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The mistress of a certain servant lost the salaried position which had been her support. The servant thereupon offered to accept reduced wages while her mistress was out of work. Who would dare now to say to either party to this Golden Rule compact that the relations of employers and the employed can be stated in full in dollars and cents? Instances of mutual helpfulness make bright countless homes and offices. Those who declare they cannot discern such examples of consideration and co-operation are wilfully blind.

CAST IN HEROIC MOULD.

The Brave and Daring Fellows Who Man the Torpedo Boats.

The men who entered into the war against Spain with the greatest enthusiasm are the young officers of the navy. One reason why the navy youngsters welcome the war is that it affords opportunities for feats of daring and heroism, which open the doors to fame and promotion.

A few years ago it was freely asserted that the days of romantic daring and the chances for individual heroism had departed from the work of naval warfare forever. It was said that men-of-war were becoming simply big fighting machines, that they would have to be manned by engineers and machinists and that the manner in which they were intended to fight precluded the possibility of a display of personal daring. But there has been a change in this respect and the change has been brought about chiefly by that small, agile and exceedingly dangerous class of craft known as torpedo boats, which navy officers consider the greatest production of modern naval science.

The torpedo boat is so small and her guns are so few that she carries only about twenty men. They are commanded by a lieutenant, and so it happens that all our torpedo craft are under the direction of young men. They are the pick of the navy, too, for it takes a man of daring, steady nerves and cool judgment to direct a torpedo boat, and this combination of qualities is not found in every man, even among those in the higher ranks.

How brave a man it takes for torpedo boat work is easily seen when one looks at the work expected of them in time of war. The torpedo boats are the light cavalry of the navy; they are intended to travel much faster than the larger vessels and so carry little weight. Their sides are of steel, and are only a quarter of an inch thick. A single shot from the guns carried on the military masts of the big warships would send one to the bottom. Her own guns would make no impression on the thick plates of an armorclad.

The torpedo boat's only weapon of offense is the torpedo. That is a deadly weapon, and its 200 pounds of guncotton will destroy the finest ship that floats, but to fire it with accuracy the torpedo boat must be less than half a mile from her target, within easy range of the latter's guns.

Yes, it takes a brave and a cool man to sail one of these cockleshell craft up to a big man-of-war, to know that if one of the shots that rain about her strikes home it will mean death to all on board, to keep straight on, beneath the fire of heavy guns, to wait long enough and not too long before launching the torpedo on its mission, and then to wait again in calmness until that silent missile has reached the mark and wrecked her, or has failed and disappeared.

The fourth annual statement of the production and consumption of coal, issued by the British Board of Trade, and covering the year 1896, shows an output as follows: United Kingdom, 195,361,000 tons; United States, 191,000,000 tons; Germany, 85,690,000 tons; France, 28,750,000 tons; and Belgium, 21,252,000 tons. The excess amount of coal exported from the United Kingdom was 44,587,000 tons; Germany, 6,122,000 tons; Belgium, 4,018,000 tons; United States, 2,237,000 tons; Japan (1895), 1,805,000 tons; New South Wales, 2,474,000 tons; and Natal, 90,000 tons. The countries which import coal in excess of the amount of their exports are Russia, Sweden, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, and the British possessions which do so are Canada, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and India. The report states that the consumption of coal per head of population is found in the highest proportion in those countries where steam traction and machinery worked by steam are mostly in use, such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and Belgium; and the lowest in those countries where machinery is but little used, such as Russia and Austria.

The Philadelphia Ledger remarks: "Speaking of Westminster Abbey, why would it not be a good idea to dislodge some of the nobodies entombed there in former centuries, and thus make room for really great men?" Certainly. Turn the rascals out.

FIRST CHINAMAN TO ENLIST.

Ong Q. Tow, a Santa Ana, Cal., Merchant, in Uncle Sam's Service.

A Santa Ana, Cal., correspondent writes: Since the beginning of the war several California-born Spaniards and Mexicans have enlisted with volunteer companies from the Golden State to do battle against Spain, but the first Chinaman to offer his services to Uncle Sam for $13 a month is Ong Q. Tow, a merchant of Santa Ana.

Ong is the son of wealthy parents and is well educated, having attended school in San Francisco for a number of years, but has never been allowed



ONG Q. TOW.

to spend his time in idleness. He is quite a mechanic, and has a small brass cannon and a model of the battleship Maine on exhibition in a show window on 4th street. He is at present engaged in running a mercantile establishment in Tomatown, which his father purchased for him, and does an extensive business.

