

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1898.

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THE PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN IS ON General Miles with Artillery and Troops Starts from Siboney.

Difference in the Plans for This Expedition—No Naval Convoys Will Accompany the Transports—Secretary Alger Proposes to Make the Porto Rican Campaign a Short One—The Expedition Will Comprise 30,000 Men at the Start—Big Battle Ships and Monitors Are Expected to Bombard San Juan—No Troops That Were Engaged at Santiago Will Be Allowed to Take Part in the Porto Rican Campaign.

Washington, July 18.—After three days' consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way, General Miles with some artillery and troops sailing today for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men.

It had been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed today from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant. General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing and he will host the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil.

A SHORT CAMPAIGN. The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully. The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be soon swelled to 40,000 men and if necessary to 50,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number of men can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time.

The entire body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men and including a lot of heavy and light artillery under command of General Rodgers. The expedition will be particularly strong with artillery as some of that at Santiago commanded by General Randolph is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth Corps under Major General Coppinger, comprising the Second division Brigadier General Simon Snyder and made up of the First brigade, Brigadier General Schwab, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry; Second brigade, Brigadier General Carpenter; Second New York and Fifth Maryland; Third brigade, Brigadier General Hale, Third Pennsylvania, New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the provisional cavalry brigade, Colonel Hayes; Fifth United States and detachments of First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry and eight troops of rough riders; artillery brigade, General Randolph, two light and ten heavy batteries. It is possible that all of the cavalry will not be called upon.

General Brooke will take with him

EXPEDITION MOVES.

Forty Thousand Americans to Land at Porto Rico Within Ten Days. Washington, July 18.—Secretary Alger, as he left the White house at midnight, announced that the vanguard of the Porto Rican expedition had started from Cuba.

Orders were sent today to General Miles by Secretary Alger and Admiral Sampson by Secretary Long to start for Porto Rico as soon as possible. The Yale, carrying General Miles and a part of the expedition and other transports carrying the remainder, the command of General Shafter's command destined for Porto Rico, will proceed to the landing place agreed upon under convoy of Admiral Sampson's vessels. Upon their arrival, a landing will be effected under the guns of the warships.

Large forces will be hurried to Porto Rico from the United States. The troops at Charleston, which have been ready to leave for several days, are under orders to start late tonight or tomorrow. Unless delays that are now unexpected should occur, all of the troops at Charleston, will have embarked before sundown tomorrow.

The regular troops now at Tampa will be hurried to Porto Rico as rapidly as ships can carry them. It is the expectation of the secretary of war that, within ten days 40,000 American troops will be on Porto Rican soil.

IMMUNE NURSES WANTED.

Extra Efforts Made to Battle With Yellow Fever at Santiago. New York, July 18.—A meeting of the Red Cross relief commission was held today at the office of William T. Wardwell, chairman of the executive committee, to consider the yellow fever emergency at Santiago. Mrs. White and Mrs. Cowdin reported after an interview with Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday, that the government would accept any immune nurses whose services could be secured and that some of these nurses could go to Santiago tomorrow on the government transport Resolute.

It was decided to send Dr. Carpenter, one of the attending surgeons of the Red Cross hospital, at once to New Orleans and Memphis, to establish a bureau for the supply of immune nurses. It is thought that such nurses could be more readily obtained in localities where yellow fever has prevailed. In the meantime an effort will be made to secure immune nurses in this city.

BRYAN'S REGIMENT STARTS.

The Presidential Candidate En Route for Jacksonville. Omaha, Neb., July 18.—Colonel William J. Bryan's regiment left at last started for the front and the late presidential candidate in his soldier uniform is now on the Burlington road en route to Jacksonville, where Colonel Bryan and his regiment will be under command of General Fitzhugh Lee.

MANZANILLO FIGHT.

London Story of a Bombardment by American Boats. London, July 17.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez 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."

LAST OF MOSQUITO FLEET.

Squadron Will Be Disbanded and All Vessels Save Monitors go to Cuba. Boston, July 18.—It was learned at the navy yard today that the so-called "mosquito fleet" of coast defense vessels is to be disbanded and all the 29 vessels of various types attached to it at present, except the monitors, sent to Cuba or southern waters.

Work for 2,500 Hands.

Lawrence, Mass., July 18.—The print and wrosted department of the Pacific mills resumed operations today after a week's idleness. The cotton department will start up next Monday. About 2,500 hands went to work today.

