

We have spoken of success and failure as they are commonly understood. And we mean that, as they are commonly understood, success should be, and with greater freedom of natural opportunity, greater security of natural right, would be the portion of all who honestly try to succeed. But there is a kind of success which, though commonly accounted failure, is success in the highest degree. Many of the wrecks which lie strewn along the shores of business and professional life, and which the fresh college graduate explains upon the theory of individual incapacity or worse, are in truth monuments to a success which no triumph in business can equal. While all of them testify to a condition of society which is a withering rebuke to our professions of Christianity, many of them testify also to victory over temptations to achieve ignoble success.

NEWS

After the departure from Tampa of the American fleet of troopships and convoys, as narrated last week, Gen. Miles returned to Washington, where he has ever since been, in conference with the administration. Nothing has yet been made public, however, as to future operations.

The fleet was not definitely heard from, of course, for several days; but reports of its having been sighted at different points began to go over the wires before it had been long at sea. One of the earliest of these located it in the Bahama channel near Key Laboes, 200 miles east of Cardenas, on the 17th; a later one placed it off the southeastern coast of Cuba on the 18th; while still another announced its arrival off Santiago on the 20th. The last report has been confirmed. The fleet arrived off Santiago on the 20th, just before noon, exactly seven days after the first vessel left Tampa. The voyage had been long chiefly because it was necessary to tow two large water barges.

It appears to have been originally intended to have the fleet take a westerly direction, rounding Cape San Antonio, and then sailing eastwardly along the south coast of Cuba; but this plan was reversed, and the shorter easterly course along the

north coast of Cuba and around Cape Maysi, at the eastern extremity, was adopted. Great care was taken on the voyage to prevent surprise. No lights were allowed on the transports at night, and search lights from the warships frequently swept the water. As the ocean was smooth there was hardly any sea sickness; but 14 cases of typhoid fever and some cases of measles developed. Upon the arrival of the fleet off Santiago on the 20th, the vessels lay off shore 15 miles while the sick were removed to the hospital ship. Only 20 men were sick enough to be removed. In the afternoon the fleet came closer to shore, where all the ships could pass in full view of the Spanish lookouts on Morro Castle. They then withdrew and were carefully guarded by the warships.

While this fleet was at sea, news came slowly and spasmodically from Sampson's squadron. Owing to the interruption of cable communication it could come only by dispatch boat to neutral West Indian ports, and so was invariably about 24 hours late. The cable has since been repaired and cable communication is now established between the American forces off Santiago and the government at Washington. It was repaired by the American signal corps, assisted by the French cable company; and the Haytian government, under whose jurisdiction the connection is made, has agreed to pass all cipher messages for the United States, and all newspaper dispatches indorsed by the American censor. Speedier and more reliable news is, therefore, being received from the present seat of war.

Such news as came before the repair of the cable showed that the Cubans were doing their full share in the prosecution of the war. One hundred were reported to have joined the United States marines at camp McCalla, near Guantanamo, whose fighting was described last week, and to have rendered great assistance both in fighting and in throwing up entrenchments. The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo was soon after noticed to be dotted with Cuban flags, indicating different insurgent camps. Sampson was then using these camps as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior, and the American officers spoke highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers. It was with no feeling of contempt, therefore, that on the 18th,

Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, saluted the Cuban flag when the insurgent Gen. Perez came on board. So tightly have the Cubans enclosed the Spanish about Guantanamo that two messengers, sent by the Spanish commandant, one by sea and the other by land, with a message in duplicate to his superior, were captured, and the messages turned over to Sampson. It is said that not only in the region of Guantanamo, but throughout the whole length of Cuba, the insurgents have driven the Spanish to within five miles of the shore on either coast; and that they are every day driving them still farther away from the interior. Despite their hard fare and poor equipment they are reported as making gallant and successful fights in pitched battles. Even in the province of Havana the whole interior has been abandoned to the insurgents.

