THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY. . . . . .

Deseret Evening News.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NO. 165. TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXI.

MAY LOOK FOR CAMARA.

Possibility that a United States Squadron Will Go to Cadiz.

BUT IT WILL NOT BE FOR SOME TIME.

Cuba and Porto Rico to be Occupied First—Policy of the War Department—War to End Before Winter.

New York, June 7.—Summer has set in in earnest, with a more fervent heat in Florida and Cuba than in Washington. But summer weather is not to be the administration's excuse, says the Washington correspondent of the Tribune.

The Spanish forces in Cuba may have found it comfortable and consistent with the policy of prolonging the war to drop war to Washington in June and the war will be inclined to continue clear out until, but if they expect to give the administration will create a very different impression before the summer is over.

After a brief experience of summer campaigning, with one hoping for active service, only to remain in hot camps, to think over rumors of an attack soon to come, the President thinks there will be less danger to the troops in occupation, even though it be in Cuba or Porto Rico, than there would be in the same numbers of men in camps at war and in more schools for drilling.

It has come to be the opinion of military men of some experience and judgment of climatic risks that the army can be quite as well off during the summer where they can reach the enemy and keep him from going to sleep in trenches, as they would be by trying on the sands of Tampa bay or marching away with enemy in the camps. The disproportion in the sickness is large in land and sea an active one on the beginning to the end to be quite as great as it is at present. There are some drawbacks, among them being the sluggish response of some of the bureaus of the war department. Some of the old men in the quartermaster-general's office, the commissary-general's department and in other branches, have been running business as it has been run for 30 years, seeing that the business of the army has grown not enough in time of peace to be made to work in time of war. Into some offices the red tape and to dispensed with or stretched to breaking, but that vigor can never be endured in subordinates while there is a lack of it at the head. No one knows this better than the President, or he ought to be able to find it out if he does not know it now, and also find a remedy for it.

A plan for the occupation of Porto Rico is kept very secret in the war department. Just who has made that is not ascertained, but the assumption is as the best suggestions have been made by the executive officers of the general, several Miles being occupied very fully with the direction of Miles himself, and he is not at liberty to consider plans with the purpose of carrying them into effect. When it comes to details of business at Ponce, Porto Rico, Santiago or in the Philippines, it is understood that the President will insist that the office of command of the expedition, be he Merritt, Shafter or Miles himself, shall be permitted to work out each for himself, as completely as may be with cooperation with the navy, his one plan of campaign.

But as it is in Santiago, considered one of the summer resorts in Cuba, it is not better for the Spaniards than it will be for the United States army and navy and the people of the United States, as it appears to the administration, will be much better off in the matter of cost if the war can be ended with the Spanish army. At all events, it is not and not a matter of pleasure that the President and Secretary Alger have not yet cared to lose their lives on the cot or in hospital as the result of the war. The administration is not anxious for prolonging it, even if contractors for army take the other and heartily wish it, that is, that now and then has a good thing, particularly for the contractors.

These are some of the ideas that are being discussed by the administration at the beginning of June. With the hottest weather of the year coming on, it is the opinion of some of the President's advisers that the war can be terminated before winter, if the pressure is employed to good advantage. Reinforcements from Porto Rico and Spain, followed by successes and probably by a season of camping on account of weather that is not unhealthful, as for northern men, will maintain the spirits of the troops not yet ready to go home, and will be ready for and be in the army and the army will both be occupied in the operations of the army and navy, and before the summer is ended it may be that the navy would be called upon to go to Cadiz to look for the last fleet of Spanish reserve ships. That has been thought of more than once and with Santiago taken and Spanish ships taken Havana is cut and the Cuba fleet not yet on the sea, it is not impossible to spare a squadron of half a dozen or more ships to cross the ocean and see what the people of Admiral Cervera and his much talked of fighting ships.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Was a Torpedo Boat Destroyed?—American Prisoners in Line of Fire.

