cotton and dynamite with clockwork and wire attachment.

More Klondike Gold. Seattle, July 27. One million and a half dollars' worth of gold arrived in Seattle Monday on the steamer Charles Nelson. This is the conservative estimate of Purser M. A. Tucker. In all probability the amount was greater, because Klondikers are now estimating their treasure much less than it really is in order to avoid trouble with the gold commissioner on the royalty score.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

According to the report of a German ship which arrived at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, the American squadron, with the army for invasion, has arrived off San Juan. The German was fired upon and afterward boarded by an officer from the New York eight miles from San Juan.

The news of Sagasta's secret negotiations for peace set Washington talking about terms. It is conceded that Spain must give up Cuba anyway, and it is figured that the indemnity to be demanded may be \$375,000,000, with a possible offset in the form of Pacific possessions.

Adjutant General Corbin received a despatch from Santiago stating that 398 cases of fever had developed since the last report. Very few of these are yellow fever, however, and the authorities do not regard the outlook as alarming. Only four deaths were reported.

Ex-Secretary Sherman says that if Garcia was ignored at Santiago it was a blunder. Also that Porto Rico is the only Spanish territory we should keep, unless the Cubans prove themselves incapable of self-government.

A Berlin correspondent cables an authoritative denial of the report that the Continental Powers have entered into an arrangement to prevent the annexation of the Philippines to America.

Brig.-Gen. Otis, just before starting for Manila, said that he anticipated serious trouble in the Orient, probably with one of the great powers.

Gen. Garcia has written to Gen. Gomez that the United States Government is not in sympathy with the Cuban cause.

EUROPEANS ARE CURIOUS.

Great Powers Want to Know What Our Attitude is Toward Philippines.

EMPEROR OF GERMANS

Asks How We Stand Toward Aguinaldo, the Self-Proclaimed Philippine Dictator.

Washington Government Says We Do Not Recognize Him as an Ally and That We Don't Know Just What We Shall Do With the Islands. The President studying the Situation as Between the United States and Europe.

Washington, July 27. The Administration is studying the delicate relations of the United States with the Philippine Islands with great care, and not a little anxiety. It is a question that has been presented to the President and his advisers within the past few days and from a new standpoint, namely, that of a knowledge that the European powers are taking a keen interest in its determination. A member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington told a reporter that the stories which came from abroad last week, that the Continental powers had formed a combination to protect their interests in the islands and in effect to protect against a disposition of them that did not take into consideration their desires, were based upon correspondents among them as to a concerted inquiry to be made of the United States Government as to its intentions.

Washington, July 27. It is denied both at the Executive Mansion and at the German Embassy, that Emperor William has sent a personal letter to the President as has been reported.



The German Ambassador called on the President last week under instructions direct from the Emperor, transmitted by the Chancellor instead of coming through the usual channel of the Foreign Ministry. The representations of the Emperor were read to the President and the communication was returned to the Embassy.

The Emperor desired to know the precise attitude of this Government toward Aguinaldo and the insurgents in order that the German authorities might know where to fix responsibility for the destruction of property owned by German citizens.

A reply will be given that Aguinaldo and his followers are not recognized by the United States as allies.

Miss Schley's Mission Failed. London, July 27. A despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that Miss Jessie Schley has arrived in Madrid for the purpose of seeking to induce the Queen Regent to conclude a peace with the United States.

Neither the Queen nor any responsible personage will receive her, and she will probably be requested to quit the country as speedily as possible.

Miss Schley, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley, went to Madrid as the representative of the Peace Society in Paris for the purpose of seeking an interview with the Queen Regent, whom she thought she could induce to bring about peace. Miss Schley's father is strongly opposed to her action, which he declares is unpractical, nonsensical and absurd. He has cabled to her asking her to return home.

U. S. Postoffice for Porto Rico. Washington, July 27.—Nathan Smith in charge of the postal establishment for Porto Rico, left for Newport News whence he is to sail on the St. Louis for his destination on the island. He carried with him an outfit including \$5,000 worth of stamps and all the blanks and books necessary for transacting a money order and registered letter business. The rate of letter postage between Porto Rico and the United States will be the domestic rate—2 cents an ounce.

