

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL MILES

It is Calculated That He Has Arrived on Coast of Porto Rico.

General Shafter Gives an Encouraging Report of the Condition at Santiago—His Lenient Treatment of Troublesome Newspaper Correspondents—A Review of the Progress of the War of Three Months—Remarkable Fighting Qualities Displayed by the American Soldier Has Astonished the World—Opinion of an Old Indian Fighter.

Washington, July 24.—It was said at the war department late today that no news can be expected from any official source as to General Miles' movements until tomorrow at the earliest.

Very critical newspaper articles that have appeared, touching the condition of the troops before Santiago, while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessities of life and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee.

HOBBSON'S PLANS.

The Sailor Who Sank the Merrimack Would Raise the Colon.

Washington, July 24.—Lieutenant Hobson came over from New York last night and had a long conference today with Assistant Secretary Allen, Captain Bradford and several other officers of the navy department, regarding the raising of the Spanish colony of Cristobal Colon.

Secretary Long said today that the lieutenant's plan for raising the Colon seemed entirely feasible to him (Long). The proposed plan involves methods and appliances that have already been used in wrecking. They necessitate the use of air appliances of various kinds in righting and raising the ship that rarely, if ever before, have been used in vessels of the size and weight of the Colon, although there are some points of its design.

GENERAL SHAFTER TO HIS TROOPS

The Commander Compliments the Brave Men Who Fought so Desperately Before Santiago.

Santiago, July 22 (7 p. m.).—Following is Major General Shafter's order just published:

Headquarters, United States Troops in Cuba, July 22, 1898. General Order No. 25. The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in the capture of the Spanish stronghold and the capture of large amounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, will, upon the investment of the city, be forced to leave, is one of which this army can well be proud.

PROTEST FROM THE SANTIAGO CUBANS

IT IS BELIEVED THEY WILL OBJECT TO SPANISH RULE.

They Are Anxious that the Government of the City Be Turned Over to the Patriots Who Have Fought So Long in the Interest of Freedom.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23 (11 p. m.).—The document which is being circulated for signature among Cuban residents in Santiago, addressed to the president of the United States, thanking him for the co-operation of the army of the United States and expressing the hope that the American government will recognize Cuban sovereignty in the surrendered portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba, was drafted by Arms, the newspaper correspondent on the staff of the Cuban general, Cuetillo, who drafted the alleged letter of protest from General Garcia to General Shafter.

To President McKinley: The undersigned, Cubans by birth, land owners and residents of Santiago de Cuba, representing the Cuban population that suffered for many years Spanish misrule in this section of the island, wish to express their warmest thanks to the people of the United States for delivering them from the insufferable yoke of Spanish rule. They wish also to express their absolute confidence in the good faith and humanitarian purpose of the United States and in the pledge that the territory of Cuba is not to be conquered by the American flag, but that the United States will believe, and would urge, that our own people are capable of fulfilling the international obligation to establish a government for the island, Cuba in the future may possibly become, in the course of a few years, part of the territory of the United States, thus increasing the greatness of the United States.

General Shafter's refusal to permit the entrance of armed Cubans into Santiago is an extremely wise measure, as in these excited days there might be trouble. Unarmed persons, however, are free to enter at all times. As soon as the Spanish soldiers have embarked, Cuba will be allowed to enter the city freely.

JESSIE CALLED HOME.

Her Papa Takes No Stock in Schemes of Paris Peace Society.

Madrid, July 24 (via Paris).—The chiefs of the Carlist organization are leaving Spain. Miss Jessie Schley, delegate from the peace society of Paris, has arrived at Madrid with the intention, it is asserted, of showing members of the cabinet with a "humanitarian object." Miss Jessie Schley, referred to in the foregoing dispatch, is the daughter of Charles Schley, of Milwaukee, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. It was announced from Paris last week that she was about to start for Madrid to see the queen regent and Senor Sagasta with a view of bringing about peace and then to proceed to Washington to visit President McKinley in the same interest.