By cable to the Associated Press Dispatch boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Whether the American ships will be able to capture Admiral Cervera's squadron and the Spanish troops in the city of Santiago, Cuba, is now a question of time. There are some drawbacks, among them being the sluggish response of some of the bureaus of the war department. Some of the old men in the quartermaster-general's office, the commissary-general's department and in other branches, have been running business as it has been run for 30 years, seeing that the business of the army has grown not enough in time of peace to be made to work in time of war. Into some offices the red tape and to dispensed with or stretched to breaking, but that vigor can never be endured in subordinates while there is a lack of it at the head. No one knows this better than the President, or he ought to be able to find it out if he does not know it now, and also find a remedy for it.

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CHARLESTON AND TRANSPORTS

American Cruiser Reached Honolulu on May 29th.

Transports Sighted Off Hawaii on June 1—News of the Philippines Expedition.

San Francisco, June 7.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Honolulu and Honolulu early this morning, but was sent into quarantine, three cases of smallpox having developed on board since her departure from Hongkong. The case was landed at Nagasaki, another at Kobe and the third at Honolulu. No new cases have developed since the steamer left Honolulu and it is thought that the disease has been stamped out. The vessel and cargo will be thoroughly fumigated today and it is possible that the crew and passengers may be landed tonight.

The Belgic reports sighting the first set of transports which left this city, May 25th, about 100 miles east of Honolulu. No news of the Charleston was brought by the Belgic, at least, nothing was given out to the merchants' exchange—she left the west alongside as she entered the harbor, but it is generally believed that the mails will fall of the usual arrival at Hong Kong.

Later—At 10 o'clock this morning the Merchants' exchange received word from John Dalziel that the transports sailed from Honolulu on June 1st and that the Charleston had arrived at Honolulu the day before and was then being coaled at the time of the departure of the Belgic. Great preparations were being made for a grand ball in the reception of the troops which were expected to arrive there on the day the Belgic left. The town had been beautifully decorated and a public reception was to be given the men on the troop ships.

IN LA SOCAPA CHANNEL.

Some of the Dangers Which Attended Dewey's Entrance.

With the Fleet, off Santiago de Cuba, June 2.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Now that the danger of the Spanish army. At all events, it is not and not a matter of pleasure that the President and Secretary Alger have not yet care to lose their lives on the cot or in hospital as the result of the war. The administration is not anxious for prolonging it, even if contractors for army take the other and heartily wish it, that is, that now and then has a good thing, particularly for the contractors.

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SANTIAGO IS IN TERROR.

People of the Spanish Town Fleeing Everywhere to Escape the Destruction Already Commenced on the Spanish Forces.

American Marines Defeat Spanish Troops—Forts Practically Demolished by the American Fleets—Heavy Losses Inflicted on Spanish Sea and Land Forces.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 7, noon.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The American fleet this morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after three hours' bombardment silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks, and rendered the Estrella and Cayo Smith batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

THE BATTLE ON MONDAY.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, June 7, 7:55 a.m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday from 7:45 a.m. until nearly 11. The American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro Castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cincorcelas, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large. It appears from the best information obtainable from this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive.

About 1,500 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the fleet. The American attack is next said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay.

The idea of the American admiral, it appears, was to land troops there after reducing the defenses of the place, and hence make a close assault upon Santiago which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such anattack.

Heavy cannonading was opened upon Aguadores at about midday yesterday.

The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire, or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Aguadores, but from the information received at Kingston it is doubted that the net result of Monday's fighting was extremely disastrous to the Spanish defenses.

It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land upon Santiago, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The military commander at Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces:

Col. Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizas, of the artillery, and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers, whose rank is not mentioned. Three officers were killed.

The Spaniards also admit the loss of 21 infantry soldiers severely wounded, and 2 marines killed and 6 wounded. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy. In the sea fight the Spaniards admit that two officers, second in command of the party dynamited Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and four sailors and an ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number 18 men.

The loss on the American side, the Santiago reports say, is not known. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and they say Morro castle shows great gaping breaches in its walls.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores, and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago de Cuba. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here do not give information sufficient for both the result, and therefore it is believed that the Spanish accounts are misleading, and that is the belief which prevails here.

There is a report current here that the first-class armored Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was sunk by fire of the American ships.