On the 18th rumors reached Sampson's squadron of the approach of Gen. Garcia, who is second to Gomez in the Cuban army. He was known to have left Banes, on the northern coast, where his troops had been armed by an American expedition from Florida, and now it was said that he was destroying the railroad and operating generally to prevent more Spanish troops from reaching Santiago, as he advanced to the southern coast. Gen. Garcia in person quickly followed the rumors of his approach. On the 19th he appeared near Santiago, and was sent for and received by Sampson upon the American flag ship. He suffered intensely from sea sickness in his short voyage in a launch upon a choppy sea from the shore to the ship. Gen. Garcia reported that he had had no engagements with Spaniards in crossing the island, because there were no Spaniards there to meet him. While on the flagship, he expressed his gratitude for the interference of the United States in behalf of the independence of Cuba, and conferred with Sampson regarding the methods of campaigning to be adopted upon Shafter's arrival. He was then put ashore. Shafter's fleet had not yet appeared, and was not sighted until the next day.

From the moment when Shafter's fleet first sent its smoke in curls above the distant horizon, Gen. Garcia and his staff watched its approach with grateful enthusiasm from a hillside near his camp. And when Shafter and his staff, with Sampson, landed at Acerrados, about 17 miles west of San-

tiago, on their way to Garcia's camp, Garcia dispatched a guard of honor to the beach to meet them. He also placed horses at their disposal to carry them up the steep trail to his camp.

When the American commanders arrived at Garcia's headquarters—a rude hut covered with leaves and meagerly furnished—they found him in the midst of a camp of 3,000 veterans who, notwithstanding their lack of clothes and food, were a hardy and soldierly lot. They remained in consultation with Garcia for several hours. What the specific character of the consultation was, is not known; but among other things Gen. Garcia assured his allies that they need have no fear of yellow fever on the southern coast. To confirm his assurances he pointed to his own troops, who, though poorly clothed and ill-fed, were in fine health. Upon their return from this visit to Garcia, Sampson and Shafter passed between two long lines of coatless, shoeless and hungry Cuban soldiers, who stood at present arms. Supplies were immediately sent to Garcia's troops from the fleet. Sampson afterward expressed his confident expectation of faithful and efficient support from the insurgents. They have made all their promises good, says Lieut. Rowan, who visited Garcia in May and arranged for the junction of American and Cuban troops.

While Sampson was yet waiting—impatiently it was reported—for Shafter's long looked for fleet of army transports, he every now and again bombarded the Spanish defenses. On the 15th he destroyed the fort and earthworks at Cainamera. The destruction of the Spanish fort at Cainamera was reported last week, but that report referred to a little stone fort; the fort destroyed on the 15th was of brick, and constituted one of the main defenses on the Bay of Guantamo. On the next day he again bombarded the Santiago batteries, completely wrecking those to the west. No shots were fired at Morro Castle, it being understood that Hobson and his associates were confined there. The bombardment began at dawn, and was carried on at a range of 3,000 yards. The Spanish replied, but without effect.

Just before the Santiago bombardment of the 16th, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which, on the 13th,

as told last week, had made the first experiment with dynamite guns ever made in actual warfare, repeated the experiment. About midnight, between the 15th and 16th, she threw three 250 pound charges of gun cotton. Two fell into the water of the bay beyond the hills, where they had been directed in the hope of hitting vessels of the Spanish fleet. Their effect is still unknown. The third hit Cayo Smith—the island which lies just back of the mouth of the harbor. Two Spanish soldiers afterward captured by the Cubans, said that this shot, which seemed like a terrible volcanic eruption, annihilated the roof of the building and part of the battery, leaving not even a trace of the fragments, and that the whole country side felt the concussion. They reported the Spanish as saying, apropos of the work of the Vesuvius, that "the Americans are beginning to hurl earthquakes." The Vesuvius threw three more dynamite shells over the hills in the direction of Santiago on the 18th, and again three on the 19th. Nothing is yet known of the effect, except that one of the shots of the 19th destroyed a powerful battery which had annoyed Sampson's squadron. The Vesuvius lay two miles from shore when her dynamite gun was fired.