Ong has taken an active interest in the affair ever since the trouble began, and when the Maine was blown up was one of the first to denounce the act as a piece of Spanish treachery, and his response to the cry of "Johnnie Get Your Gun," is made in all sincerity.

A Russian Admirer of Emerson.

Ambassador Andrew D. White has an article in the Century on "A Russian Statesman." Mr. White says:

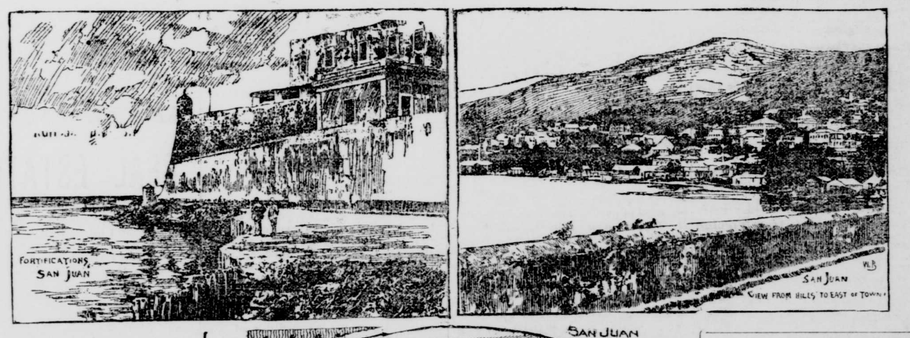
But the most curious—indeed, the most amazing—revelation of the man I found in his love for American literature. He is a wide reader, and in the whole breadth of his reading American authors were evidently among those he preferred. Of these Hawthorne, Lowell, and, above all, Emerson, were his favorites. Curious, indeed, was it to learn that this "arch persecutor," this "Torquemada of the nineteenth century," this man whose hand is especially heavy upon Catholics and Protestants and dissenters throughout the empire, whose name is spoken with abhorrence by millions, within the empire and without it, still reads as his favorite author the philosopher of Concord! He told me that the first book which he ever translated into Russian was Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ;" and of that he gave me the Latin original from which he had made his translation, with a copy of the translation itself. He also told me that the next book which he translated was a volume of Emerson's essays; and he added that for years there had always lain upon his study table a volume of Emerson's writings.—Century.

Prominent English statesmen have recently declared in favor of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. Commenting on this subject of an Anglo-American alliance, a writer aptly says the real basis of it is not blood relationship but bread relationship. Bread is the bond of peace. England is dependent on foreign food supplies for existence. Five-sixths of her food is imported. The United States finds England the best market for surplus food products. This inter-dependence is the basis of the alliance proposed by Great Britain as a far-sighted measure of self-preservation.

A Denver paper says that one hundred and two Colorado babies have been named after Admiral Dewey. For a State with less that half a million population this is doing fairly well.

SAN JUAN--ITS HARBOR AND FORTS.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.



TO ATTACK MANILA.

Dewey Planing An Immediate Bombardment.

2d EXPEDITION ARRIVES.

Early Action Depends On Readiness of Troops.

SPANIARDS DESPAIR.

News of Cervera's Defeat and Non-arrival of Re-enforcements Have a Depressing Effect on the Garrison, and There Is a Possibility of Surrender—Insurgents Continue to Harass the Outposts—One Regiment of American Troops Occupying a Position Two Miles from Manila.

Manila, via Hongkong, (Special).—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey will bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, providing the troops are ready to take possession immediately.

The First Regiment is already in the field at Paranaque, two miles from Manila.

The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here on the 16th, would arrive soon, but the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought by the Japanese cruiser Naniawa, may lead them to surrender. The insurgents are constantly harassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Malate and Sante Misa forts.

The second detachment of the American expeditionary force arrived in excellent condition, though four died on the voyage.

In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the re-enforcements promised them will ever reach them here, and they despair of success. But they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenseless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender, though fearing public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

Disagreement Among Rebels.

A Spanish steamer, the Vosol, having on board a native crew from the Visayes Islands, Southerners, is now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted, killed the Spanish officers and reached Tayabao, in the southern part of the island of Luzon, but there they quarreled with the Tagalon insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayes are unwilling to join the Tagalons.