It is said that only 300 American troops were landed at Daiquiri, or possibly at Aguadores, the time place being confused in the reports reaching here. It seems to be admitted that the Spanish soldiers were so severely handled by the American force that they were driven from the fortifications they were defending.

SPANIARDS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Havana, June 6, 10 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Details from Spanish sources received here today, of the bombardment this (Monday) morning of the forts off Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet, show that the loss of the United States fired about 1,500 projectiles of all kinds. The fire, the Spaniards add, was answered by Morro castle and the batteries at Socapa and Punta Gorda. At noon, it is added, another bombardment began against Aguadores, east of Santiago de Cuba, the firing continuing hour. Both attacks, the Spaniards assert, were repulsed.

Morro castle is admitted to have been damaged, as was the "exterior headquarters," built during the time of Spain at Cayo Smith, and, in addition the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is admitted to have been "slightly damaged."

The Spanish commander at Santiago reports that the American fire did not exceed that of the fortifications, and he says that nine of the American vessels "disappeared from sight before 11 o'clock." The Spanish army forces according to official report are one soldier killed and one chief, four officers and 21 soldiers wounded.

Finally the Spanish version of the affair says:

"The American losses are supposed to be considerable."

Captain General Blanco has congratulated Gen. Linares, the Spanish commander in Santiago, and those who took part in the fighting, saying he will call the attention of the Spanish government to the "heroism exhibited by all the Spanish forces in such an unequal combat."

AMERICANS WERE VICTORIOUS.

New York, June 7.—A special from Cape Haitien describing the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Monday says that the forts of the harbor are now a mass of ruins. The Morro is a shapeless pile of ruined masonry and dismantled guns. The Cayo Smith battery is utterly ruined. This result, the dispatch says, was the work of ten American ironclads which passed back and forth from Fort Cabrera, on the west to Fort Aguadores on the east of the harbor entrance, discharging their heavy guns as they passed along, so that nearly a yard of the coast suffered the deadly cannonading. At Fort Aguadores the fort recently constructed by Col. Ordonez, the artillery expert, was lower to dust and Col. Ordonez himself was badly wounded by the flying splinters and debris.

Capt. Sanchez and Lieut. Yrizari, artillery officers, were also wounded. Two infantry lieutenants, Garcia and Perez, and 21 privates are reported as fully wounded. Later in the day the American ships moved closer toward the mouth of the old harbor where the old cruiser Reina Mercedes had been dismantled attempting to place explosives about the hull of the Mercedes to blow her to pieces and clear the channel.

A 12 inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely aloft her pilot house and tore her upper works to shreds.

Her second commander, five of her sailors, and a marine were killed.

Second Lieutenant Carlos Ponce de Leon and 16 of her seaman were very seriously wounded.

A perfect shower of shell and shot fell upon and around the old cruiser and she was so badly damaged that her crew by order of Admiral Cervera abandoned the ship for the shore for safety.

About noon, according to the Cape Haitien dispatch, a landing party of American marines near Daiquiri was attacked by Spanish infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The insurgents were posted in the bushes and land with the aid of the marines successfully took up a position, holding it and making it a base from which they operated. The Spanish forces were driven with heavy losses and driven back toward Santiago, leaving their wounded behind them.

The Americans are now entrenched near Daiquiri, and are landing heavy guns preparatory to moving them forward Santiago and laying siege to the city.

There is a panic in Santiago. The residents who can are fleeing to the country, in the greatest confusion, leaving everything to get away from the certain destruction that now awaits Cervera's fleet and the forces of Pando and Linares.

Later reports show that Col. Ordonez, Capt. Sanchez, Lieut. Yrizari, the artillery and Sotero Perez and Garcia, officers whose rank is not mentioned, are only severely wounded, and not killed, as at first reported. The Spaniards claim that only one soldier was killed, though they admit that the naval force are said to be as already called.

HAVANA PRACTICALLY ADMITS DEFEAT.

Madrid, June 7, noon.—The following official dispatch has been received from Havana: Col. Aldea, commanding a Spanish column, has had some sharp fighting with a party of rebels who are supporting the landing of American forces near Santiago de Cuba. Two American warships covered the landing party. The result of the operations is not known.

