

TWO CENTS.

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

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.

Second brigade, General McKee, Sixth Ohio, One Hundredth and Fifty-cighth

Indiana, First West Virginian; Third

brigade, Brigadier General Rosser,

Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Four-

The part which the navy is to take

be antiquated and capable of little ef-

tiago to their new fields of action will

begin at once and it is probable that

detached today, and proceeded with

General Miles' first expedition toward

NOT AFRAID OF CAMARA.

Secretary Long said today that no

apprehension whatever existed over

the Spanish threat that the Camara

squadron would be divided, part of the

ships coming to this side to attack

American scaport cities. This is look-

ed upon as a sheer bluff and it will not

have the effect of changing any of the

navy plans or of withdrawing any

coast. Should the Spanish threat be

The Frince Injured.

fective resistance.

land and sea.

notice

teenth Minnesota.

pounders.

Washington, July 18 .- After three | from Chickamauga park most of the First and Second brigades of his army 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. There are some notable differences in the plans for this expedition and for the stately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First there will be practically no naval convoys; the navy department has declared that they are unnecessary, that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare thrust its bow out of port. In the second place the expedition does not start from one point but will be divided among several ports, thus pre-venting the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted movements. General Miles leads the He had been promised by the presi-dent that he should go to Porto Rico bardment of San Juan, as the big batand 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 bear. The fortifications there are the responsibility for the execution of much like those of Santiago, with a the details of his superior plans. It is Morro castle at the entrance of the estimated that General Miles should harbor and a number of lesser fortifiarrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing and he will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week. The Charleston troops are the First brigade of the division of the First army corps and are commanded by Brigadier General George H. Ernst. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

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 mid-night, 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 of the troops of General Shafter's command destined for Porte Rico, will proceed to the landing place agreed upon under convoy of Admiral Sampson's vessels. Upon their arrival, a landing will be affected under the guns of the war ships,

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 ex-pectation of the secretary of war that, within ten days 49,000 Amrican troops

will be on Porto Rican coil. 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 fecorps, the First. These are (in addiver emergency at Santiago, Mrs. tion to General Ernst's brigade at Whitelaw and Mrs. Cowdin reported Charleston) Second brigade, First diviafter an interview with Surgeon Gension, General Haires, Fourth Ohio, eral Sternberg yesterday, that the gov-Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvaernment would accept any immune nia; Third brigade, Colonel J. S. Culnurses whose services could be secured ver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, and that some of these nurses could Fifth Illinois; Second division, Colonel go to Santiago temorrow on the gov-J. S. Poland, commanding, First briernment transport Resolute. gude, Brigadier General C. T. Roe, It was decided to send Dr. Carpenter, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, one of the attending surgeons of the One Hundredth and Sixtieth Indiana;

Red Cross hospital, at once to New Orleans and Memphis, to establish a bureau for the surply of immune nur-It is thought that such nurses 808. 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

in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several trans-BRYAN'S REGIMENT STARTS . port flects will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight

city.

The Presidential Candidate En Route for Jacksonville.

Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed Omaha, Neb., July 18 .- Colonel Wilfor the departure of Admiral Sampliam J. Bryan's regiment has at last son's fleet for San Juan. As to the started for the front and the late presinaval plans he would only say that they dential candidate in his soldier unlwould co-operate in every way with the form is now on the Burlington road en movements of the army. The reports route to Jacksonville, where Colonel that three monitors were on the way Bryan and his regiment will be under from Key West to Ban Juan was charcommand of General Fitzhugh Lee. acterized by the secretary as unau-thorized. It is the general understandsued by Colonel Bryan to the soling, however, that the navy will rely diers of his regiment, the Third Nebraska valunteer infantry, to be ready to move on 30 minutes' notice and tleships and monitors afford the best from that time until the last stepped means of offensive warfare, while their on board all was hurry and bustle. armor belts protect them from such fire Colonel Bryan, his staff and the as the San Juan batteries can bring to Second battalion of the regiment started over the Burlington road. Major McClay with the Third battalion went east over the Rocky Island road. The First battalion under Lieutenant Colocations leading up to the city. These nel Vifquain, went via St. Louis. The however, are viewed with less awe regiment will be reunited at Nashvile. since an examination of the Morro hatteries at Santiago have shown them to

GENERAL AUGUSTIN RESOLVES TO FIGHT

NO MATTER HOW HOPELESSTHE CAUSE. HE WON'T GIVE UP.