In any case, it is considered certain that the Philippine Islands will never be amalgamated, and that they will never return to Spanish rule. Therefore, the only alternative, in the opinion of the best-informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

GEN. WOOD NOW GOVERNOR.

A Report That Gen. McKibben Has Resumed His Command at Santiago.

The Washington Star's correspondent at Santiago de Cuba sends the following:

General Leonard Wood has succeeded General McKibbin as military governor of Santiago. General McKibben resumes his command.

While General Wood is undoubtedly popular, the change may give rise to some trouble on account of jealousy.

General Leonard Wood went to the island as colonel of the Rough Riders. The reported appointment cannot be confirmed at either the White House or at the War Department. Officials do not say the report is inaccurate, but simply that they have no information concerning it.

It is pointed out that by the terms of the President's proclamation General Shafter, as commander-in-chief of the American forces in Cuba, is the governor of both the city and province of Santiago. He may delegate to some officer of his command the performance, of course, under his supervision, of the duties of governor of Santiago; but he would not necessarily immediately inform the department of that fact.

Weyler May Form a Cabinet.

According to a special dispatch 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.

It is also reported that the return of General Polavieja, who has been summoned to Madrid, is closely connected with a change in the ministry, and that General Weyler will form a cabinet in which General Polavieja will be minister for war.

It is reported that Russia has commenced making reprisals against Germany on account of the failure to fulfill the terms of a commercial treaty.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Peruvian Congress in secret session approved the protocol between Chili and Peru by a vote of 115 to 27.

Objection to the removal by the French of a josshouse led to the head men of the Ning Poese declaring a boycott against Shanghai, which resulted in closing the shops.

The Italian squadron arrived at Carthagena, but made no demand upon Columbia for the payment of the Cerruti claim.

The case is proceeding of Senor Juan y Jiminez, leader of the San Domingo revolution, who is charged with a breach of a British foreign enlistment act at Nassau.

Bank of Spain's Report.

The Bank of Spain's report for the week just ended, shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase 2,540,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase 7,386,0.0 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 11,914,000 pesetas.

George A. Pillsbury Dead.

George Alfred Pillsbury, of the firm of Pillsbury & Co., president of the Northwestern Bank, and one of the best known men in the Northwest, died at Minneapolis, aged 82 years. He leaves a large fortune. His public bequests in the past have aggregated over half a million of dollars.



GEN. GREENE ARRIVES.

His Force of 3,586 Men Added To Those Now At Manila.

The Navy Department Thursday posted the following:

Cavite via Hongkong.

Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever.

DEWEY.

Hongkong, (Special).—The German steamer Wuetan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China with American re-enforcements for Admiral Dewey arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Weutan also brought the news that no advance has been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—A cable to the Examiner, dated Hongkong, July 20, says that the second fleet of transports from the United States has reached Manila. The China arrived on the afternoon of July 16, and the Zealandia, Colon, and Senator on the morning of the 17th.

Four deaths occurred during the voyage. Lieut. Lazelle and Private Maddox, of the Eighteenth Infantry; Sergt. Geides, of the First Nebraska, and Private Wiseband, of the First Colorado. Otherwise all are very well.

MILLIONS FROM KLONDIKE.

Steamers Now Coming Into Puget Sound Ports Bring Large Amounts.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says: Steamer Roanoke arrived from St. Michael with 240 passengers and one million and a half of gold, 50,000 ounces bulk of gold, belonging to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The schooner Samoa has arrived from St. Michaels with thirty-six Klondikers, who brought with them from $300,000 to $400,000 in gold dust. The Samoa left St. Michaels July 6. Among her passengers was Thomas C. Austin, of New Whatcom, Wash. Mr. Austin states that the clean-up on Eldora, Bonanza and Hunter Creeks, in the Klondike district, this season will not be less than $10,000,000. This, together with about $5,000,000 of last season's output, will all be shipped out this year. He confirms previous reports that no more important new discoveries have been made. Several passengers were from Minook Creek, where they worked all winter with but little success. When the Samoa left St. Michael there were many people there who decided not to go on to Dawson, and were waiting an opportunity to come back.

The steamer Conemaugh, which left Seattle early in June, with a river steamer and a barge in tow, when more than half way on her voyage encountered a heavy gale, and lost both the river steamer and barge, and came near going to the bottom of the sea herself. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in this condition she wallowed in the sea for forty-eight hours. Her crew and passengers had about given up in despair. When the storm abated she righted, and succeeded in reaching port in a battered and dilapidated condition.