It is supposed that the renewal of the bombardment of Santiago lasting from 4 to 11 o'clock on Monday morning was intended to distract the attention of the Spaniards and enable the landing to be effected without molestation.

A later dispatch from Gen. Aldea says not one of his soldiers was hit by the American shells which he asserts fell among the insurgents.

STORM IN WEST INDIES WATERS.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 7, 8 a.m.—It is reported here that Rear Admiral Sampson began the bombardment at 6 o'clock yesterday of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba Monday morning. A fierce storm has been sweeping over Jamaica, and a heavy sea was running last night, causing pilots to refuse to take dispatch boats out of Kingston harbor.

The storm has now abated, is washed out and the telegraph lines are down.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Hurrying Work on Fortifications—Reported Defeats of Insurgents.

Havana, June 6, 10 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Work on the fortifications about Havana is being pushed without an hour's intermission. Even the sailors of the ships of Havana, and all the employes of the government are at work on the forts or batteries, and all persons out of work are flocking to the bar employment.

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HEAVY MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Washington Officials Say it Will Begin Today or Tomorrow.

Washington, June 7.—The cabinet meeting today was not particularly important. As is usual, the subject of military and naval operations was gone over, but nothing was done looking to a change in the plans or plans. It is almost certain that no regular troops have yet been dispatched to Santiago, but it is the intention to begin a heavy movement either today or tomorrow. It had been the intention of the military authorities to have started the first expedition a day or two ago, but the non-arrival of the equipment of the large siege guns which it is proposed to use in the reduction of Santiago and the destroyer of Admiral Cervera's fleet necessitates a short postponement. The transports are in readiness for the embarkation of the troops, and nothing now remains that should occupy more than a day or two. The body of occupation will not be hurried forward and nothing will be permitted to interfere with the complete invasion of Santiago and the capture or destruction of the imprisoned fleet. In commenting upon the reports of a military engagement near Santiago, it was said after the cabinet meeting that if there had been any military engagement occurred between the Spaniards and a report that does not make some provision of this character.

The probabilities now are that a substitute silver provision will be reported.

CONFUSION IS COMPLETE.

Spanish Ship of State Drifting to Disaster—Senor Moret's Opinions.

London, June 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post has had an interview with Senor Moret, formerly secretary of the colonies, in the course of which he said:

"The government does not know where it is going. Moreover, there is not a person in Spain who can tell the outcome of the present situation, which is far more grave than is generally realized. The government has no fixed plan. It allows matters to follow their own course, heedless of the ultimate consequences.

"The ship of state is drifting. Besides, it is useless to conceal the fact that the cabinet is no longer solid, despite its reconstruction. Today the confusion is complete. This is concealed as well as possible, but if the truth of the situation ever becomes known, the most serious complications may result. The present ministers lack energy. I want say that they are patriotic, but they are not strong, but they never act. They are absolutely impotent and are simply trusting to chance to get out of their troubles.

"A campaign in favor of peace has begun in the press and is propagated among the populace. I am convinced that if a plebiscite were held peace would be decisively voted even by the soldiers. The queen regent has been very unjustly attacked by Senor Castellano, who, while freely posing as president of the republic, but I much doubt his ability to stir up a movement against the regent.

"The remedy was managed, but for some time past a change has been taking place and the adversaries of the option have discovered the injustice of the option. It is difficult to say whether the regency will be overthrown. Nor can any what will happen in Spain, the country, guideless with a foreign war on its hands, and daily facing fresh internal complications. The government of the regency does happen, it will be an immense misfortune to Spain. Partisanship is so great, so intense, so pitiless, so ready to turn to the right or left. The affairs of Spain are in complete disorder."

THE PLANNING FOR PEACE.

Belief that Spain is Looking to a Way of Opening Negotiations.

How Past Wars of the United States Have Been Closed by Restoring Order.