Yellow Fever Scare at Annapolis Over. Annapolis, Md., July 27.—All anxiety over reported cases of yellow fever at the Naval Academy having been removed, the Spanish officers who were sent to the cadet quarters as a precaution will return to their former quarters in Stribling row. Naval Academy physicians say there is no apprehension of yellow fever, the only cases of sickness being malaria.

General Shafter issued an order praising the troops for their conduct in the Santiago campaign.

GENERAL GARCIA SULKS.

Writes to Shafter That He Withdraws Army From Our Aid.

Santiago, July 27. Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter, in which he declares that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will consequently withdraw his own forces to the hills, being no longer willing to submit to the indignities to which he says he has been subjected.

Among the things of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to notify him officially of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago.

Another of his grievances is the action of Gen. Shafter in retaining the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago. For these reasons he declares that he will no longer cooperate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

Gen. Shafter will return a formal answer to the Cuban leader's letter.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Mrs. Bern Hildebrandt Schmidt, of Ponce, accused by John Schmidt of having killed Henry Gruber in a duel, has been placed under arrest.

It is reported that the Abyssinian expedition under Prince Henry of Orleans and Count Leontieff, a Russian scientific explorer, has collapsed, and is returning to France.

According to a despatch from Madrid, Senor Sagasta, the Premier has again offered to resign, and has been counseled by the Queen Regent to advise with other political leaders relative to his future course.

Secretary Long has received information of the arrival of the second Philippine expedition at Manila. On the way over, it is said the army took possession of Wake Island, a body of land lying about two-thirds of the way over from Honolulu to Manila.

Two other regiments from Tampa, the 69th New York and the 3d Ohio will pass through Jacksonville en route to Ferdinand. The 32d Michigan stopped for an hour or two, and many soldiers rushed uptown to see the city.

The authorities of Madrid as well as those of the Canaries have been seized with a panic over the possible seizure of the islands by Admiral Watson's squadrons, and powerful garrisons have been stationed on the islands of Lanzarote and Graciosa.

The faculty of Cornell University is to be represented in this war. Luncan Campbell Lee, Professor of Oratory, has just enlisted with the 203d Regiment, Col. Schuyler. He has been appointed sergeant, but has not yet been assigned to any particular company.

Gen. Shafter's plans contemplate the marching of his army north into the mountains, with a view of preserving the health of the troops, and a campaign against Holguin, which is occupied by 10,000 troops under command of Gen. Luque, may be the result of this movement.

The gunboat Iroquois, formerly the tug Fearless, is about to make the longest tow ever undertaken. She is to haul the ship Tacoma from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, a distance of about 6,000 miles. The Tacoma is to carry 100 horses and 120 mules and a coal supply.

A draft for \$50,000 for Admiral Cervera and his men has been sent to this country by the Spanish Government. This statement is made by Emilio M. Castello, president of the Spanish Benevolent Society of New York, who has just returned from a visit to the admiral and the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis.

Fire which started in the three-story warehouse of the Atlantic White Lead company, at Hudson avenue and Gold street, Brooklyn, at half past seven o'clock Tuesday morning did \$30,000 damage in less than an hour. The contents of the building were very inflammable, and the third and second floors were wrecked before the flames were controlled.

The steamship Trave, which arrived at New York Thursday, reports that on Monday she sighted the steamship Friesland, from Antwerp, for that port. The Friesland signalled that she had broken her shaft and had made temporary repairs. The accident occurred last Thursday when she was five days out. The Friesland was proceeding under slow steam.

Lightning played curious freaks near Port Jervis, N. Y., Wednesday. Among the several places struck were three ledges of rocks in the mountains, some three to six miles distant from each other. One of the ledges struck showed, upon examination, melted spots in it indicating a mineral deposit of both copper and zinc, which had run down the seams of the ledge for several feet.