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

GENERAL MILES leaves Siboney, Cuba, on the Yale en route for Porto Rico. IT IS DECIDED that General Shafter's brigade shall remain at Santiago for an indefinite period. NINTH REGIMENT, Pennsylvania volunteers, sends thirty typhoid fever cases to the hospital at Chickamauga. COLONEL W. J. BRYAN'S regiment leaves Omaha for the front. GENERAL AGUIÑALDO'S representatives endeavor to persuade Captain General Augustin to surrender Manila.

THE "MOSQUITO FLEET" Will Disband and all vessels save monitors will be sent to Cuban waters.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY issues an important state document regarding the future government of Santiago de Cuba.

GENERAL AUGUSTIN RESOLVES TO FIGHT

NO MATTER HOW HOPELESS THE CAUSE, HE WON'T GIVE UP.

An Important Interview Between Augustin, a Representative of Aguinaldo, and a Prominent Native White Man—Aguinaldo Feels That It Will Be Impossible to Restrain Insurgents in Case of a Battle—Admiral Dewey Maintains a Strict Blockade.

Manila, July 18, via Hong Kong, July 18.—An important interview has just been held between General Augustin, secretary, Legarde, and a prominent native white man, and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augustin. The insurgent representatives urged General Augustin to surrender the city asserting that fifty thousand insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment. "Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty but if the Spaniards continued stubborn, the result would be that the Spaniards would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, with inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate."

Continuing the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands and the Spaniards and the Philippines under a Republican flag, and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless, the Spanish cause. Legarde then returned to Cavite, taking with him the native, who is a paroled prisoner. The natives inside the city say they received, a fortnight ago, a concerted signal to prepare for storming the walls. A second signal, fixing the date of the assault, has not yet been issued and they are tired of waiting and are losing faith in Aguinaldo. The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the town fortifications. His previous successes, it is pointed out, were easy, because of the nature of the country, which suited his skirmishes. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained possession of thorough treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the condition of affairs from the inside of the city.

A STRICT BLOCKADE.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon and send and receive mail enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the straits, which might precipitate hostilities, and the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range regardless of the consequences.

The second installments of American troops is expected here daily and the last detachments are looked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the September dry season when it is cooler and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

A Spanish steamer the Filipinas has just been brought in here in the hands of the insurgents. It appears that she was on the northern coast and escaping to China with a native crew on board when the latter revolted and killed the Spanish officers and brought the vessel to Cavite.

The Spaniards are daily employing convict labor to cut and burn brush on the outskirts of the town. Fusillades continue, but otherwise the position is unchanged. The stock of flour is practically exhausted, but the supplies of rice and buffalo meat will last for months longer.

VON DIEDRICH'S ACTION.

The German Admiral Still Desires to Take a Hand at Manila. London, July 19.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to stop. As the Irene refused to obey a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize."

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Fifteen Hundred Men Leave San Francisco. San Francisco, July 18.—Camp Merritt is gradually growing smaller. Today 1,500 men, representing the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers, broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila, via Honolulu. The farewell given the soldiers was like all

of its predecessors. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers and showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips. The Pennsylvania will probably sail some time tomorrow. It now seems possible that some of the troops here will be sent east to join the invading army at Porto Rico. Meanwhile the matter of getting off the remaining vessels of the Philippine expedition with medical and other supplies consumed the energies of the forces at army headquarters. The force of loading is progressing rapidly. The battalions of the First South Dakota and the recruits for the Eighth-tenth Infantry probably will go on the steamer Rio Janeiro. The remaining battalion of the South Dakota regiment and the Colorado and Minnesota recruits and a detachment from the signal corps will go to Manila on the steamer St. Paul, which will be ready next week.

TURBULENCE IN SPAIN.

Inhabitants of Rural Districts Rebel Against Duties. Madrid, July 18.—The increase in the Octroi rates, or duties on produce taken into the towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain. The populace of the province of Huéve-la has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour, and has refused to pay a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder. The Paris, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Soldiers at Chickamauga Wish to be Included in the Porto Rican Army of Invasion. Chickamauga-Chattanooga Military Park, Ga., July 18.—Speculation was rife throughout Camp Thomas today as to the possibility of General Brooke's troops being sent to Porto Rico. There is not a regiment in the First corps but what is expected to form a part of the Porto Rican force and many of them are buoyed by a feeling that they are sure to be included in the order.