Washington, June 7.—In view of the growing belief that Spain is seeking to initiate a peace movement, the incidents bearing on peace negotiations are being looked into. They disclose many interesting features in the negotiations following work in which the United States participated. The peace negotiations closing the revolutionary war came about in a romantic manner. Franklin and Kay were living in Paris at the time, having succeeded in enlisting the active assistance of France. Among Franklin's acquaintances was a Madam Brillon, with whom the famous statesman and scientist formed a fast friendship. Mme. Brillon spent the summer at Nice, where she met several English noblemen, among whom was Lord Shelburne. The latter, on learning that she was a friend of Franklin, asked for a note of introduction. Madam Brillon, in a ball at which drink tea, with him at Passey. The letter was given, and Franklin and Lord Shelburne were brought together on friendly terms. His lordship stated that he was an intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, who had just become the ruling figure of the British ministry, and it was suggested that Franklin write a letter to Lord Shelburne, which Lord Chelmondely undertook to deliver in person. Acting under the suggestion, Franklin wrote a brief letter, expressing the wish that a general peace might be brought about, that he was careful to avoid betraying any anxiety or hope that the British government would take the initiative, and ended with a message to Congress on Nov. 4, 1782, he said:

"Anxious to remove the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time after it had been received, to inform Congress of the government terms on which its progress might be assisted."

The terms proposed by Madison were that Great Britain vacate the orders in council on buccaneers and on the impressment of American seamen. The movement came to naught.

The emperor of Russia took the next step in the direction of peace. He addressed an application to John Quincy Adams, our minister to St. Petersburg, requesting that the United States join after. The proposition was forwarded to the state department at Washington, and the Russian minister was accepted by the United States and Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Adams were appointed to meet on April 13, 1813, to proceed to St. Petersburg. Their instructions were:

"Your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain."

The instructions were the same as Madison has previously specified, but there were not indispensable conditions.

Great Britain declined the overtures, however, and Lord Castlereagh wrote to the British minister, Gallatin, that negotiations Accordingly Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the commission, and a peace was finally structions January 28, 1815. British commissioners were appointed and the commission met at Ghent, Belgium. The British presented four points: the Americans three. Among the demands was that relating to the maintenance of a warship on the Great Lakes, which has since become an established practice. The peace treaty was finally agreed to December 24, 1814.

During the Mexican war, while hostilities were still in progress, the chief clerk of the state department, Nicholas P. Trist, was sent to Mexico to open negotiations for peace. He was instructed to present the cession of New Mexico and California. These terms were rejected by Mexico. Thereupon the United States recalled Trist. This caused much agitation in Mexico for it was feared the United States would adopt severer measures if Trist had not acted on the result, but had remained in Mexico. He succeeded, as the result of the change in the feeling, in making a treaty of peace, known as the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on February 4, 1848.

SHAFTER'S CORPS IS OFF

Before Many Hours it Will Have Sailed from Tampa.

MOVEMENT IS BEING KEPT SECRET.

Destination Known Only to a Few, and Not Given Out—May be Cuba or Porto Rico.

Chicago, June 7.—A Tampa dispatch from a reliable correspondent of the Chicago Daily News dated June 7, says the work of loading troops, horses, guns, ammunition stores, equipment and medical supplies for the first great invasion of the Spanish West Indies is almost completed and before many hours General Shafter's corps, the Fifth, is expected to sail away. The destination is known only to a few and may not be given out until the fleet of transports with its convoys of war vessels is well on its way to Cuba.

ARRESTED THE SPANIARDS.

Canadian Authorities Take Carranza and Dubosc into Custody.

Montreal, Que., June 7.—Lieut. Carranza and Senor du Bosc were arrested at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon on a capias, in which it is alleged that they were about to leave the country. The capias was taken out in accordance with a suit for $25,000 damages for defamation of character entered by Detective Kellert. The arrest was made at the residence of the Spanish consul general, and the prisoners were immediately taken before Judge Mathieu, who refused them bail. The bail, which was promptly furnished, the authorities declining to say by whom. The suit is returnable in six days and no action can be taken until the end of that time unless the prisoners consent to a speedy hearing.