THE MANILA ATTACK.

August 1 Cables That Grave Events Are Impending.

London, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that General Augusti, captain general of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the government as follows: "The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

FEVERS IN CAMP.

Three Hundred and Ninety-six Cases at Santiago.

Washington, July 24.—A dispatch received tonight by Adjutant General Corbin says that 356 cases of fevers of all classes were reported in the camp before Santiago yesterday. As the dispatch reports only four deaths—and none of them from yellow fever—among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of mild type.

General Shafter's dispatch was made public by Adjutant General Corbin as follows: Santiago, via Havt, July 24, 1898. Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Number of cases of fever of all classes for yesterday approximately 356. Deaths not previously reported, Private Daniel A. Stone, Company D, First Illinois Infantry, typhoid fever, July 20; Sergeant J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, typhoid fever, died July 23; three cases of dengue fever and one of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

TROOPS STILL SURRENDER.

The Number is Largely in Excess of Those Expected.

Washington, July 24.—The war department at midnight posted the following: Santiago, via Havt, July 24, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Lieutenant Miles has returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported—3,000 Spanish troops and 250 volunteer guerrillas—volunteers gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. The thousand Spanish troops were turned in, loaded on ox carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanied him to San Luis and all are apparently delighted. The number of returning men. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations tomorrow. If the numbers keep growing as they have been about 25,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

WILL OBEY AMERICANS.

Lieut. Fritol Says That Gomez Will Trust McKinley.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 24.—Lieutenant Charles Fritol, of the Cuban army of this city, who was a member of the Cuban expedition on the steamer Florida, and who recently returned from Cuba, stated that the Florida expedition was met by General Gomez and that he had a personal talk with the general, in the course of which he said, when asked what message he had for the American people: "I have only to say," said General Gomez, "that I have nothing to say in the direction of matters to Mr. McKinley, and we shall do whatever he says. I have given instructions to all my forces to co-operate with the Americans, to whom we are much indebted."

PEACE EFFORTS FAIL.

Spanish Ministers Say That McKinley is the Obstacle.

London, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing Sunday says: "The efforts of the government toward peace are meeting with almost insuperable difficulties. Ministerialists say that the chief obstacle is President McKinley's 'impressionable character' which is more influenced, they affect to believe, by his personal friends and the Jingoism in congress than by diplomatic counsel. The president some times appears inclined, they say, to negotiate for peace on reasonable terms; but, at others he seems determined upon a war of conquest, with a view of convincing Europe that the United States is a great military power which must be reckoned with."

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

GENERAL SHAFTER issues a general order complimenting his brave troops for acts of heroism before Santiago. SPANISH TRANSPORT lands guns and fuel material at Algeiras near Gibraltar. THREE HUNDRED and ninety-six cases of fever in General Shafter's camp before Santiago. CHIEFS OF THE CARLIST organization are leaving Spain. JESSIE SCHLEY the Milwaukee peace advocate, is called home from Paris. A DOCUMENT is being circulated among Cuban residents of Santiago asking that Spanish rule be rejected from the island. GENERAL AUGUSTI cables that Americans are about to attack Manila. DON CARLOS leaves Brussels for Switzerland.

SPANISH WRITER'S HAVANA NEWS

Glance at the Situation in Cuba's Capital During the Siege.

The People Tired of Watching the Blockading Ships Flock to the Parks and Other Places of Amusement—Free Kitchens for the Benefit of the Poor Are Established About the City—The Troops Are Enthusiastic and Anxious to Fight the Yankees.

