

PEACE PARTY IS STRONGER. THOUGHT IN MADRID THAT GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT TO YIELD.

London, July 9.—A special from Madrid says: "There are numerous evidences that the peace party is greatly strengthened. Madrid is tranquil and the expected disturbances have not occurred. Probably this will embolden the government to yield to the strong diplomatic pressure that is being exerted to bring the war to a termination."

"El Nacional remarks that the Spanish ministers who expect prodigies of valor from the army in Cuba cannot compel the Americans to fight there. The Americans may prefer to attack the Canaries, Porto Rico and the peninsula, and as El Nacional says, having succeeded, they might impose still more distasteful terms."

"Then, discussing Capt. Aunon's reliance upon the third squadron, El Nacional criticises the vessels composing it, showing that nothing can be hoped from that quarter. The increasing difficulty of telegraphic communication with the colonies is adding to the government's embarrassment, since it cannot ascertain what is needed for defence. The march of events and the fate of vessels sent out with provisions, with much else that it is absolutely indispensable should be known if the conflict is to be continued, is with difficulty ascertained. All this makes for peace."

"In the meantime there is no relaxation in the work of strengthening the coast defences. Even the heavy artillery at the formidable French frontier forts has been withdrawn and sent to the seaports."

"The War Office Gazette announces a royal decree appropriating 10,000,000 pesetas for the artillery. Current gossip credits the Infanta Isabella with a wish to assume the regency. She has visited the barracks and addressed inspiring words to the officers and men. It is rumored that the queen regent would not be averse to such a change, on the ground that Isabella, being a Spaniard, could better sign a disastrous peace than herself (Maria Christina), who is often taxed with being a foreigner."

"The government has received a dispatch, it is reported, announcing that the Spanish troops have made a sortie from Manila and inflicted a severe defeat on the insurgents."

WHAT KEEPS SPAIN FROM SUEING FOR PEACE.

Madrid, July 7.—So far as can be ascertained most of the ministers are favorable to peace, if they could be certain it would not entail domestic disturbances or revolution. This is why they decline to say anything, although, no doubt, the subject has been fully discussed in the councils, and it is said the government is ready to accept the independence of both the Philippines and Cuba, and an American occupation of Porto Rico, as a guarantee of indemnity.

Before Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 7, 7 p. m.—It has been learned from the refugees that there was a regular mutiny among the volunteers in Santiago the day after the fighting began. The volunteers were loud in their demands that the city should be surrendered, so persistent, in fact, that many of them were imprisoned. It was also learned from the same sources that Admiral Cervera was practically goaded into making his desperate effort to escape from the harbor. Both he and his sailors were assailed as cowards for not fighting the Yankees. Some marines were assaulted in the streets. The night after the fleet was destroyed the Reina Mercedes was sunk across the entrance to the harbor—or an attempt was made to sink her there—to prevent the American war ship going in.

Mr. Ramsden, the British consul, when asked by the Associated Press correspondent whether the Spanish general would continue to resist, replied:

"Of course he will. Tiral will fight till he dies." Different stories, however, are told about the temper of the Spanish soldiers. One consul, who declined to allow his name or nationality to be given, said that so strong was the desire to yield among the rank and file that there was open talk of assassinating Gen Tiral.

Gen Blanco telegraphed Gen Tiral from Havana: "The Spaniard dies, but never surrenders," paraphrasing the historic cry of Napoleon's Imperial guard. This story is confirmed by the French cable operators, who have left Santiago.

The desperate character of Gen Tiral's determination to continue the struggle is apparent when it is known—and this information is among the most reliable that has come out of the beleaguered city—that the Spanish soldiers have less than a day's ammunition remaining. Had an assault all along the line been pushed on the second day of the fighting last week, as was contemplated the night

before it is probable that Santiago would now be ours.

A lack of ammunition places a time limit at least upon the enemy's ability to hold out. This lack applies to artillery and siege guns as well as small arms. It is learned that the siege guns in the Lunette are 7 inch instead of 5 inch guns, and that one of the batteries mounts two bronze guns of heavy calibre, one of which, it is said, now enfilades our first line of trenches, occupied by the Sixth and Sixteenth infantry.

