

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

morbid craving for notoriety, fame or self-glorification.

Capt. Miller, who had hitherto been listening unnoticed to the conversation, hearing the different garbled reports of an action, the details of which he knew so well, sprang to his feet and addressed himself to the youthful cynic who had undertaken to discuss the ethical side of Hobson's heroism.

"May I ask you who you are, sir?" asked Captain Miller, in a courteous and dignified manner, but in a voice quivering with suppressed anger and emotion. He waited for the answer, and then replied: "I am Captain Miller, commander of the Merrimac. I overheard your remark and wish to tell you that I have known Lieut. Hobson for years. I was his professor at the naval academy, and have ever since been close to him. Eager and anxious as I was to be allowed the privilege of taking the Merrimac into the Santiago channel, I felt a certain pride in Admiral Sampson's selection of Mr. Hobson. I knew him to be a man fearless and brave, devoted to his duty and his country. There is not one particle of selfishness in Mr. Hobson's make-up, I assure you, and on the night that he sank the Merrimac he went forth to meet certain death without one thought of self. Sir, I beg you to contradict the statement you just made. Won't you please retract?"

Capt. Miller's words were listened to in silence, and a grateful reparation was expected for the thoughtless and hasty expression that had called forth this just, but polite, rebuke.

Far from it, however; the iconoclastic and argumentative young man stood his ground and refused to allow Captain Miller's opinion to overrule his own right to free thought and its expression.

For fully fifteen minutes Captain Miller condescended to argue with his opponent and repeatedly invited him to take a correct and lofty view of heroism, but to no avail.

The evidence on both sides was in and the young man proceeded to the summing up of his case with what he considered a telling and crushing blow.

"You don't mean to tell me, Captain," he said, "that a man with home ties or engaged affections and ordered to carry out a desperate plan in which sure death is his only material reward, and that man does not flinch, but obeys his orders, that his real motive for so doing and the only voice that prompts him to do what you call his duty, is not the voice of selfishness, the ambition and vainglory of having his name go down to history as a hero and a martyr, do you?"

"Sir," answered Captain Miller, bowing, "I have no desire to waste my time answering questions made by a man of your convictions. I beg these gentlemen's pardon for having intruded, but as a representative of the United States navy and a friend of Mr. Hobson, I would advise you to walk down to the dock and drown yourself. I can now realize why you do not understand what heroism means. Good night."

Captain Miller walked away and called for the key to his room, wondering if the young man would have the heroism to carry out the watery plan of self-destruction he had described, but it is safe to say that his courage failed him, as he has been seen alive and dry since day break.

The death of Thomas M. Kerr occurred at Boise, Ida., Monday. Kerr is the man who was shot on the 4th inst., by Chas. Nelson, who charged that he had been unduly intimate with his wife. Interment will take place at Philadelphia. Kerr made a dying statement, protesting his innocence.

Madrid, June 8, 10 o'clock a.m.—A semi-official report was published here today purporting to give an account of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet on Monday last:

"The American navy under Admiral Sampson has fiercely attacked Santiago de Cuba and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which replied. As a consequence the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 1,500 men. The American projectiles, however, sank the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes."

SOME OF THE SPANISH CASUALTIES.

Havana, June 7.—(Delayed in transmission.) (Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Details of the bombardment of Santiago was received here today, describing the Spanish losses on Monday.

The "marine chief" killed on board the Reina Mercedes was former captain Emilio Acosta Eyormanu.

Ensign Alejandro Milenas, on the Mercedes, was also killed. Col. Ordonez of the artillery and inventor of the cannon bearing his name, was slightly wounded. Some other officers were slightly wounded by projectiles, shells and fragments scattered by the explosion of shells on land.