In the meantime a new element is introduced into the case. The bodies of Carranza and Du Bosc are the property of Detective Kellert until his claim is satisfied, the case stands. The United States authorities are desirous of having Carranza and Du Bosc sent to Canada, a country which they cannot do without forfeiting their bail. As it stands now, it looks very much as if Detective Kellert has made it impossible for the Canadian government to order the Spaniards to leave the country until a decision of the case has been dissolved, of course, Du Bosc and Carranza might jump their bail, but their present desire is to remain in Canada.

Cruiser Buffalo Arrives.

New York, June 7.—The U. S. cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian warship Nictheroy, arrived in port today. Captain Henry Varnum Boynton, commanding, reported that the Nictheroy, this morning, according to advices received in this city by Charles E. Flint, the Buffalo was originally the Morgan Line steamer El Cid. During the Brazilian rebellion she was purchased by the Brazilian government and converted into a dynamite cruiser.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, June 7.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Third regiment volunteer engineers, to be colonel: Captain David Gaillard, corps of engineers, U. S. A. To be lieutenant colonel, Captain Edward Burr, corps of engineers, U. S. A. To be major: Captain William C. Langfit, corps of engineers, U. S. A. To be captain: Second Lieutenant Robert P. Johnson, corps of engineers, U. S. A. To be second lieutenant: Frank H. Martin, of Iowa.

To be inspector-general of the volunteers, with rank of colonel: First Lieutenant R. A. Brown, Fourth cavalry.

To be chief commissary, with rank of major: First Lieutenant W. W. Wright, Sixteenth infantry.

To be commissary, with rank of captain: Second Lieutenant John W. Baker, Third U. S. Infantry; C. D. Condert, of New York; George W. Bellis, of New York.

To be assistant adjutant-general, with rank of major: Wm. C. Daniels, of Colorado.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain: Edward W. Hurlburt, of Colorado; Charles E. Golden, of Wyoming; James C. Grant, of Minnesota.

For appointment to the signal corps, to be captain: Charles D. Connor, of Michigan; to be first lieutenant: Charles Woodford, of Ohio; Edward P. Miller, of Ohio; Wm. S. Wright, of Indiana, to be second lieutenants: Gustave Hirsch, of Ohio; Carl Darnell, of Connecticut.

Fourth Regiment U. S. V. infantry, to be captains: B. Pardons, of New York; Ira Ayres, of New York; Eugene Smith, of Pennsylvania; Edward H. Wilde, of New York; Allen B. Raymond, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Smith, of New York; Arthur Bartlett, of New York; Charles P. Kohler, of Maryland; Charles Lee, of Virginia; Wm. C. Ramsey, of New Jersey. To be first lieutenants: David L. Hough, of New York; Edward Leonard, of District of Columbia; George W. Braswell, of New York; Joe A. Stimmets, of Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Hill, of District of Columbia; M. A. Viele, of New York. To be second lieutenants: Peter R. Bishop, of New York; Edward George Pettibone, of New York; Walter Abbott and Henry P. Walker, of Massachusetts.

Where are the Torpedo Boats?

London, June 7.—Admiral Sir John Colomb, writing in a morning paper with reference to the situation at Santiago de Cuba, says: "Admiral Sampson has not yet got his torpedo boats as it was expected they would be used. He has never sent one of them into a Cuban port by night to attack ships such as might be found at Santiago. It is said that the torpedo boats could run into the narrows of the harbor at night, the torpedo boats might have escaped the fire of the forts and the inner harbor. What has caused the expectation of these advanced operations we do not know, and we may not yet be known, but unless things alter before the war is over, we shall have to be reconsidering our policy in this regard."

Commander E. W. Sturdy Dead.

Key West, Fla., June 7, 5:20 a. m.—The United States cutter Pompei, formerly the British gunboat Harlech, arrived here today from Norfolk, Va., with her commander, Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy, dead on board, and Lieut. K. C. Norton in charge of the ship.

Commander Sturdy was not feeling well when the Pompei sailed on Friday evening. He was taken sick off Hatteras and his condition became unconscious and died yesterday. There was no physician on board. He was a native of Maine, 51 years of age, and had been in the service 30 years. The family of the deceased live at Annapolis.

The interment of the remains of Lieut. Commander Sturdy will take place here today with naval honors.