An examination of the forts, sand works and trenches about El Caney amazes our officers. They cannot imagine how it was ever possible to carry the town by infantry assault. The last stand was made in an old Roman Catholic church which had been converted into a blockhouse, with loopholes in the walls. A dozen soldiers were perched in the old belfry. This church is now used as a hospital and prison for Spanish wounded and captives.

HOBSON TELLS HIS STORY.

ALL ABOUT THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Associated Press correspondent of Santiago, has sent the following as Lieutenant Hobson's story of his experience; his marvelous escape and his imprisonment in Morro Castle:

"I did not miss the entrance to the harbor," he said, "as Ensign Powell in the launch supposed. I headed East until I got my bearings and then made for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then the other from those big guns on the hills—the Vizcaya, lying inside the harbor, joining in."

"Troops from Santiago had rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed and soldiers lined the foot of the cliffs, firing wildly across and killing each other with the cross-fire. The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella Point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in the Merrimac's side."

"Her stern ram upon Estrella Point. Chiefly owing to the work done by the mine, she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel but before she settled the tide drifted her around. We were all, lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around us. Six inch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her decks."

"Not a man must move," I said, "and it was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not all killed as the shells rained over us and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched, but we must lie there till daylight, I told them. Now and again one or the other of the men, lying with his face glued to the deck and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say: 'Hadm't we better drop off now sir?' but I said: 'wait till daylight.'"

"It would have been impossible to get the catamaran anywhere but to the shore where the soldiers stood shooting, and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved. The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the damage done there, where nearly all the fire was directed, but one man said if I rose it would draw all the fire on the rest. So I lay motionless. It was splendid the way these men behaved. The fire of the batteries and the Vizcaya was awful. When the water came up on the Merrimac's decks, the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but was still made fast to the boom, and we caught hold of the edge and clung on, our heads being above water."

"One man thought we were safer right there; it was quite light, the firing had ceased except that directed at the New York launch, and I feared Ensign Powell and his men had been killed."

"A Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads."

"Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war?" I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hand. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles, and we were helped into the launch. Then we were put in cells in Morro Castle."

"It was a grand sight a few days later to see the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Then we were taken into Santiago. I had the court-martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital. From my window I could see the army moving, and it was terrible to see those poor lads across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. Yesterday the Spaniards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming, and then I was exchanged."

Hobson was overjoyed at getting back. He looked well, though some-

what worn. On the whole, the Spaniards treated him better than might have been expected.

Mr. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago, was tireless in his efforts to secure comfort for Hobson and his men. The young hero knew nothing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet until he reached the army lines. He could not understand his promised exceptional promotion, but was overjoyed to learn that his bravery had been recognized by the people. He is the same simple, unaffected, enthusiastic Hobson, more anxious to talk about the effect of exploding shells and army movements than about his own brave deed.

The men who came with him received a ringing reception. All are doing well.

Camara Turns Back.

Suez, Egypt, July 8.—The Spanish squadron under Admiral Camara has returned here and is prepared to re-enter the canal on its way back to Spain.

Camara's squadron has been anchored beyond the three mile limit where it awaits the Pelayo.

The admiral yesterday visited the governor and salutes were exchanged.

Paris, July 8.—A dispatch from Ismailia says the Spanish squadron has re-entered the canal on its way back to Spain.

Cairo, Egypt, July 8.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish fleet, which was bound for the Philippine islands and which recently passed through the Suez canal, has informed the Egyptian government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore, his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward.

The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

GENERAL MILES AT CHARLESTON.

Charleston, July 8.—Gen Nelson A Miles arrived here this afternoon from Washington accompanied by his full staff. He went direct to his quarters, which had been reserved for him and his staff at the Charleston hotel. A number of telegrams awaited him. When he was seen he had but little to say.

It is understood that he will accompany the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments to Santiago, although he did not say so.