The insurgents today dynamited a passenger train near Pinar, overthrowing one car, and derailing the train.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Day spent about half an hour with the President this morning. On leaving he said there were no important dispatches and no developments in the war situation. The President was in consultation with a senator when he received a press dispatch to the effect that Captain Phillips of the battleship Texas had been killed by a Spanish shell at Santiago. He said there was no reason to believe it to be true. He cited Admiral Sampson's official dispatch announcing no casualties, and said if the report was to be given any credence he would have been wired at once.

Throughout the forenoon there was a long line of callers. Practically all of them sought war appointments. Senator White was among the callers.

The President has signed the war measure keeping lighthouses along the Atlantic coast open throughout the year.

New York, June 8.—A special cable dispatch from Madrid says that in the course of Monday's cannonading at Santiago de Cuba Captain Phillips, of the United States battleship Texas, was killed by a Spanish shell. There is nothing in other dispatches from West Indian waters to substantiate the report.

New York, June 8.—A special from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya and the torpedo boat destroyer Furor were badly damaged during the bombardment of Santiago's defenses on Monday. A shell from the Brooklyn is said to have burst under the Vizcaya's port quarter, dismounting a gun, injuring the cruiser's rudder and wounding several of her sailors.

Madrid, June 8.—Dispatches received here from Havana from Spanish sources say: "The Americans were again repulsed at the last bombardment of Santiago de Cuba."

Continuing, the reports assert that the damage done to the batteries and to the town is "unimportant," or "is already repaired," adding "the Spanish guns did not cease to fire an instant during the fight, and all the batteries

were in condition to reply to the enemy's fire.

"During a second attack Col. Ordonez was on board the Reina Mercedes and personally assisted in working her guns. Every one regards Col. Ordonez and Gen. Linares as the heroes of the day."

According to official Spanish dispatches received here the exact loss of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba on Monday is as follows:

Land forces, one soldier killed and five officers wounded, including Col. Ordonez, slightly wounded.

Sea forces—The second officer in command of the Reina Mercedes, five sailors, and twenty-four marines, killed, and an officer and eleven sailors wounded.

The official dispatches also say that many of the wounded, including Col. Ordonez, are able to attend to their duties.

It is announced here that the Spanish steamer Benito has "run the blockade of Manzanillo," and arrived at Jamaica.

Birmingham, Ala., June 8.—The business portion of Ittabena, Miss., was destroyed by fire today, with the exception of two stores. The loss is over \$150,000. The fire started in the store of J. L. Haley and Co., and spread rapidly.

Washington, June 9.—It is believed here that the first reinforcements for Sampson's fleet have arrived today off Santiago. These are the 800 marines under the command of Lieut. Colonel Huntington, who sailed three days ago from Key West on the steamer Panther.

These marines had been encamped on the beach at Key West for several weeks, undergoing the most severe drill and military training. They are intended not for distribution among the fleet, but as a landing force pure and simple.

Naval officers are confident that with this small but well disciplined landing force, Admiral Sampson will be able immediately to take possession of such points in the neighborhood of Santiago as he may deem necessary to serve as a base for the occupation if the regular United States troops when they arrive. With the marines in possession of the beach, and the American warships with their shells clearing the country behind, there will be a little danger in affecting the landing of the troops.

Though no official confirmation has yet reached the navy department of the newspaper reports that came from Sampson's fleet to the effect that he landed marines at Calmanera and that they are still in possession of a strategic stronghold on the hills near by, the naval officers here are inclined to accept as accurate the reports.

They feel a pride in the fact that the navy through its marine adjunct has earned the distinction of having been the first to occupy territory in Cuba.

The marines who affected this notable feat were drawn, it is believed from the whole fleet, and were perfectly capable and disciplined troops.

Officials here express the belief that troops have already sailed from Tampa, but no one in authority and advised of the fact will make the statement publicly. The destination of the troops can be only surmised, but it is felt that there still remains a necessity for concealing the exact time of the departure of the troops and it is a noticable fact that in spite of the understanding that was obtained yesterday to the fact of the censor at Tampa would relax his rules as soon as the troops had actually departed, there is no authentic news direct from Key West or Tampa today.