By tomorrow noon the entire First corps will have been thoroughly equipped and every regiment in the corps will be in readiness to be in accordance with the latest dispatches from Washington it is not expected that more than two divisions of General Brooke's corps would be called for. For this reason the anxiety in the corps is greatly increased. It is natural to suppose that the First and Second divisions as they now exist, will constitute the expeditionary force. But precedents have proven the war department cannot be relied upon to send brigade organizations to the front, as they exist in camp. For various reasons important changes may be made and the troops are not disgraced.

In the event there are no changes of this kind, the regiments likely to be included being as follows: First division—The brigade now at Charleston consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, First and Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth Minnesota.

Colonel Rockwell, chief ordnance officer, stated today that he had received ordnance stores sufficient to entirely equip the First corps and that by noon tomorrow the ordnance stores would be fully distributed. Five carloads of ordnance stores arrived today, including the one car of rifles and revolvers, from the Columbus arsenal, two cars of general equipment from the Rock Island arsenal and two cars of ammunition, a total of one million rounds from the Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia.

In accordance with orders received last night the wagon train of the Second brigade, First division, First corps, left for Charleston this afternoon, being placed on board the cars at Rossville. It is accepted as conclusive that General Haines' brigade, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio and the Third Illinois, will go forward not later than Wednesday.

It is the opinion of one of the best informed men in official capacity at General Brooke's headquarters that the entire force to be included in the order will leave the park during the present week.

Private Harry Childs, Company H, Fifth Illinois, died suddenly last night from peritonitis, induced by eating unripe fruit. The remains were interred in the national cemetery today.

MILLS STARTING.

Massachusetts Plants are Again in Operation. Millbury, Mass., July 18.—The Aldrich Slatmill started up today after a shut down of two weeks. About 100 hands are employed. The Portsmouth knit goods mills also resumed business today after a shut down of several months. About 150 hands are employed and the prospect of steady work appears good.

COAL TRADE BRIGHTENS.

Signs of Better Times for Miners in Wyoming Valley. Wilkes-Barre, July 18.—There are signs of the coal trade brightening up in the Wyoming valley. It is reported here that the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company will work its collieries on increased time, beginning August 1. For some time past many of the collieries have been idle and those that were in operation gave employment to the men only one and two days a week.

Major Hays Dead.

Meadville, Pa., July 18.—Major John B. Hays, of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, died today at the home of his sister of Bright's disease. Major Hays was born here in 1839 and was the oldest son of Colonel Joseph A. Hays, a pioneer editor of Meadville. Major Hays was a veteran of the late war, and was the staff of Colonel James B. Stedman. The funeral will be held here on Thursday.

M'KINLEY ISSUES A STATE PAPER

Document That Will Mark an Epoch in American History.

It Provides in General Terms for the Government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba—The First Document of the Kind Ever Prepared by a President of the United States—A Proclamation to the People of the Territory of the Intentions of This Government Regarding Them and Their Interests—It Marks the Formal Establishment of a New Power in the Island of Cuba and Insures the People Absolute Security in the Exercise of Their Private Rights.

Washington, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history was issued tonight by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin tonight called the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations as well as security to their persons and property.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

The full text of the document is as follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1898.

General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba:

The following is the text of your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the captured territory as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is the duty of the military commander of Cuba not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their persons and property, and to administer justice, either by active aid or by honest submission co-operate with the United States in its effort to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

MUNICIPAL LAWS IN FORCE.

Though the powers of military occupation are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things. They are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened policy is so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the law.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 18.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; high temperature; southerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair except showers near the lakes; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

WEATHER FORECAST.

New York, July 19.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states and New England, today, partly cloudy to fair, sultry weather; high temperature and fresh to light southerly winds will prevail, preceded by local rain in the northern districts.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today. Fair; High Temperature. 1 General—President McKinley Issues a State Paper. Porto Rican Expedition Under Way. Spaniards in the Philippines Will Fight. 2 General—Senator Kenney's Trial. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—City Officials Inspect the Water Supply. Record for Speed Established in the Langstaff-Keely Contest. 4 Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5 Local—Jubilee Celebration of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. Unsuccessful Meeting of Councils' Conference Committee. 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 News Round About Scranton. 8 General—Thirteenth Regiment's Hopes Again Crushed.

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ordinary law of the land, between man and man, as under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, as far as practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when may be necessary to do so. While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of the law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own creation for those of the now existing, or to erect such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience, and a high sense of justice.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of the property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own rights and arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and administered by him as the real property of the state he may hold, and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship belonging to the government of the country in its own rights and arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and administered by him as the real property of the state he may hold, and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. 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