

GARCIA A DICTATOR.

His Overbearing Demands on the Merchants of Gibara.

REPORT THAT HE HAS RESIGNED.

The Commander of the United States Gunboat Nashville gave notice that he would not allow the inhabitants to be ill treated.

Havana, Aug. 24.—The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel left Havana on the 14th inst. and arrived in the vicinity of Gibara on the 16th. Before entering the port she hoisted a flag of truce. The United States gunboat Nashville, which was in port, inquired if she carried documents for the American ship. The Isabel answered in the negative, and signaled that the peace protocol had been signed. The news was received aboard the Nashville enthusiastically, the crew cheering and shouting. The Infanta Isabel's crew responded with vivas for the king. When the Infanta Isabel entered the port an American officer boarded her and informed her commander that the town was in the hands of General Calixto Garcia.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. a number of Spanish and American officers went ashore together. They were met at the landing by Colonel Alfredo Arango, General Garcia's adjutant, who with three men escorted them to Auras, where the insurgent escort remained, while the Americans and Spanish officers proceeded to Aguas Claras to deliver documents to General Luque.

At 3 a. m. on Aug. 18 there arrived at Gibara from Key West an American transport with provisions for the American troops.

General Luque, upon abandoning Gibara, proceeded with his troops by way of Mayari to Holguin.

It is reported that General Calixto Garcia, after entering Gibara, assaulted the custom house administrator, slapping his face, and afterward, drew a negro to beat him with a machete. It is also said that General Garcia demanded money from the Gibara merchants. The merchants refused to comply with his demand, whereupon he ordered that they should pay double the amount of his first exaction. General Garcia also ordered the arrest of over 100 Spanish residents who were liberated before the arrival of the Infanta Isabel. The commander of the Nashville said he had no troops ashore, but that he would not allow the inhabitants to be ill treated.

It is reported that General Garcia resigned on the 19th inst., and that his command was taken over by the leader, Luis Ferra. It was also said that General Garcia was about to leave Gibara. Nothing is known, however, in official circles regarding the report that Garcia had resigned and that his resignation had been accepted by the Cuban government. A person who is in a position to be well informed says he believes the report, but insurgent sympathizers deny it. Lack of means of communication prevents an authoritative confirmation or denial of the report being obtained.

Advices from the authorities at Nueva Paz and neighboring places have been published in Havana local papers denying the reports of recent outrages.

A band of insurgents under General Alejandro Rodriguez, under a flag of truce, recently entered the towns of Pinar and Puerta Golpe to obtain supplies. They paid for what they bought and retired in an orderly manner.

On Monday the troops at Maricao detained an insurgent sergeant named Rustobiano Maquieira, but later set him at liberty, under orders from General Blanco.

General Blanco has ordered the liberation of 144 prisoners, of both sexes, from the Isle of Pines.

CHARGE AGAINST SHAFTER.

Cuban Leader Says He Violated a Pledge Made to Garcia.

New York, Aug. 24.—Brigadier General Joaquin Castillo, who accompanied General Shafter to Cuba as a representative of the Cuban army and the Cuban civil government, has just returned to this city. He was at the Cuban junta here yesterday, and when asked as to the friction existing between Americans and Cubans at Santiago he said that the matter had been grossly exaggerated, and that so far as the Cubans are concerned they have the utmost faith in the American government and are confident that the pledges made in their behalf will be carried out.

"While deeply grateful," he said, "for what the Americans have done for us, we are desirous of disproving the charges that have been brought against us as a people. Personally I must say that General Shafter has always treated me with the greatest courtesy. His misunderstanding with General Garcia was occasioned by the fact that specified promises had been made to the latter which General Shafter either would not or could not carry out. Before the American forces landed General Shafter and Admiral Sampson met General Garcia at Aserraderos for a conference, at which I was present. General Shafter there, of his own accord, promised Garcia that on the surrender of the city it would be turned over to him. So late as the day before the surrender General Shafter told me that the Spanish prisoners would be marched out of the city and the Cubans would be allowed to enter."

Admiral Schley's illness not serious.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The navy department received a dispatch yesterday from Rear Admiral Schley's wife, saying that in her opinion his illness was not serious, and that he probably would be around in a few days. With this reassurance there is felt to be no occasion for substituting another name for that of the Rear Admiral on the Porto Rico military commission unless his illness should become more grave.

Admiral Sampson to Return to Cuba.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Admiral Sampson left Washington yesterday afternoon for New York, and today will go aboard his flagship, the New York, which will be put in dry dock at once for repairs. Admiral Sampson probably will leave for Cuba about Sept. 2.