It is said that if Gen Miles finds upon his arrival at Santiago that Gen Shafter can take that city, he will proceed against Porto Rico.

Nominations by the President Which Failed of Confirmation.

Washington, July 8.—The executive session of the Senate held just prior to adjournment to-day was devoted largely to cases to which there was no objection, but no time of any consequence was given to any one case. With the time fixed for final adjournment, all appreciated that any determined opposition would inevitably result in defeat. On this account a number of nominations went over.

The southern Senators renewed their objection to the nomination of some of the northern men appointed to places in southern regiments, and some of these went over.

The following are among the other nominations which failed of confirmation:

Volunteer army, Fourth regiment of infantry, Second Lieutenant, J. S. McClure, South Carolina.

Postmasters: South Carolina—J. E. Wilson, Florence; J. W. Dunovant, Chester.

Arrival of the Spanish Prisoners.

Both Cervera and Eulate Are Sick.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 10.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis with 746 Spanish prisoners, including 54 officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes later dropped anchor just above Fishing island. The big liner left Guantanamo at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5, and did not make a stop until she reached Portsmouth harbor. Including the prisoners there were 1,036 people on board the boat, and out of this number 91 are sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons.

Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days, although he was able to be dressed this morning.

Capt. Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya, and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle.

At 9:15 this morning the tug A. W. Chesterton went alongside the St. Louis with Health Officer F. S. Towle, who went on board.

He made a thorough examination of the vessel, visited all of the sick and found that most of the sickness was due to wounds received during the battle, or from exposure. He says there is no evidence of yellow fever or other contagious diseases and the people in the vicinity of where the prisoners are confined need feel no alarm about any pestilence breaking out.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES REWARDED As Told by a Spanish Officer.

The Commanders at the Battle Near Santiago Given Promotions by the President.

Washington, July 8.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the senate:

War—Volunteer army. Brigadier general of volunteers to be made major general: Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chafee, John C. Bates.

To be Brigadier General—Col. Leonard Wood, First regiment, U. S. cavalry; Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first infantry.

First regiment volunteer cavalry—To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First regiment U. S. V. cavalry.

Volunteer infantry, Second regiment—John M. Gregory, Jr., of Florida, to be first lieutenant.

These nominations were all confirmed.

Our Forces In Philippines.

New York Sun. Although the first expedition to aid Admiral Dewey at Manila was a long time in reaching him, two others will follow more promptly, and each of the two is stronger than its predecessor. Gen. Anderson's which arrived on June 30, consisted of about 2,500 officers and men; Gen. Greene's, which ought to be there by the middle of this month, carried 3,586, while Gen. McArthur's, which is due at the end of July, took 4,847, besides a few non-military persons.

By August 1, therefore, there should be under Gen. Merritt, who went with the third expedition, a force of nearly 11,000 officers and men. Add to these the landing parties of the fleet, as now reinforced by the Charleston, and it will be seen that we have force enough, especially when aided by the insurgents, to conquer the Philippines, and that Spain's cause there is doomed. Yet even this army is not all within a week of the fourth expedition, Gen. O'is's, is to leave San Francisco, while the fifth and final one will probably go about a fortnight later. These two will double the land forces now there and on the way.

But we expect that long before these later expeditions reach Manila, the whole island of Luzon will be ours. There should then be an end of projects of European intervention. With Admiral Dewey's victorious fleet reinforced by the Charleston, the Montenegro and the Monadnock, and with 23,000 men to maintain our authority ashore, no European power will find it a convenient matter to question our rule.

The trying time was between the victory over Montojo's fleet and the arrival of the Charleston with the first three transports. There is less anxiety now.

SITUATION OF SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

No Longer Disguising the Fact That the End is Approaching.

Madrid, July 10, noon.—Information received from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The hopelessness of the war is finally recognized and the peace idea now seems to predominate in the cabinet and negotiations are considered urgent. The cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and cannot hold out owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Porto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, while the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula. There is no confidence felt that the powers will interpose even if defenseless seaports are bombarded, and, therefore, what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

Our Boys at Chickamauga Get Their Canteens, Belts and Knapsacks.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 10.—The First South Carolina regiment is gradually assuming a more military appearance. Since the guns were issued Wednesday, the sentinels hitherto unarmed, march post in military manner. The manual of arms is being taught daily. The soldiers have received their dog tents and are practiced twice a week in knocking down tents and marching to distant points.