TWO MEN HELD UP A TRAIN.

Daring Robbery of an Express Not Far From Wichita.

A Wichita, Kan., special says: The Frisco passenger train leaving here at 9.30 for St. Louis was held up by two masked men at Andover, a station ten miles East of here.

Several hundred dollars was taken from the express car, but the exact amount is not known here, and there is no way of finding out, as all attempts to raise the Andover office have failed. Andover is a flag station, and has about 200 people.

Two men rode into town at dark and tied their horses on the street near the depot. They avoided everybody, and acted in such a mysterious way that they were suspected, and a man ran down the road to flag the train. He was shot by the robbers just a few minutes before the train arrived.

As soon as the engineer slowed down, the men, under heavy masks, entered the express car and demanded the money. The messenger drew a gun, but was overpowered, after which the men went through the safe.

After getting what money they could the robbers rode off across the prairie at a full gallop, firing back toward the town.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased 40 miles of 85-lb. sixty foot steel rails and will experiment with them on the Pittsburg division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were originally bought for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio Road between Baltimore and Washington, and to become an important factor in business between these points. The project failed and the material which was purchased has been sold. These are the first 60-foot rails to be used on the B. and O.

WAR NEWS ITEMS.

General Garcia is reported to have tendered his resignation in the Cuban army in order to ascertain whether the insurgant government backs him up in his dissatisfaction with Shafter.

Garcia has retired to the mountains north of Santiago, and is planning with General Castillo an independent attack on the Spanish garrison at Holguin, in order to prove to Shafter that Cuban troops can do something.

General Miles started from Guantanamo with ten troopships and a strong convoy for Porto Rico.

The President is said to have become incensed at Sampson's delay in providing convoys, and to have sent him peremptory and curt orders.

The Porto Rico expedition has blocked for a while the departure of Watson's squadron to attack Spain.

Admiral Dewey cabled to Washington that he has been joined by the second expedition of troops, making 6,000 American soldiers at Manila.

Gen. Leonard Wood, formerly colonel of the Rough Riders, has become military governor of Santiago.

A special cable dispatch to a New York paper says that General Garcia has been shot and killed, but general credence is not placed in the report and there is no confirmation of it.

The government has awarded to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company the contract for returning the surrendered Spanish troops from Santiago to Spain, this country guaranteeing a safe conduct.

A Paris paper has a report that Spain is sounding the United States as to the terms upon which it will agree to peace.

Governor-General Blanco now disavows that General Toral surrendered with his permission, and General Toral will be court-martialed.

The American army of General Shafter took possession of Santiago Sunday.

General Toral formally surrendered to General Shafter at 9 A. M. at a point between the Spanish and American lines.

At noon the American flag was hoisted over the governors' palace in Santiago amid the booming of a national salute and the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The government is pushing ahead with its plans to attack Porto Rico and make a demonstration against the coast of Spain.

Spain is said to be considering the advisability of dividing Camara's fleet and sending part of it to this side of the Atlantic to embarrass this government.

General Shafter cabled to Washington that the number of Spanish troops surrendered will be about 25,000 of whom one-half form the garrison of Santiago.

General Toral was given permission to surrender by Blanco and the Madrid government.

The American troops are not to enter the city when the Spanish evacuate, but Red Cross workers are to go in with relief, and the Spanish will police the city, while the Americans will keep out Cuban marauders.

General Blanco is quoted in an interview as opposed to peace and as saying that he would fight all his life against the United States.

In Spain martial law was declared in order that the government might have a free hand in arranging for peace.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie has captured three prizes, heading from Jamacia to Manzanillo with food. One was a British steamer and the other two were British schooners.

The surrender not only includes the city of Santiago, but a large part of Santiago province, about 5,000 square miles in all. This does not give possession of Holguin and Manzanillo, where there are Spanish forces under Generals Luque and Pando.

The American army now around Santiago will be brought home to recuperate and regiments of immunes used to garrison the captured city.

Admiral Cervera and captured Spanish officers arrived.

The movement against Porto Rico has begun, General Miles having started for the island from Siboney on the Yale with several batteries and a few seasoned troops.

An expedition of Cubans with supplies and arms for General Gomez was landed at Palo, Alto, where the Cuban general met them in person.

Commodore Watson's squadron will also start promptly to bombard Spanish coast towns.