SAD DOUBLE FATALITY.

Two Soldiers Meet Death While Returning Welcoming Cheers.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—Two private soldiers of Battery K, First United States artillery, were instantly killed yesterday and two others seriously injured by having their heads crushed against the iron girders of the railroad bridge at the Ridge avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad, in this city. The dead are Victor Teusey, aged 21 years, of St. Louis, and William Chichester, aged 21, of Jersey City. The injured are Harry Pulaski and Peter Burns. The bodies of the dead soldiers are at the morgue in this city, while the injured were taken on to Willott's Point, to which place the men were bound.

The command to which the men belonged were in a special train which had taken them aboard at Tampa. All along the journey north the soldiers were greeted with cheers. While passing through this city their reception was marked with additional enthusiasm. At the Ridge avenue station a large crowd waved hats and handkerchiefs as the train came along. The soldiers leaped far out of the car windows and steps and returned the welcome. Teusey stood far out on the lower step and failed to notice the iron girders supporting the bridge. His face was completely crushed in. The other men had been leaning from the windows.

The train was stopped and the dead and injured were picked up. The army officers insisted upon taking the dead men with them and the railroad and police officials would not permit it. A delay of an hour resulted, and it was finally decided to leave the dead men behind and take the injured along.

MUSTERING OUT VOLUNTEERS.

Fifth Maryland Will Be the First to Leave the Service.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Adjutant General Corbin, by order of the president, today issued an order to muster out 100,000 United States volunteers. The men when they leave the army will be sent to their own states and to or near their homes.

The complete list of regiments to be mustered out has not been made up yet, because the governors of the states have been requested to designate the troops to be discharged. The only governor who has answered so far is Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, who has requested the Fifth Maryland, U. S. V., now at Huntsville, be sent back to Baltimore to be mustered out. The order to move this regiment was issued yesterday, and it is likely they will be the first ones mustered out.

The Rough Riders will probably be included in the muster out. No word has been received from Governor Hastings or the governor of New Jersey, but it is said that more than half of the troops of these states will be mustered out. It is understood that the National Guards will be given preference in the mustering out.

Pennsylvania's Soldier Voters.

Harrisburg, Aug. 24.—Governor Hastings and Attorney General McCormick had a conference yesterday afternoon on the matter of taking the vote of the soldiers in the field, and decided that the provisions of the act of 1864 and the subsequent article of the constitution of 1874 fully provided for this work, with the exception that they do not provide the means. In order that there may be no hindrance to this important matter a number of patriotic citizens have offered to advance the \$7,000 necessary, and this will not compel the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to appropriate funds. Their offer has been accepted and Secretary Martin has prepared necessary blanks and printed instructions to the commissioners who will be appointed by the governor to conduct the elections.

More Troops For Hawaii.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—It is now understood that unless orders to the contrary are received from Washington the transports City of Sydney, Scandia and Australia will sail some time Saturday for Honolulu. The City of Sydney and the Australia will carry the Seventh California regiment to Honolulu, and on Monday, if nothing unforeseen happens, the City of Pekin will depart with 1,200 more men, as yet unnamed, although it is supposed that the Twentieth Kansas will be given the opportunity. The 1,200 men to go on the Scandia are composed of the Third battalion of the Twenty-third New York infantry, the Second Oregon volunteers and 400 of the First New York.

More Soldiers Homeward Bound.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The following dispatch from General Shafter was received by the war department last night from Santiago de Cuba: Transport Minnewaska, with Second cavalry mounted squadron and 256 men of the First District of Columbia, two companies, 96 men; Thirty-third Michigan battalion of engineers balloon detachment, and 35 horses belonging to light batteries sailed today. The Specialist, with four officers, 110 men and horses belonging to light batteries will sail soon.

To Feed Starving Cubans.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The war department is considering plans for feeding the people in Cuba who may be found in a starving condition when the Spanish evacuate. It is believed that thousands must be destitute. The poor people known at the beginning of the war as reconcentrados may have perished, but the pacificos and others who were not a part of the Spanish army are believed by officials here to be in a precarious condition. The distribution will be under the direction of army officers.

General Jaudenes' Spanish Successor.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—Senor Sagasta says that General Jaudenes being a prisoner, General Rios becomes governor general of the Philippines. At the rising of the council, Lieutenant General Correa, the war minister, declared that the government was still without official news of the surrender of Manila, although several telegrams had been sent to General Jaudenes for details.