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

and

Manila, July 13, via Hong Kong. July 18 .- An important interview has next week. just been held between General Aguinaldo's 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 thouinsurgents 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 usu gents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, "with inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of bat-

tle they cannot discriminate." Continuing the captain general's visfor this purpose. itors advised him to disregard the official fictions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements oming to the Philippine Islands and proposed a reconciliation between the Stanlards 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 propare 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 skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were Bright and early today orders were is- obtained possession of thorough treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing ar-

of its predecessors. Thousands of peo-ple lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers and showered them with flowers and passed them fruits with which to moisten their parched lips, for the sun was very hot. 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 work of loading is progressing rapidly. The battalions of the First South Dakota and the recruits for the Eigh-teenth infantry probably will go on the steamer Rio Janelro. 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 It

steamer St. Paul, which will be ready TURBULANCE IN SPAIN.

Inhabitants of Rural Districts Rebel Against Duties.

Madrid, July 18 .- The increase in the Octroi rates, or duties on produce tak-en into the towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain. The populace of the province of Huelva has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder. The Pais, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship and the Republicans are endeavoring to se-cure the support of the army and navy

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 what regiments will go with General Brooks to Porto Rico, There is not a regiment in the First corps but what is expecting 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 corns will have been thoroughly couldped and every regiment in the corps will be in readiness but 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 For various reasons important camp. changes may be made and the troops are not brigaded.

In the event there are no changes of

M'KINLEY ISSUES A STATE PAPER

TWO CENTS.

Document That Will Mark an Epoch in American History.

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.

document to General Shafter, in com-

the formal establishment of a new

property.

ollows

July 18, 1898

verity as possible.

Washington, July 18 .- A state paper | ordinary law of the land, between man and man, as under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The na-five constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, he preserved. The freedom hat 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 Santiof the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when ago de Cuba and is the first document

t may be necessary to do so. While the rule of conduct of the Amer-can commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty of the kind ever prepared by a presi-dent of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjuto adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispentant General Corbin tonight cabled the mand of the military forces at Santisuble to the maintenance of the law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own examination for those that now exvist, or to creat such new or Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proc-lamation to the people of the terri-tory of the intentions of the governsupplementary tribunals as may be nec-essary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided ment of the United States regarding by his judgment and his experience, and them and their interests. It marks high sense of justice.

IMPORTANT FROBLEMS

political power in the island of Cuba One of the most important and most and insures to the people of the ter-ritory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of 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 ad-ministration of the revenues. It is con-ceded that all public funds and securities their private rights and relations as well as security to their persons and belonging to the government of the country in its own rights and arms and sup-plies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT. The full text of the document is a ecupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may Adjutant General's Office, Washington hold, and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of mili-General Shafter, Santiago de Cuisa: The following is sent you for your intary necessity. All public means of rtation. ormation and guidance. It will be lished in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest raliways and boats onging to the state may be appropriated to his use unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and circulation in the territory under your Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18 buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school nouses, are, so far as possible, to be pro-tected and all destruction or intentional Sit: The capitulation of the Sparish forces in Santiage de Cuba and in the defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science, of art, is prohibited, save when astern part of the province of Santiag and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United Etates, render it use y urgent military necessity. Private property, whether belonging to essary to instruct the military com-mander of the United States as to the individuals or corporations, is to be spected and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. onduct which he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupa-tion of the enemy's territory is the sever-Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and hoats may, although they belong to priance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed vate individuals or corporations be seized y the military occupant, but unless detroyed under military necessity, are not ondition of things, the inhabitants, se ng as they perform their duties, are en to be retained. REGARDING TAXES AND DUTIES. titled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to While it is held to be the right of the onqueror to levy contributions upon he enemy in their scaports, towns or provinces, which may be in military posdischarge to the fullest extent its obliga-tions in this regard. It will therefore be ession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of war, the duty of the commander of the army this right is to be exercised within such of occupation to anneunce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come limitations that it may not savor of con-fiscation. As the result of military occu-pation, the taxes and duties payable by not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their the inhabitants to the former governmeat become payable to the military occupant unless he sees fit to substitute for them homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persona who, either by active aid or by honest other rates or modes of contribution to the expense of the government, money collected is to be used for The ubmission co-operate with the United States in its effort to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the repurpose of paying the expenses of gov-ernment under military occupation, such as salaries of the judges and the police ward of its support and protection. Our cupation should be as free from se and for the payment of the expenses of he army Private property taken for the use of MUNICIPAL LAWS IN FORCE. the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation and where payment in cash is not possible, receipts Though the powers of military occupaion are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political con-dition of the inhabitarts, the municipal are to be given. All ports and places in Cuba which may aws of the conquered territory, such as be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the affect private rights of person and prop-erty and provide for the punishment of commerce of neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles as contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are ates of duty which may be in force at he time of the importation. (Signed) William McKinley. suspended or superseded by the occupy ng belligerent; and in practice they ar-not usually abrogated but are allowed to

