

PORTO RICO ARMY READY TO SAIL

The President Has Restrained General Miles With Good Advice.

Earnestly Adjured Not to Commit the Folly of Starting for Porto Rico Without the Most Complete Preparation.

Washington, July 20.—The war and navy departments are now engaged in making all of the arrangements for the dispatch of the Porto Rican expedition and Watson's eastern squadron. There has occurred one of those natural pauses in the progress of the campaign incident to the completion of one set of operations and the initiation of another. There being no possibility of the receipt of news of a great battle or of a surrender there was less excitement, less evidence of nervous strain than for weeks past. General Miles' expected departure was again deferred. The explanation given was that there was difficulty experienced at Santiago in securing the naval convoy for the expedition. It is known, however, in addition that the president himself has restrained General Miles to the extent of adjuring him in earnest terms not to commit the folly of starting for Porto Rico without the most complete preparation. The government has profited by the lessons taught by the Santiago expedition. Aside from the actual loss of life that might be expected to result from a badly calculated start it is realized that our relations with some of the European powers would be impaired in a small measure at least by the adverse moral effect created by anything approaching a defeat for the American arms at this stage of the war. Therefore it is presumed that far as the department can prevent it General Miles' soldiers will not run short of food, nor of tents to protect them from the tropical rains, nor the means of transportation that were so deficient at the beginning of the Santiago movement.

TEN TRANSPORTS READY. General Miles reported this afternoon that he had with him ten transports, which it is presumed have aboard several thousand soldiers, although at least two of them are filled with equipments. The men aboard ship are suffering from delay precisely as did the soldiers who lay in Tampa bay before the departure of the Shafter expedition. Inquiry made at the navy department to ascertain where the delay had arisen in securing convoys was met with the statement that the orders to Admiral Sampson in this matter were very general. He was simply directed by the cabinet to furnish a convoy and it was assumed that he would confer with General Miles as to the number and character of vessels required for that purpose. As the campaign from a naval point of view is to be principally a land movement, the naval officers do not believe a very extensive convoy is necessary. According to the calculations at the navy department, Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defense vessel Monterey which, with her tender and other vessels, has now been about twenty days out from Honolulu. With the addition of this fine and powerful monitor Dewey will be amply able to take care of himself so long as the naval forces in the Philippines are maintaining the relative proportion they now occupy. However, the disclosure by the state department of the lack of foundation for the sensational stories of strained relations with Germany has largely abated the anxiety entertained at the navy department as to Dewey's position at Manila.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE. The war department was agreeably surprised at the number of bids received in answer to its proposals for transporting the Spaniards now at Santiago to Cadiz. The terms offered by some of the companies were also regarded as very reasonable and it is desirable to terminate the present negotiations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment it is expected the award will be made immediately. The bid from the Spanish steamship company was a surprise to the department officials and at least one of them thought that it might be good policy for the government to avail itself of this offer. Dr. Greenleaf's last report to Secretary Alger from the American camp at Santiago came this afternoon and was to the effect that while the yellow fever was widely spread among the troops it was very mild in type. General Duffield, who has been suffering from the disease, was reported to be improving yesterday.

THE CUBANS IN LINE. The open statement from the Cuban legation here today made to the war department officials, that they were prepared to accept as proper, the programme laid down by General Shafter for the government of affairs at Santiago is but a prelude, it is hoped, to instructions from that body to the Cuban generals in the field, Garcia, Gomez and others that will tend to prevent a repetition of the conduct that has jeopardized the relations between the American and Cuban soldiers. Any wharf where an affecting scene took place. The new arrivals were embraced tenderly by their brother officers who arrived last Saturday, and there was hardly a dry eye among the men as they greeted one another. Supper was served almost immediately in an area laid out by the Spaniards and the meal took on the proportions of a feast as the prisoners rejoiced in each others company. Commander White was present in the mess room, but there was no restraint. Like the former arrivals the new contingent is very "short" on clothing, and many of them were dressed in the white duck fatigue uniform of the American soldier.

TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA. Lampasas and Neuces Arrive with 600 Men on Board. Washington, July 20.—General Miles telegraphed to the department this afternoon announcing the arrival there from Tampa of the transports Lampasas and Neuces last night with about 600 men on board. These are supposed to include the District of Columbia engineers and an artillery battery General Miles' report is now has ten transports with him and it is presumed they are laden with troops. He complains that the men are very tired waiting for their naval convoy and says some of the horses have died from the effects of being taken aboard ship and kept there.

GENERAL GARCIA DEAD. New York, July 20.—A Kingston, Jamaica, cable to the Evening Post says that Cubans arriving from Siboney report General Garcia dead. Polavieja the Coming Man. London, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says "Unless peace makes speedy progress, the queen will seriously consider changing the ministry. General Polavieja is regarded as the coming man."