Six thousand volunteers at Charleston and five thousand regulars at Tampa were ordered to go on board transports for immediate departure to reinforce General Miles. A point about thirty miles from San Juan is said to be the place selected for the landing of the army, and it will be promptly seized. Thirty thousand troops will be employed, and, if necessary, more. The President is determined to make it a short, sharp campaign. The navy will co-operate by a bombardment and blockade of San Juan, armored ships and monitors being mainly used.

It is stated that Gen. A. R. Chaffee will likely be appointed military governor of Santiago.

DESTROYED A SPANISH STEAMER.

Cruiser New Orleans Completes Work Begun by St. Paul.

The United States cruiser New Orleans completely destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his vessel ashore at Salinas, near San Juan de Porto Rico, upon being chased by two American vessels, while attempting to enter San Juan with a cargo of provisions and war material.

The Porto Rican blockade is being keenly felt at San Juan, and the refugees are overcrowding the accommodations there.

MILES OFF PORTO RICO.

Powerful Convoy for the Big Expedition.

TO LAND AT SAN JUAN.

Island May Fall an Easy Prey—Residents Will Assist in Overthrow of Spanish Rule—Troops Which Were in the Engagement at Santiago Will Not Be Sent to Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: General Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started from Siboney, Cuba, for the point on the Island of Porto Rico, where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that General Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Charleston, Tampa, Newport News and New York to fall into this column. These expeditions are already under way, some of them with two or three days' start of General Miles, so that the delay should not be very great.

After all the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first class, the Massachusetts; and effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and four vessels of the auxiliary navy, which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron; the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses; the Dixie, manned by the Maryland Naval Reserves, which has captured several prizes and done good work on the blockade line, and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of United States power in Havana harbor.

Secretary Alger believes that General Miles, on the Yale, will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 3,000 men under his immediate command. A day later will come 4,000 men on transports, and the day following that 3,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force, or whether General Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that officer. It is the department's determination that he shall not lack for troops or equipment, and this first expedition may be followed by several others as fast as the troops can be gotten ready, until word comes from the general that he needs no more.

General Schwan's brigade, comprising the Fifth, the Eleventh and the Nineteenth United States Infantry, a splendid body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa to join General Miles, and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the War Department to supply every requisite.

Secretary Alger said that the troops which were in the engagement at Santiago would not be sent to Porto Rico, and there was no desire to use them there. They will remain in Cuba until yellow fever has been entirely stamped out. General Miles did not think it advisable to take any troops to Porto Rico that were liable to have contracted fever, and in this conclusion the department concurred.

CHINESE CRUISER SUNK.

Only Four Men Saved From a Crew of 130 Driven Ashore.

A San Francisco special says: Details of the sinking of the Chinese cruiser Fuching off Port Arthur on June 9, confirm previous reports that the crew of 130 men were drowned, only the chief officer and three sailors escaping. The vessel was driven on shore by a strong wind. The crew sought refuge in the rigging.

Men from the warships in the harbor tried to save the sailors of the Fuching by firing rockets with lines attached, but the Chinese did not know how to use the lines that reached them. The sea was too rough to permit the use of boats and in a few hours the cruiser was a total wreck, nearly all the crew perishing.

The Dutch steamer Smit, Captain Karst, was lost on June 3 off the Korean coast. The crew, consisting of seventeen Europeans, four Chinese, with seven Chinese supercargoes, took to the ship's three boats and, the water being smooth, landed with little difficulty. They have since gone to Nagasaki.

Spanish Prisoners Reported Escaped.

It was reported at Atlanta, Ga., that four of the Spanish prisoners confined at Fort McPherson since the beginning of hostilities with Spain had escaped. The officer in charge of the barracks refuses to either deny or confirm the report, but several enlisted men who came in from the post said the Spaniards had gotten away.

GEN. GARCIA WITHDRAWS.

He Wants No Further Alliance With General Shafter.

A Santiago special says that General Garcia has written a letter to General Shafter declaring he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans, and will, therefore, withdraw his forces to the hills. Among the things of which General Garcia complains, is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral, and he is also incensed at the alleged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another grievance is the retension of the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Three Steamers of a Spanish Line Set on Fire.

A special despatch from Havana says:

Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo.

Three steamers of the Menedez Line were set on fire.

Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defense of the town, but were stranded.

The result of the bombardment is not yet known here.

SHAFTER TO HIS ARMY.

Graceful Tribute to Their Valor and Courage.

HEROISM APPRECIATED.