Urging a National Cemetery.

New York, Aug. 24.—The city council has passed a resolution calling upon the United States government to provide a national cemetery where the bodies of the soldiers who fell in the war may be reinterred.

THE ARBITRATORS

Warmly Welcomed by Our Canadian Cousins at Quebec.

THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

Lord Herschell, of England, Will Act as Permanent President of the Joint Commission—Fraternal Speeches at the Public Reception.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—The ice is broken; the somewhat rigid British formalities of preliminary organization are past; the commissioners have become acquainted, and the body of international arbitrators are now ready for the hard work before them.

The ceremonies of organization took place in the parliament buildings yesterday, and while they were characterized by a considerable degree of dignity, the utmost degree of friendliness was manifested in every word and movement, and an amicable adjustment of all questions is predicted by both the American and British commissioners. At noon the commissioners met in private session in the legislative assembly, the upper house of the Quebec parliament, all of the commissioners except Congressman Dingley and Sir James Winter being present.

After the formal exchange of credentials Senator Fairbanks, as chairman of the American delegation, named Lord Herschell, of England, as permanent president of the joint commission. Three secretaries were then chosen, Chandler P. Anderson, representing the Americans; W. C. Cartwright for Great Britain and Henry Bourassa, M. P., representing the Canadians. A committee of four commissioners was appointed to formulate a plan of procedure, and will report at the next meeting of the commissioners at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

After this work of organization was finished the commission proceeded to the legislative council chamber, where a public reception was tendered to them by Mayor S. N. Parent and the city council of Quebec. A small party of the best citizens of Quebec and a number of American and Canadian ladies occupied the first row of seats in the gallery. Everything was done with the greatest degree of formal precision. The commissioners filed into the chamber in advance of the visiting citizens and stood about a long table during the addresses. Lord Herschell stood at the head of the British commissioners, on the east side of the table, and Senator Fairbanks at the head of the American commissioners, on the west side.

When the commissioners had taken their places Mayor Parent, standing at the foot of the table, addressed them. His words were delivered first in French and then in English. He said in part:

"The honorable members of the international commission of Quebec. The citizens of Quebec, through their mayor and council, are happy to welcome you most cordially on this memorable day, which marks the opening of the important work which has been confided to your care. They highly appreciate the honor conferred upon their city by the choice which has been made of Quebec to be the seat of the international conference, which has been entrusted with a mission of peace which will be one of the lasting events of the present age. We feel honored and proud to be called on to extend our unbounded hospitality to a gathering composed of most eminent men, who voice the wishes and aspirations of two powerful nations, bound by the ties of blood and of affiliation, and at the present moment drawn one towards the other by powerful interests. We cannot refrain from thinking that this rock of Quebec, so often battered by the storm of war, is the very place where which should hover the angel of peace."

Senator Fairbanks replied as follows: "Your worship, the American commissioners, in whose behalf I have the honor to speak, are deeply sensible to the high tribute of an address from the venerable and historical city of Quebec, and we take pleasure in expressing to you our gratitude therefor. This spot is full of historic memories. The soil has been enriched by English, American and French blood; it has been made glorious by the deeds of heroes, deeds which are our common heritage. The stories of Montcalm, Wolfe and Montgomery will endure when that noble shaft dedicated in commemoration of Wolfe and Montcalm has faded from memory. Let us hope that this goodly city shall know no future strife save the wholesome and enervating contests which are the rich fruit of peace.

"It is a cause of immeasurable gratification to us and to our countrymen that the narrow traditional prejudices which so long divided us have disappeared. Recent events, which sharply enlisted the attention of the world, have served to emphasize our kinship and to increase the bonds of affection which should exist between the two English speaking nations. We include the hope that the joint high commission which you have honored with your cordial welcome may by its deliberations still further promote that feeling of amity and good will which we desire should ever continue between the kingdom of Great Britain and the republic of the United States."

Lord Herschell followed Senator Fairbanks, and expressed the hope that the conference about to commence "may result in establishing relations completely satisfactory and of the fullest amity between neighboring nations, relations which cannot but inure to the benefit of both countries."

Congressman Dingley arrived soon after the formal reception.

Delaware's Poisoning Mystery.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Chief of Police Lees has made no arrest as yet in the Dunning poisoning case, though he is in communication with the Delaware authorities and may make some move at any moment. Chief Lees intimates that he has some very important information bearing upon the case, but will not make public the details. Mrs. Ada Botkin was arrested last night for supposed connection with the sending of the poisoned candy to Mrs. Dunning. No charge has yet been formally placed against Mrs. Botkin.