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 ships for patrol service on the Atlantic possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become made good ships more than a match for convinced that they have no reasonable any of Camara's vessels would be chance to resist successfully. The exavailable at any Atlantic port on short pedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be soon be swelled

No time has been set for the departto 49,000 men and if necessary to 50 .ure of Commodore Watson's squadron 000 men, the equipment of the volunfor Spain, although this move, also, is teer forces having now progressed so drawing near rapidly. Secretary Long well as to warrant the statement that said today that reported new lists of that number of men can be ready for the ships of this squadron were inacservice in Porto Rico within a very curate, as the list had not been finally short time. The entire body of troops made up

It has been finally decided that none at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men and including a lot of the troops that participated in the of heavy and light artillery under comactual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rico expedimand of General Rodgens. The expedition will be particularly strong with tion. There are two reasons for this artillery as some of that at Santiago first, the men have suffered severely from hardship, the climate, and from commanded by General Randolph is fevers, and are entitled to a rest; sec to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops ond, it is deemed to be very bad pracare known as the Fourth Corps under tice to allow the soldiers who have Major General Coppinger, comprising been exposed to yellow fever to be the Second division under Brigadier brought in contact with those fresh General Simon Snyder and made up from the United States. There is also of the First brigade, Brigadier General still another reason, a purely military Schwan, Eleventh and Nineteenth one, 10,000 Spanish troops are at Hol United States infantry; Second briguin, Manzanillo, and other points gade, Brigadier General Carpenter; within striking distance of Santiago Second New York and Fifth Maryand might not lose an opportunity land; Third brigade, Brigadier General recover the ground lost at Santiago if Hale, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundthe place were left insufficiently proredth and Fifty-seventh Indiana and tected. Therefore Shafter's entire army First Ohio; Third division, Brigadier is to be kept on guard on the high hills General Kline, commanding First briin the rear of the town until the men gade: Colonel C. L. Kennan, Fifth Ohio have stamped out the yellow fever. First Florida and Thirty-second Mich-Then they will take a turn at the Spanigan; Second brigade, Brigadier Genlards if they can be found and it may eral Lincoln, Sixty-ninth New York, be that Shafter's march will end at Third Ohio and Second Georgia; the Havana. He will work as far from hi provisional cavalry brigade, Colonel base as possible after his army is thor-Noyes; Fifth United States and deoughly refreshed, hunting the enemy tachments of First, Second, Third, wherever they are liable to be found. 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.

of Wales, it was stated tonight that the prince has fractured his left knee cap General Brooke will take with him by stepping on a stair.

MANZANILLO FIGHT.

The movement of the ships from San-London Story of a Bombardment by American Boats. some of Admiral Sampson's ships were

London, July 12-A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, gays; "Seven American warships heavily

Porto Rico. They will be needed to bombarded Manzavillo this morning. cover the debarkation of the troops or Porto Rican soil. The others will fol-Three steamers of the Menendez line low as soon as the full army expedition were set on fire. Several gunboats that is ready to make a landing when the were in the harbor issued for the deattack will begin simultaneously from fense 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. The monitons will remain on guard along the Atlantic coast as coast

guards, because they have no modern armament and the government has none to give them, and because of their lack of speed.

Correa Hears the News.

Madrid, July 18.-Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, has received a dispatch from General Blanco, including General Toral's report of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. General Toral's report is dated Saturday evening. July 16, and its details accord with the reports already published.

Work for 2,500 Hands.