To day canteens, belts and knapsacks were issued to a number of the companies.

GENERAL MILES TO THE FRONT.

Siboney, July 12.—Gen Miles arrived at the front this morning and held a conference with Shafter and the other Generals.

"Consequently, I am persuaded but for the officers and men of the Oregon, who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped."

The Beginning of the End.

A dispatch has just come in announcing the bombardment of Santiago, which began at noon yesterday. This ushers in the final act of the tragedy, in which bigotry and a dogged refusal to submit to the inevitable will be responsible for all the lives lost in the bombardment. The necessity for it ought to have been removed by a graceful surrender; and in holding out where he has, and can have, no possible hope, Linares is but illustrating the blind perversity of his race.

As to what will happen, how long the bombardment will last and the probable loss to secure possession of Santiago, we do not undertake to say. The city's fortifications are very strong and, according to General Shafter's own account, could not be taken with his present force at all, except by the co operation of the navy; and since Shafter's report the garrison has been reinforced by 6,000 fresh troops under Pando.

On the contrary the Spanish is disheartened by defeat and by the total loss of their fleet, besides which the food supply is running low. The American troops are flushed with victory, the navy can and will cooperate, and reinforcements are pouring in. From all of which we conclude that Santiago cannot hold out for any length of time and will fall, probably, in a few days.—The State.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says: "The end is impatiently awaited, even the Government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that after the fall of Santiago the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especially as all the European chancelleries advise this course."

The meetings that are being held at Bayona, in the provinces of Navarre and along the Pyenean frontier greatly disturb the ministry. The partisans of don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is concluded should entail a loss of territory.

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THE OREGON'S COMMANDER GIVES HIS ACCOUNT.

Off Guantanamo, Saturday morning, July 9, per Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Ja., July 10, noon.—Capt. Clark of the United States battleship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba, that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says in his official report of the engagement to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"The Spanish fleet turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continued flight of projectiles over the ship, but when our lines were fairly engaged, the enemy's fire became defective. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward, we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your instructions: 'If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage him as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore.'"

"We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we used only the main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following the ships we used our rapid-fire guns as well as the 6 inch guns upon them with telling effect."

"As we ranged up near the stern of one of the ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed rushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear; and before we had her fairly abeam she too was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to 16 knots and the Vizcaya was soon sent to the shore in flames."

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape. But when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed, the Colon began to edge in toward the coast and her destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag went down."

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to her, and when the admiral caught up with the New York, Texas and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had rushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels, if they could be overtaken and would engage, the enthusiasm was intense. As those Spanish vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her."

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"Gen. Blanco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid in the defence, the duration of which will depend upon the supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie."

Queen Regent Favors Peace.

London, July 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"The queen regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the United States without any mediation of the powers provided the conditions are not too severe. Her concession at present is a declaration of the independence of Cuba."

THE MINISTRY QUIET.

Madrid, July 11, 10 30 p. m.—On leaving the cabinet council this evening the ministers declared that they had mutually engaged to maintain the strictest reserve on the subject of their deliberations. Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, had an audience with the queen regent to day and subsequently an important conference with the French ambassador.

WHY THE CABINET RESIGNED.

London, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times telegraphing this (Tuesday) morning says: "The cabinet resigned this (Tuesday) morning in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations."

WHERE WERE THESE OFFER-ED?

Madrid, July 11, 10 p. m.—It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First. The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico with a port in the Canaries.

Second. An indemnity of 48,000,000 pounds (about \$240,000,000).

Third. The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

NO PEACE OVERTURES.

Washington, July 12.—In reply to direct inquiries as to the statements that overtures have been made, Secretary Long states, officially, that nothing has been received regarding peace overtures.