Gen. Shafter did not wait long before disembarking his army. The disembarkation began at noon on the 22d at different points from 12 to 15 miles east of Santiago. To confuse the Spanish 2,000 Cubans, under Gen. Rabi, and the battleship Texas, had made a joint land and water attack in the morning to the west of Santiago. At the same time a group of coal transports, intended to appear as troop ships, steamed to the west in the direction of this joint attack, while the real troop ships went east. The Texas soon silenced the Spanish fire that greeted her; but the fight with the Cubans grew fierce, the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor taking part in it. While this battle was raging west of Santiago, Sampson was bombarding the coast for 20 miles, and under cover of this bombardment the troops began to land to the east in small boats upon the beach at Bacanos, which the big guns of the Iowa had cleared. Before midnight the whole army encamped on Cuban soil, thus closing the first act in the drama of the Cuban invasion.

Hobson and his associates are still in Spanish custody. It will be remembered that after they had sunk the Merrimac across the narrowest part of Santiago channel, so as to "bottle up" Cervera's fleet, Cervera reported their capture to Sampson, under flag of truce, and conveyed his assurances of respect for their bravery and his willingness to exchange them for prisoners of equal rank. That occurred on the 3d. On the 7th Sampson sent a flag of truce to Cervera with an authorized offer to exchange, to which Cervera replied that he was powerless to act, and referred the Americans to the military governor of Santiago. The governor in turn referred them to Governor General Blanco, at Havana. Accordingly, on the 14th a flag of truce was sent to Blanco with the same offer. He replied that he had received no authority to make an exchange from the government at Madrid. Four days later, another flag of truce was sent to Blanco on the same errand. Blanco then replied that the Americans would have to capture Havana to get Hobson and his associates. He also sent a warning that if any American vessel thereafter approached within six miles of Havana, whether flying the stars and stripes or a flag of truce, he would fire upon it. By way of Madrid, on the 22d, it was reported that Blanco's reason for refusing to exchange is that Hobson's opportunities for seeing Santiago harbor and its defenses make it imprudent to release him at this time.

The vacillation of the Spanish authorities regarding the exchange of Hobson and his associates, coupled with the fact that the prisoners were detained in Morro Castle, where they were liable to injury from American guns, excited suspicions of foul play. So strong were these that when the Spanish flag flew at half mast from Morro Castle on the 18th, it was feared in the American squadron that it was a notification to the Americans of Hobson's execution. The flag was afterwards discovered, however, to have been half-masted on the occasion of the funeral of Spanish military officers of high rank killed in the bombardment. It is believed at Washington that Sampson has notified Cervera that he and the governor will be held personally responsible for the safety of Hobson and his men, and it is certain that on account of the Hobson affair, the United States government has forbidden the exchange or

parole of Spanish prisoners until further orders.

In this connection it should be noted that the Spanish claim, and the American authorities admit, that the *Merrimac*, which Hobson sunk, does not constitute a serious obstacle to egress from Santiago harbor. Instead of plugging the channel completely, as was supposed, it lies so far to the right that vessels can pass on the other side without touching it. There has consequently been reason to fear that Cervera may slip out of the harbor. Cubans have confirmed this fear by reporting to Sampson that Cervera has made preparations to take advantage of the first opportunity to make a rush and escape. He is closely guarded, however, by Schley, while Sampson covers Shafter's movements.

Conflicting reports come from Havana as to the condition there in respect to food supplies. On one hand it is said that the people, driven to desperation for want of food, are on the edge of a revolt; and on the other that supplies are regularly reaching the city, through breach of the blockade, by way of Batabano, a city on the southern coast of Cuba directly south of Havana.

An unverified report, which, however, is probably true, though officially denied at Madrid, reached the United States on the 20th, to the effect that Gen. Blanco had been wounded by an assassin. According to this report Blanco had ordered the execution of a volunteer of the name of Salva. Salva's brother—Mariano Salva—also a volunteer, assumed indifference, and finally succeeded in being posted as a guard in front of the palace. This was his opportunity. As Blanco emerged from the palace, Salva raised his rifle as if to salute, then suddenly lifted it to his shoulder and fired. Blanco fell, severely though not fatally wounded, and Salva was put under arrest. By this time, if the story is true, he has doubtless been executed.