(From a Spanish Correspondent)

Havana, July 23 (Delayed in transmission).—After several days of continuous rainfall, the whole island is again experiencing the overpowering effect of the tropical sun, which enervates even the strongest persons and causes the spread of yellow fever, small pox, dysentery and other diseases common to the rainy season. Havana's people have become accustomed to the effects of the American blockade and are tired of watching the movements of the blockading fleet, which previously formed one of their chief distractions; and now the parks are again frequented by the inhabitants and the various places of amusement are filling up. At most of the theatres patriotic plays are presented, containing references to the war with the United States, the allusions to the conflict invariably calling forth applause from both men and women, at the great Tacon theatre the production of "La Dame aux Camellias" and "Margaretta de Borgona" by a company whose leading lady is Senora Louisa Martinez Casado, a Cuban woman of great beauty, is drawing large audiences from the lower classes of society.

The attendance of ladies at the churches, notably those of San Felipe and Santo Domingo, is very large and many elegant and rich societies are to be seen on Sundays on Obispo street, exciting the admiration of strangers visiting the capital. General Parrado, the second in command in Cuba, recently gave a breakfast in honor of the Russian army and navy officers, Colonel J. de Glinzky and Lieutenant Ponkoinoff, and the Swedish artillery captain, George Boudes, who came to Cuba to join the Spanish army for the purpose of studying the war. These officers attract great attention wherever they appear owing to their height and their handsome uniforms and the many decorations they wear.

REPORT FROM MANZANILLO.

A report from Manzanillo under date of July 21, said the Americans had landed troops near that place and that it was believed it was their intention to attack the town simultaneously by land and sea. A telegram to Admiral Manterola, the naval commander at Havana, from the port commander at Manzanillo, also dated July 21, says the force landed by the Americans opened fire on the town on the night of the 20th instant, but that the American ships which made an attack on the eighth were not seen again. The port commander also reported that a detachment of Spanish sailors were quartered near Manzanillo.

News was received on the morning of July 22, at general headquarters that Manzanillo had not been attacked again and that the Spanish troops were still at their posts and were filled with enthusiasm and a determination to repel any attack that might be made. All possible measures had been taken to render Manzanillo's defenses more effective.

KITCHENS FOR THE POOR.

The free kitchens for the poor established about the city.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Cloudy; Southeasterly Winds. Sick at Atlanta. Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—One hundred and fifty-eight sick soldiers reached Atlanta tonight from Camp Thomas and were at once received into a hospital government hospital at Fort McPherson.

Established in Havana, the number of which is being steadily increased, feed thousands of destitute persons and more than ever before are shown the charitable sentiments of a city whose generosity has always been proverbial. The commercial establishments of the city are continually making donations for this work and the government of Captain General Blanco has sanctioned the expenditure of large sums of money to relieve the prevailing distress. The insurgents are reduced to the utmost in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, where the railroad trains are moving as in normal times, and give very little proof of their existence. Official reports publish only accounts of unimportant skirmishes, except in Pinar del Rio province, where the insurgents continue their savage tactics, blowing up passenger trains. It is reported here that the insurgents on the tenth instant, made an attack upon the Mangus fort, Havana province, and that after general firing lasting two hours the garrison drove the attacking force off, compelling them to retire with a loss of twenty killed or wounded. The insurgents carried their wounded with them when they retreated. The telephone line connecting Mangus with Havana was partly destroyed by the insurgents, but the garrison of the fort repaired the damage and re-established communication. Telegrams received on the morning of the 23d instant, at naval headquarters, report that up to Monday no further attack had been made upon Manzanillo. Advice from Isabella de Sagua, under date of July 21, report that on the previous day there appeared before Manzanillo an American vessel, apparently a merchantman, which had been converted into a warship. The pilot of the port set out in a small boat to make a reconnaissance, and five cannon shots were fired at his boat by the American. A gunboat which put out from the port to reconnoitre was also fired upon, but no damage was done. The stranger was a long distance off shore. During the night the Yankee ship turned her searchlights on the port.

TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC.