Over a million dollars on the way to Santiago to pay Gen. Shafter's army have been held up at New York and deposited in the Sub-Treasury there and the soldiers at the front will go without pay for the present. This has been done at the urgent request of Gen. Shafter. He feared the effect of the distribution of so much money among 25,000 men in a foreign land and cabled asking that the pay be withheld.

SURRENDERED, STARVING.

Spaniards at San Luis and Palma Estriano Give Up Their Arms.

24,000 TO BE SENT HOME.

Shafter's Expectations as to Number of Toral's Forces Likely to Be Exceeded.

The Volunteers Give Up Arms, Accept Peace and Return to Work—Three Thousand Stand of Arms Turned in as a Result of the Surrender. Spaniards Were on the Verge of Starvation and Are Anxious to Get Home.

Washington, July 27. The War Department has posted the following: "Santiago, July 24, 1898. "Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

"Lieutenant Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Estriano where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of Spanish troops. The number reported was larger than General Toral reported, 3,000 Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerrillas. Volunteers gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis and all apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations to morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have there will be about 24,000 to ship away, nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa. "SHAFTER, Major General, commanding."

Hobson's Plan Adopted. Washington, July 26. Lieut. Hobson came over from New York and had a long conference to-day with Assistant Secretary Allen, Capt. Bradford, and several other officers of the Navy Department regarding the raising of the Spanish cruisers. The lieutenant succeeded while in New York in arranging with the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking company for the execution of the plans he had prepared for saving the vessels.

The wreckers have promised to get together the pontoons, air bags, and compressed air apparatus which will be required to lift and right the vessels and expect to start this material for Santiago from New York on a fast vessel within three days. Lieut. Hobson is confident that if the work can be undertaken before a cyclonic sets in it will result successfully.

Waiting for Watson. Gibraltar, July 26. Admiral Carrara's fleet is said now to be at Carriena.

A French squadron is reported to be cruising between the Canary Islands and Cadiz. The British battleship Illustrious will sail from Gibraltar for Tangier on Tuesday next, supposedly to represent England at the gathering of war ships caused by the expected coming of the American squadron under Commodore Watson.

Tangier, Morocco, July 26. It is understood that, in view of the impending dispatch of the squadron commanded by Commodore Watson, to Spanish waters, a number of warships belonging to various nations will arrive here shortly.

Conference Over Sampson's Report. Washington, July 26. Secretary Long spent about two hours with the President Sunday afternoon, in going over Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The Secretary, however, declined to say anything in regard to the matter, except that the report might soon be made public.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.	
MILK AND CREAM.	
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 1 1/4 c qt. net to shipper.	
Wheat—July.....	82 @ 87 1/2
Sept.....	79 1/2 @ 73 1/2
Corn—July.....	32 @ 32 1/2
Sept.....	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BUTTER.	
Creamery—extra.....	36 @ 17
First.....	16 1/2 @ 16
State Dairy, extra.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Factory, fresh, first.....	12 @ 12 1/2
CHEESE.	
State—Full cream, new, large.....	8 1/2 @ 7
Small.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, @ bbl.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Onions, white, @ bbl.....	1 75 @ 2 50
LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, @ lb.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Chickens, @ lb.....	11 1/4 @ 13
Turkeys, @ lb.....	7 @ 8
Ducks, @ pair.....	40 @ 60
Geese, @ pair.....	75 @ 112
Pigeons, @ pair.....	20 @ 30
DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, @ lb.....	9 @ 10
Broilers, Phila.....	18 @ 22
Fowls, State & Penn., @ lb.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Squab, @ doz.....	2 @ 20
LIVE STOCK.	
BEEVES.—Medium to good native steers, \$5.00 @ 15.00; 100 lb; good to choice oxen and steers at \$3.00 @ 4.25; bulls at \$3.00 @ 4.00; choice heavy at \$4.00 @ 4.20; dry cows at \$2.20 @ 4.00.	
CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4.00 @ 10.00; choice and extra small lots at \$6.00 @ 8.75; mixed calves at \$4.50 @ 6.50.	
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3.25 @ 4.50; 100 lb; medium to good clipped do at \$3.00 @ 4.15; shorn small lots at \$4.00; choice at \$4.00 @ 4.75; clipped do, at \$4.00 @ 4.75; spring lambs at \$4.00 @ 5.50 each.	