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY. THE DEATH OF the famous Cuban General Garcia is reported. BLANCO ANNOUNCES that he did not authorize the surrender of Santiago, and General Toral will be court-martialed. FOUR THOUSAND troops under General Wilson sail for Porto Rico. ALL PARTIES in Spain are uniting against the throne. BERLIN PAPERS object to the proposed cruise of Commodore

GOOD NEWS FOR SAGASTA.

Philippine Insurgents Are Luke-Warm and the Manila Garrison Will Fight to Death.

Madrid, July 20.—Senor Sagasta and General Cortes, minister of war, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. General Correa's advices indicate that the insurgents are now displaying "only a lukewarm hostility toward the Spanish troops." Captain General Augustin sends an official dispatch asserting, under date of July 14, that while the blockade is becoming very strict, the enemy has lost heavily in several recent engagements. "By which the morale of the American forces has been weakened and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged." The dispatch alleges also that "the garrison is ready to fight to the death" and that General Monet and several officers who had deserted from the rebels have arrived there. Captain General Augustin concludes as follows: "Modestly and without exaggeration, which is contrary to my character, I have described with candor the situation, while I am commemorating all my efforts for my country and my king." An official dispatch from Captain General Blanco announces that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there and that the feeling in favor of resisting the "Yankee" is universal. The dispatch asserts that the commanders of the volunteer forces at a conference under the presidency of General Arolas, military governor of Havana, resolved to "exhaust their resources and die rather than surrender."

HAPPY CUBAN CITY.

Inhabitants of Santiago Rejoice at the Arrival of Americans and Business is Booming.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Santiago de Cuba, July 19 (6 p. m.) via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20 (10 a. m.)—Santiago, today, presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did two days ago. Over thirty steamers flying the Stars and Stripes lie proudly in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the blue waters. Several large steamers, the State of Texas, Leona and Aranzazu, are discharging their cargoes, busily engaged in unloading their large cargoes of supplies and provisions. In short, everything denoted bustle and activity. To the grave-yard appearance of the city yesterday, has succeeded today a scene of life and energy, traffic and general activity. The immense sheds along the waterfront are already packed with merchandise, and the large stores rented along Marina street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity. Miss Clara Barton yesterday began distributing supplies and relieving thousands of cases of distress from hunger and sickness. The ice factory has resumed work and the water supply will be turned on today. The trades and business houses opened their doors for the first time today, cleared their warehouses and made ready for the receipt of goods. All the stores have been taken over by General McKibbin and his staff, the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in the case of drunkenness. The electric light plant is working. The pawn shops are open this morning and their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and conditions, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise shell, gold-headed canes of office for mere song, which are in turn sought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers or newspaper correspondents as relics of the war. There have been more matches sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender, and crosses, service stripes and orders are cheerfully parted with for American cash.

GERMANY IS FRIENDLY.

Yellow Journal Reports Fail to Create War in That Direction.

Washington, July 20.—Further inquiries by the Associated Press today in official quarters as to the alleged complications between the United States and Germany in the Philippines failed to elicit anything which might serve as a foundation for the reports of such complications. On the contrary it was learned that there have been recent communications between the two governments of a decidedly friendly nature and that at no time since the war began has there been greater reason than now exists for confidence in Germany's neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. Reports of misunderstandings in the Philippines or elsewhere should not be readily assumed as the basis of inferences of national unfriendliness. Indeed, it is believed to be the desire, as it is also the interest of both governments, that the relations of traditional friendship between them should continue unbroken.

Forestry Commission.

Harrisburg, July 20.—Governor Hastings today appointed Dr. J. T. Rothrock, of West Chester; John S. Brown, of Corry; Dr. George G. Groff, of Lewisburg, and Albert Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, members of the state forestry reservation commission to take charge of the Pennsylvania forest reservations.

Shoe Dealers Fail.

New York, July 20.—Magovern and Thompson Bros., wholesale shoe dealers, assigned today. The firm was one of the oldest and best known in the Philadelphia shoe trade in this city. The liabilities are estimated at \$175,000, and the assets at \$150,000.

French to the Rescue.

Madrid, July 20.—Advices received here from the Philippine islands say that the natives are ill treating four thousand Spanish prisoners, but that it is hoped that the friendly offices of the French government will rescue many of the Spaniards.

ORDER RESTORED AT SANTIAGO

TARIFF SCHEDULES FOR THE CAPTURED PROVINCE.

A Lesson for the Spanish in Administrative Work—Discriminating Tariff Schedules Abolished—The Attitude of the Cubans to the New Condition of Affairs—The Administration Does Not Expect That Trouble Will Ensnare.