The Commanding General Offers His Sincere Thanks to the Brave Men Who, Under His Direction, Made a Success of the Campaign of Santiago—Dangers Bravely Faced.

Santiago de Cuba (Special).—Following is Major-General Shafter's order, just published:

Headquarters United States Troops in Cuba,
Santiago de Cuba.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 26.

"The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall and the surrender of the Spanish forces and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which, upon the investment of the city was forced to leave, is one of which this army can well be proud. This has been accomplished through the heroic deeds of the army, and to its officers and men the Major General commanding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown to the American army. The work you have accomplished may well appeal to the pride of your countrymen, and has been rivaled upon but few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown coast you faced dangers in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking back, seem insurmountable.

"Seizing, with the assistance of the navy, the towns of Baiquiri and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outpost in the engagement of La Quasina, and completed the concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Behind you ran a narrow road, made well nigh impassable by rains, while to the front you looked out upon high foothills covered with a dense tropical growth. [illegible] could only be traversed [illegible] alminating within ra[illegible]ay's

"Nothing deterred, you [illegible]nded e[illegible] by to the order to close upon the foe attacking at Caney and San Juan, him from work to work until he took within his last and strongest entrenchments immediately surrounding the city.

"Despite the fierce glare o[illegible] sun and rains that fell in torrents, gantly withstood his attempts to [illegible] from the position your valor [illegible] Holding in your vice-like grip [illegible] of opposed to you, after seventeen days of battle and siege, you were rewarded by the surrender of nearly 24,000 pri[illegible] 12,000 being those in your immedia[illegible] others scattered in the va[illegible]

[illegible] was not done without gre[illegible] The death of 230 gallant soldiers and the wounding of 1,284 officers shows but too plainly the fierce contest in which you were engaged. The few reported missing are undoubtedly among the dead, as no prisoners were lost.

"For those who have fallen in battle with you, the commanding general sorrows and, with you, will ever cherish their memory. Their devotion to duty sets a high example of courage and patriotism to our fellow countrymen. All who have participated in the campaign, battle and siege of Santiago de Cuba will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished, and will hold one another dear for having shared in great sufferings, hardships and triumphs together. All may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name of Santiago de Cuba.

"By command of Major General Shafter,
"E. J. McCLERNAND,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

YELLOW FEVER.

Nearly Four Hundred More New Developed.

A Washington special says: A received by Adjutant-General Co[illegible] that 396 new cases of fever of [illegible] were reported in the camp befor[illegible] Saturday.

As the same dispatch reports [illegible] deaths, and none of them from yel[illegible] fever, from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of mild type.

Previous dispatches from General Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in the camp of a very large number of cases of malarial and Dengue fever, the latter being peculiar to the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say there are few as compared with those of other fevers.

General Shafter's dispatch was made public by Adjutant-General Corbin as follows:

"Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

"Number of new cases of fever of all classes, approximately, 396. Deaths not previously reported. Private Daniel A. Stone, Company D., First Illinois Infantry, typhoid fever, July 20; Sergt. J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, died July 22 of Dengue fever and asthenia; and on July 23 of malarial fever, Private William Peacock and Garatt Learnshock, both of Company E, Second Infantry.

"SHAFTER,
"Major-General Commanding."

FIELD OF LABOR.

New York has a Turko-Arabic daily paper.

Brooklyn has a German plasterers' union.

Boston bakers will not parade on Labor Day.

There will be no Labor Day parade at Wheeling.

Massachusetts barbers held a State convention.

Glassworkers want their pay increased on August 1.

Uncle Sam has a union printer on each of his flagships, who sets up and prints the log book.

Newcastle-on-Tyne shipbuilders want higher wages.

Brooklyn street car companies employ 20 women spotters.

Building trades of Flushing want eight-hour day on August 1.

The Great Northern Railway Company, of England, have conceded reductions in the hours of labor to signalmen.

Baltimore horseshoers were conceded nine hours and higher wages.

The Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union held their conference in Birmingham recently. It was stated that the total receipts for the year had been $120,000. The conference voted $1,250 per annum to secure representation in Parliament and on local bodies. The salaries of officers were increased, and a scheme was proposed for a system of voluntary provident benefits.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus yesterday to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide funds to pay the police telegraph operators their salary at the rate of $1,850 a year.

The "Legal Rights of Labor" was the theme of an address to Provision and Grocery Clerks' Union by a Boston lawyer

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