WAR BREVITIES.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

The volunteer camp near Middletown, Pa., has been named Camp George G. Meade.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, will soon resign his military commission.

In a speech at Wooster, O., ex-Secretary Sherman pointed out the dangers of territorial expansion.

A review of infantry, cavalry and artillery heroes of Santiago will take place in New York in the near future.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are instructed to treat Philippine insurgents exactly as all others in the islands are treated.

Friday, Aug. 19.

All volunteers will soon be ordered to camps in their own states.

In Porto Rico the natives show a disposition to persecute Spaniards, and several minor riots have occurred.

The transport Alliance sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu with 225 officers and men of a New York regiment.

The signs of a contemplated uprising of Carlists in Spain are becoming more portentous.

The Paris Soleil declares that the Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines, and Manila will rival Hong Kong.

Saturday, Aug. 20.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, has accepted a place on the peace commission.

Steamer Mobile landed 1,600 troops from Santiago at Montauk Point, L. I., of whom 300 are on the sick list.

The hospital ship Relief arrived at New York with 248 sick and wounded soldiers from General Miles' army.

Volunteer troops at San Antonio, Tex., marched out of the mess hall in a body as a protest against inferior food.

Warships are being ordered to Fort Monroe, and it is expected that within a month 70 vessels will be gathered there.

Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamer Arizona sailed from San Francisco with 1,300 troops for Manila. General Merritt reports that the surrender of Manila includes only that city and suburbs.

Major Perry Belmont, one of New York's millionaire volunteers, has resigned from the army.

Many thousands of people are visiting the ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron off Stapleton, S. I.

Before the end of the week over 6,000 Pennsylvania volunteers will be assembled at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.

General Shafter reports that the transport steamer Mobile was not overcrowded on her recent trip from Santiago with sick and wounded soldiers.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Some of the troops of General Henry, in Porto Rico, are without shoes.

Captain Sigbee, of the St. Paul, has been advanced three numbers in the list of captains.

Captain Evans, of the Iowa, is at Roosevelt hospital, New York, with typhoid malaria.

The volunteer troops at San Francisco are circulating petitions urging that they be mustered out.

Lieutenant Hobson sailed from New York for Santiago to superintend the raising of Spanish warships.

General Miles is en route for home, General Brooke succeeding him as military governor of Porto Rico.

The Cuban junta gives out the report of General Garcia on the Santiago campaign. From reading the report one would imagine our troops occupied a subordinate position.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

At a hotel fire in Hot Springs, Ark., six persons were burned to death.

Edward Scofield was renominated for governor by Wisconsin Republicans.

The roll of pensioners increased over 17,000 in the fiscal year just closed.

The terrible heat in France is causing many deaths. At Nancy 500 soldiers were prostrated.

The formal transfer of the Hawaiian islands to the United States took place on Aug. 12, with impressive ceremonies.

General Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution, died while being conveyed as a prisoner to San Sebastian.

Charles O. Kaiser, who was to be hanged at Norristown, Pa., on Sept. 6 for wife murder, committed suicide in his cell.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans issues a statement to notify veterans that stamps are unnecessary on any kind of pension papers.

At Sharon, Mass., a locomotive ran into a car standing at the station, completely telescoping it. Four people were killed and 16 injured, two fatally.

California's state convention voted in favor of fusion with Populists and Silver Republicans. Congressman Maguire is the candidate for governor.

Sandbagged by Masked Robbers.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 24.—Five masked men sandbagged, bound and gagged Night Watchman Brennan at the Dickson City brewery at an early hour in the morning and then blew open the safe. They secured \$800 in cash, some diamonds belonging to George Hofnagle, manager of the company, and other valuables to the total value of about \$1,500. Watchman Brennan was not badly hurt. There is no clue to the men. That they were a desperate lot is evident. After looting the safe they found Brennan had regained consciousness and one of the gang hit him a blow on the head with the butt of a revolver, again rendering him unconscious. Brennan was found by Manager Hofnagle, whose is next to the brewery, and who was awakened by the barking of his dog.

Jewish Colony For Porto Rico.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24.—Barnett Frusan, a well known local commission merchant, is at the head of a movement to form a Jewish colony in Porto Rico. "I already have the promise of nearly 50 families to join me," said he. "These families can raise from \$500 to \$5,000 each to put into the venture, and if all agree we will form a communistic colony. We hope to leave by the first of January."

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