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BRIEFS.

At least 20,000 of the volunteers who go to Porto Rico are to be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles used by the regular army. This announcement, made by the Ordnance Department, came as a surprise, the understanding having been that the supply would not permit of their being served out to the volunteer troops for some months to come.

The expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines have not yet been removed. The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, defending the place, was destroyed without loss on our side. The Annapolis and the Wasp afterward proceeded to assist in the landing of the commanding general of the army on the arrival at Porto Rico.

No provision laden vessels have arrived at Santiago since the surrender of the city and for a long time before the capitulation, except the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, and food continues to be very scarce. As a result prices are very high, and it is only the rich who are able to secure any of the scanty supply of food in the city.

In the English House of Commons Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government would build four battleships, four cruisers and twelve torpedo boat destroyers within the next three and a half years at a total cost of 8,000,000 pounds.

Owing to the alleged bribery and intrigues by the priests, the divisions among the Philippine insurgents have been seriously emphasized, causing retrogression among them. They were defeated to the southward of Malate on July 15 losing the position they had acquired there.

Nine hundred well equipped troops embarked on the transport Rio de Janeiro at the Pacific Mail pier, San Francisco for the Philippines. They consisted of two battalions of the First South Dakota Volunteers, the recruits for the 1st Light Artillery, and 88 men of the Signal Corps.

The Madrid Imperial ascribes to Prime Minister Sagasta the following reply to a question: "The truth is something has already been done to ward making peace. We have entered the preliminary stages of the question."

Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron that was to sail "immediately" after June 27, will not, it is said, sail at all if Spain will ask her friends to help her stop the war.

The War Department has received no official information in regard to the reported appointment of Gen. Leonard Wood to succeed Gen. McKibbin as Military Governor of Santiago.

Details of Porto Rican Campaign. Washington, July 25.—The Administration has decided to send three separate expeditions to Porto Rico. The first will land at Guánica under command of Gen. Miles, and from Guánica it will go to Juaco which is a large village with a healthy climate, where the troops will establish a stronghold. Thence troops will go to Ponce by rail, and from Ponce, 734 kilometers, to San Juan on a very good road, which is easily traversable in either the rainy or the dry season. This expedition is commanded directly by Gen. Miles, who will await in Guánica the Porto Rican troops under command of General Antonio Mattel Lliveras. The second expedition will land in Fajardo, a south port of San Juan, and the third will land in one of the small playans on the north side, where there is no port, but from which it will be easy to cut off the retreat of the Spanish forces. If the three expeditions land on the three sides of the shore they will make a circle around Porto Rico, and within fifteen days Gen. Miles will control the entire country.

The first detachment of the combined military and naval expedition to Porto Rico passed Mole St. Nicholas at about noon Friday.

Aguinaldo Declares Himself Dictator. Washington, July 25.—A state of affairs in the Philippines that is causing much anxiety in official circles, was reported to the Government in a dispatch from Admiral Dewey.

Dewey's telegram contained a brief message to the War Department which Gen. Anderson, the senior officer of the United States military force at Cavite, had asked him to transmit. The War Department made public the information sent by Gen. Anderson. It is as follows:

"Hong Kong, July 22. "Secretary Navy, Washington. "The following is for the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant General.

"Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies.

"ANDERSON, Commanding."

Gunboat Maple Takes a Prize. Key West, July 25.—The Spanish sloop Domingo Aurelio, of about twenty tons, was captured by the United States auxiliary cruiser Maple, last Sunday, and was brought here. When taken the sloop was leaving Sagua de Tanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, bound, according to her papers, for Gibara, with a cargo of tobacco, a case of cloth, and some provisions. She had a crew of three men on board.

Insurance Agent—We can't insure you. Old Man—Why not? Insurance Agent—You are 94 years old. Old Man—What of that? Statistics will tell you that fewer men die at 94 than any other age.—Jewish Comment.