Lawrence, Mass., July 18.—The print and worsted department of the Pacific mills resumed operations today after a two weeks' shut down. The cotton de-Monday. will start up next partment About 2.500 hands went to work today.

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

GENERAL MILES leaves Siboney, Cuba on the Yale on route for Porto Rico. IT IS DECIDED that General Shafter's

brigade shall remain at Santiago for an indefinite period. INTH REGIMENT, Pennsylvania vol-

unteers, sends thirty typhoid fever cases to the hospital at Chickamauga OLONEL W. J. BRYAN'S regiment

leaves Omaha for the front. GENERAL AGUINALDO'S representa tives 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.

London, July 18.—At Mariborough house, the London residence of the Prince PRESIDENT M'KINLEY issues an im portant state document regarding the future government of Santiago de

tillery 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 mails enclosing surreptitious

Spanish dispatches, He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as 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 booked to arrive here early in August. Probably mili-tary operations will be deferred until

cooler and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary. A Spanish steamer the Filipines 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 killed the to Cavite.

The Spaniards are daily employing convicts to fell trees and burn huts later than Wednesday. on the outskirts of the town. Fusilades continue, but otherwise the position is unchanged.

The stock of flour is practically exausted, 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 Kone 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 rec ognize.

'It is reported that Admiral von Diedrichs, who is in command of the German squadron, at Manila, interviewed Captain Chickester, of the British cruiser Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bondbardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Dewey

and himself knew that."

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

this kind, the regiments likely to included being as follows: First division-The brigade now at

Charleston consisting of the Second and ontrol. Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, the Third Illinois, Fourth To the Secretary of War: Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohio, First and Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois, Thirtyfirst Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio. One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth Minne-

sota. Colonel Rockwell, chief ordnance officer, stated today that he had received ordnance stores sufficient to entirely complete equipping the First corps and that by noon tomorrow these stores

would be duly distributed. Five carloads of ordnance stores arrived today, including the one car of rifles and revolvers, from the Columbian arsenal, two cars of general equippage from the Rock Island arsenal and the September dry season when it is two cars of ammunition, a total of one million rounds from the Frankford arenal 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, heing placed on board the cars at Rossville. It is accepted as conclusive that Spanish officers and brought the vessel General Haines' brigade, consisting of the Fourth Pennsylvania, Fourth Ohlo and Third Illinois, will go forward not

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 Chiles, 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 Satinet mill started up today after a shut down of two weeks. About 100 hands are employed.

The Portsmouth knit goods mills alo resumed business today after a shut down of several months. About 159 hauds 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-Barro 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.

Local-West Scranton and Suburban, News Round About Scranton.

Again Crushed.

By order of the Secretary of War, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General,

SICK SPANIARDS LAND.

Passengers on the Harvard are Located Near Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 18 .- All the Spanish prisoners in the sick bay of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard were landed at Camp Long on Seavey's island today. All the sick are doing well, no deaths having occurred since Sunday

The Harvard took on heard today a supply of coal, water, provisions and nany articles which go to make up a ship's stores.

***** WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 15,-Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; high temperature; southerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair except showers, the lakes; warmer; brisk southerly wirds.

New York, July 19.-(Herald's forecast)-in the middle states and New England, today, partly cloudy to fair, sultry weather, high tem-perature and fresh to light southerly winds will prevail, preceded by local rain in the northern disproceeded tricts.

Local-City Officials Inspect the Water Supply. Record for Speed Established in the Langstaff-Kelly Contest. Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5 Local-Jubilee Celebration of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. Unsuccessful meeting of Councils' Con-

ference Committee

General-Thirteenth Regiment's Hopes

remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This

enlightened practice is so far as possible

o be adhered to on the present occus on. The judges and other officials con

nected with the administration of justic

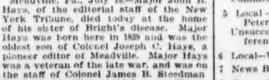
may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

General-President McKinley Issues

Fair; High Temperature.

Weather indications Today:



The funeral will be held here on Thurs-

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 sizter of Bright's disease. Major

Haya was born here in 1839 and was the oldest son of Colcael Joseph C. Hays, a ploneer oditor of Meadville. Major Hays

day.

Financial and Commercial

State Paper. Porto Rican Expedition Under Way Spaniards in the Philippines Will Fight. General-Senator Kenney's Trial.