Washington, July 20.—The people of Santiago are to have a practical illustration of the difference between Spanish and American government. The proclamation of the president, setting forth the impartial justice with which the city's affairs are to be administered during the military occupation by the United States, touches merely upon the change which is to be wrought. It is a notice served on the Cuban insurgents that they are to be treated by the United States with consideration such as is extended to every other party or faction, and no more, and is a pledge of security to persons in all private rights and relations, and to property; but behind it there is much that will come to light only as the details of American administration unfold. It will be found that the people of Santiago will be called upon to contribute less to the United States under military rule than they have been compelled hitherto to contribute to Spain in time of peace. The striking feature will be the abolition of the government seizing the revenues of a place for its own purposes and deliberately cutting those revenues in half, for this is exactly what the administration has decided to do. Hitherto the customs tariff of Santiago, as of other Cuban cities, has been arranged with a view to confining the commerce of the place to Spain, as far as possible, and high rates have been levied on imports from any other country than the mother country. Under American rule the low rates which now apply to imports from Spain will be applied to imports from elsewhere. What this will mean to the people of Santiago can be appreciated fully only by those who have been subjected to Spanish extortion. A most striking effect will be the immediate reduction of nearly one-half in the price of flour imported from the United States flour hitherto has been subject to a duty of \$1.50 a barrel, a rate of nearly 100 per cent above the market price. The duty of only 50 cents a barrel, and this smaller rate will now be applied to imports of flour from all countries. A like change will be made in rates on other articles of food. The tonnage tax which has been levied on the vessels from their docks will be reduced to 20 cents, and like reductions will be made all along the line.

TAX REMITTED.

The individual tax which has hitherto been levied on the people for the purpose of a corruption fund, and which as a rule has found its way into the pockets of the Spanish governors, will be remitted altogether and the people of the city will be relieved only so far as it may be necessary to meet the actual expenses of the municipal government.

SPAIN'S COWARDICE.

Trying to Screen Mismanagement by Blaming General Toral.

London, July 21.—The Times, editorially reproaching the Spanish government this morning with "moral cowardice in endeavoring to screen its own mismanagement by pretending that General Toral has betrayed his country," says: "It is incredible that Spain can hope for anything from Cuba as it is as impossible for Blanco as it was for Toral, to fight against hunger, and it is unlikely that the former will have anything else to fight with for some time to come. Neither can any hope be placed on European intervention, even if Commodore Watson's squadron comes, although its arrival would be an unwelcome spectacle to more than one European power. "It may be assumed that Commodore Watson's authorization to visit the Philippines will not be hastily withdrawn, and that the disposition at Berlin to cultivate friendly relations with America and to make light of the escapades of the German ships at Manila.

SPAIN INDIFFERENT.

Government Did Not Realize Necessity for Making Peace.

London, July 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Nothing is known regarding the decision of the cabinet on a peace question. Apparently the government does not recognize the necessity of making peace quickly, and the public seems to be indifferent. "Some newspapers complain that the upper classes are removing to their usual summer quarters and that the lower orders are amusing themselves with out-fights and such entertainments as belong to ordinary peaceful times. "Probably ministers disagree regarding peace, but they are unanimous in disclaiming responsibility for General Toral's surrender at Santiago."

ANOTHER GERMAN WAIL.

The Kreuz Zeitung Thinks Our Strength Overrated.

Berlin, July 21.—The Kreuz Zeitung (Conservative) says: "The authorities at Washington are overrating the strength. It would be a profound political mistake to send Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast. Even an occupation of the Canaries might lead to regrettable complications, all this being much more volcanic territory than the Philippines."

Director Kelly Wins.

Detroit, Mich., July 20.—The trotting race for the merchants' and manufacturers' stakes, valued at \$100,000, was today won by Director Kelly. Best time, 2:11.34. Belle J. took second money and Major Crew third.

COURT MARTIAL FOR TORAL.

Latest Threat of the Crazy Spanish Government.

Madrid, July 20.—The government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco, in which he announced that he did not authorize the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba and asserted

BLANCO SEALED UP.

Last Cable Between Havana and Madrid Has Been Cut.

Washington, July 20.—Two days ago General A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer, advised instructions to his officers in Santiago to seal up and place a guard over the three cable lines connecting Santiago with Cienfuegos, whence by a land line, communication is established with Havana. Today General Greeley was informed that his orders had been carried into effect. The closing of the Cienfuegos cables absolutely isolates Havana and General Blanco from Madrid. Blanco's only means of communicating with the government at Madrid now is by the Key West cable, which is under the strictest censorship by the government of the United States. As a result of the sealing of the Santiago-Cienfuegos cables several dispatches passing between General Blanco and the Spanish government drifted into this country today. It is scarcely necessary to say that they did not reach their destination.

OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

General Wilson Commands the First Expedition to Follow General Miles—Transports Sail from Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., July 20.—With bands playing and 20,000 people cheering, the first expedition to follow General Miles to Porto Rico, got away from here at 7 o'clock this evening. The expedition is under command of Major General Wilson, and consists of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The first two regiments are on the transports Grand Duchess and No. 30 respectively and they are at sea, No. 21 carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Illinois men is in the stream and will sail early tomorrow morning. Each of the ships carries a large quantity of supplies. On the No. 21 there are one thousand and head of mules and the wagon train of General Wilson's division. These men together with those of the Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts which started from here last week for Santiago, constitute the first brigade of the First division, First army corps. For two days and nights the work of loading baggage and provisions on the transports has been going forward under the orders. The scene which accompanied the departure of the vessels from their docks was one of indescribable enthusiasm. Practically the entire population of the city was in evidence. As the vessels made the stream, the bands on ship board and ashore played and cheered and the thousands of people cheered like mad. The expedition will sail directly for Porto Rico.

SPANIARDS UNITE AGAINST THRONE.

All Parties Are Said to Be in Opposition to Present Government.

Suspension of the Constitution the Cause—Peace Movement Losing Ground—The Carlists Ready to Move—Their Leader in England in Expectation Hourly of Momentous News—Hopes for Much from the Surrender of Santiago.

Madrid, July 20.—The newspapers here say that a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the government on account of the suspension of the constitution. The peace movement is losing ground. A newspaper ventures the supposition that a British squadron would prevent the American squadron from passing the Straits of Gibraltar, but the suggestion is regarded as impracticable. London, July 20.—The English Carlists are most active and are in hourly expectation of momentous news. The leader of the organization here says: "We are quite ready for active operations. Moreover, there is no doubt the authorities at Madrid are aware that a Carlist rising is imminent and that it will be successful. We are immensely strong in many parts of Spain, and so soon as the truth of the cowardly surrender of Santiago de Cuba percolates, our forces will be greatly increased. The foreign enlistment act curtails our activity in England and ever since the Madrid government began to get into difficulties we have been shadowed day and night by spies and detectives. However, we have money, which is sorely needed in Spain."

EX-CONFEDERATES AT ATLANTA.

TEN THOUSAND VETERANS MEET AT PIEDMONT PARK.

The Living Heroes of the Confederacy Are Cheered and the Names of the Dead Honored—Speeches Are Made by Generals Gordon, Hooker and Others. Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—Ten thousand veterans and their friends filled to overflowing the big auditorium at Piedmont park this morning and cheered the living heroes of Confederacy and the names of the dead. Glowing tributes were showered on the records and achievements of the sons of the south in the war with Spain. When General John B. Gordon entered the hall the applause and cheering were deafening. There was no doubting his place in the hearts of the veterans. General Cary Evans, the commander of the Georgia delegation, called the assemblage to order. Rev. Dr. William Jones, the chaplain general of the Confederates, invoked divine blessing upon the assemblage and welcoming addresses were then delivered by Mayor Collier, Representative Thomas B. Felder, Colonel W. A. Hamphill and Governor Atkinson. The governor's welcome was heartily received. Extending the freedom of city, state and executive mansion, the governor said: "A great many people have misconceived our relations to the national government. When we surrendered to the opposing force, we granted two things—the negro as a free man and the adjustment of the doctrine of secession. But the state never did surrender the strict construction of the constitution of the United States. Whenever this great question which divides northern and southern statesmen is submitted to the

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Weather Indications Today: Fair and Cooler.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 20.—Forecast for Thursday: Fair eastern Pennsylvania, and cooler; southern and western Pennsylvania, fair and cooler; fresh northerly winds.

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Orders have been issued to close the Carlist club. Duke Almodovar del Rio, minister of foreign affairs, learns that a French squadron is cruising in the vicinity of the Balearic islands. The military code prescribes life imprisonment for any officer who includes in the capitulation of his own forces other posts which, though dependent upon, are not included in the action which caused the capitulation. It is doubted however, whether General Toral will be thus punished. GEN. TORAL'S POSITION. Madrid, July 20.—A semi-official note has been published here, explaining the circumstances, from a Spanish standpoint, of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. It declares that the letter which General Toral "is alleged to have written to General Shafter" is apocryphal, as the telegraph version "contains a statement which it was impossible for General Toral to have made, because it is untrue that his government authorized him to capitulate." The note continues: "What happened was that the war minister received two telegrams from Captain General Blanco, giving the terms of the capitulation and requesting instructions. The war minister replied to both by telling Captain General Blanco to leave every initiative to General Toral, for it was impossible to recommend a course of action which would be thought advisable and would explain before a court-martial the motives which induced him to capitulate."

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