In accordance with the determination of the inhabitants to defend Havana against the attack of the American forces, the city has lately been converted into a Sebastopol and Manzanillo. Great animation reigns in the city and the most intense enthusiasm is displayed among the regular troops and the volunteers. Military exercises and drills are being held constantly, which had been converted into a warship. The pilot of the port set out in a small boat to make a reconnaissance, and five cannon shots were fired at his boat by the American. A gunboat which put out from the port to reconnoitre was also fired upon, but no damage was done. The stranger was a long distance off shore. During the night the Yankee ship turned her searchlights on the port.

Many Insurgents Killed.

Madrid, July 24.—A telegram from Havana reports that the insurgents attacked Gibara, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba and that the Spanish forces, under the command of Gen. de la Torre, had been victorious in the place. Many insurgents were killed. The dispatch also reports that a force of Americans landed at Calamaleuca (Tayasca) and destroyed the station, and the warships shelled Calamaleuca.

New York's Quota.

New York, July 24.—New York's quota of three regiments, under the second call, will be completed after the arrival at Camp Black of only two more companies. The three batteries called for are expected to arrive within ten days.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 24.—Forecast for Monday: For eastern Pennsylvania, light southeasterly winds, fair, with light southeasterly winds, for western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness with showers and thunder storms; light southerly winds. New York, July 25.—(Herald's forecast)—Partly cloudy weather; New England, today, fair, more sultry weather will prevail with light and fresh southerly winds and considerably high temperature, with the eastward advance of a severe hot wave.

SHAFTER'S PROGRESS.

"We had a pleasant stay down but, having to row the men ashore, took some time to get comfortable. At 2 p. m. yesterday with the Eighth Ohio and came into camp here about three miles from the front. In company with General Breckinridge I rode to the front of General Wheeler's headquarters, and a flag of truce was sent out to him. We had an opportunity to see the front of Wheeler, being about 800 yards to them; but the country is rough, going to a hill and ascending, all covered by a thicket. The country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails, and come under heavy fire, their position commanding every approach. The work of these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under discomfort, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise; and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and courage, under such adverse circumstances to get comfortable is a revelation to me. I doubt if there is another officer who would have 'gotten there' as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from the character of the country could not have been avoided. The Eighth Ohio were almost drowned out and it pours today; that's the climate; and to get out of it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness, which is sure to come by staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. General Duffield and Captain Wilcox have yellow fever; they say a mild form, gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned. Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an army wagon, over rough roads and through heavy rain; they are unselfish women. Too much credit cannot be given the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience and endurance of men who have borne the brunt of this war."

CAR BARN BURNED.

Pittsburg Traction Company Suffers Loss of \$175,000.

Pittsburg, July 24.—At an early hour this morning the car barn of the Consolidated Traction Company at Frankfort was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$175,000, well covered by insurance. The flames originated in some mysterious manner in a paint shop and before the employees and firemen could clear the barn thirty-six cars were destroyed. Nothing but the walls of the building remain.

THE UTO ARRIVES.

Transport Steamer From Mexican Waters is at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., July 24.—The transport steamer Uto arrived in Charleston at 6 o'clock this afternoon from New York and having been in Mexican waters within a prescribed time, was stopped at quarantine. The Uto comes to carry away the five hundred negro laborers who were engaged for wharf and road building in Cuba. The Uto will also take on supplies, weapons and stores left by transport No. 21, and probably the soldiers who were left here as guards for the stores. A communication was sent from Uto to the health department tonight asking permission to come up to the city. This may be granted tomorrow.

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CONDITION AT SANTIAGO.

General Shafter reported by cable today that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate. He said that the general is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war and, although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects.

In a very dignified manner General Shafter takes notice of some of the severe criticism of the conditions at Santiago, which are now to be burned. Miss Clara Barton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an army wagon, over rough roads and through heavy rain; they are unselfish women. Too much credit cannot be given the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience and endurance of men who have borne the brunt of this war."

CARLOS STARTS FOR SWITZERLAND.

London, July 24.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, according to the dispatch from Brussels, to the Daily Mail, has hurriedly started for Switzerland.