The Cadiz fleet has been as uneasy as usual, though its martial fidgeting has ceased to alarm. On the 16th it was reported from Madrid as having put to sea; and from Paris as having sailed at sunrise on the day before and returned in the evening. It in fact passed eastward, through the

Straits of Gibraltar and into the Mediterranean on the 17th, and on the 18th it was supposed to be at Cartagena, on the southeast coast of Spain. After that it was reported as having passed into the Atlantic again, since which time its whereabouts have been unknown. The Americans are now endeavoring to offset the eccentric movements of this Spanish fleet by pretending to organize a flying squadron for operation against Spanish cities.

News from the Philippines is important though not of an exciting nature, except to the Spanish and the revolutionists. Since the beginning of the month, fighting has been continuous, with invariable victories for the rebels, the Spanish being finally driven within the walls of Manila, where they were confined at latest reports. Following these rebel victories, or concurrent with them, representatives of the natives assembled at Cavite, and on the 12th formed a provisional government, which they thereupon proclaimed ceremoniously. One feature of the ceremonies was the public reading of a declaration of independence. Gen. Aguinaldo is president of the new government, and Daniel Pirondo vice president.

The Aguinaldo government held, at latest accounts, over 4,000 Spanish and 1,000 native prisoners, whom, according to Admiral Dewey, it is treating humanely. It appears also to give absolute protection to non-combatants. English women and children are reported as living in perfect security and confidence within the fighting area. Aguinaldo sends word to America that, although the Spanish governor general has put a price of \$25,000 upon his head, in consequence of which he has been both poisoned and stabbed, yet the governor general's wife and children, who have been captured by his troops, are "treated like royalty and will be freed." He is enthusiastic over Dewey, and thanks the United States for Wildman and Williams. He concludes with an expression of his belief that America will not sell the Philippines to the highest bidder.

The American transport *Zafi*, belonging to Dewey's squadron, has been ordered out of Chinese waters. The Chinese government forbade it to take on mails or other cargo, or any coal or provisions, and refused it even

the customary 24 hours' leave to stay. The *Zafi* found refuge in British waters at Hong Kong.

The American transports to Manila touched at Honolulu on the 1st and left on the 4th. The voyage thus far had been pleasant and without incident, and an enthusiastic welcome was given by the Hawaiians. A disputed story was in circulation at Honolulu, that while the vessels were there an enlisted man attempted to explode the magazine of the City of Peking.

On the day of the arrival of the transports at Honolulu, the Spanish vice consul protested to the Hawaiian government against its violations of neutrality, to which protest the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs replied that owing to the intimate relations between his country and the United States, Hawaii had not proclaimed neutrality, but on the contrary had tendered assistance to the United States, for which reason the protest could receive no further consideration.

Notwithstanding the excitements of the war, party politics has its day. Some state conventions have already been reported. Last week, on the 16th, the Kansas populists and democrats nominated a fusion ticket; and on the 21st the Michigan, the Indiana, and the Arkansas democrats, the Michigan populists, and the Ohio republicans met. The Arkansas democrats nominated a ticket on the same day. On the 22d the Indiana democrats nominated a ticket, and in their platform reaffirmed the free coinage plank of the Chicago platform and urged recognition of Cuban independence. The Michigan democrats and populists nominated a fusion ticket on the 22d. The Ohio republicans, who nominated a Hanna-republican ticket on the 22d, made their convention notable by excluding Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland—Hanna's opponent for United States senator—along with his delegation. At the county convention in Cleveland McKisson had had 250 delegates out of 445. The Hanna faction endeavored to capture this convention by force, as the McKissonists claim, and were put out by the police. They then met elsewhere and elected a set of state delegates who were admitted by the state convention, which was wholly under control of the Hanna