SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

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.

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. It is calculated that he arrived this evening or tonight at the point on the coast of Porto Rico selected as the rendezvous for all the vessels of the expedition. Whether or not he will undertake to make a landing in advance of the arrival of the whole expedition will probably depend entirely upon conditions as he finds them. Should there be no Spanish force, or at least an unconsiderable one on the coast, the troops will be landed to relieve them from the disastrous effects of being confined closely on shipboard under a tropical sun. The general has with him sufficient artillery to hold any position he may occupy, supplemented as this artillery will be by the guns of his naval convoy. Meanwhile, the dehurry along the remainder of the expedition. Some troops are now on their should reach Porto Rico by the middle of the week. Naval officials are assistand were engaged today in sending the necessary orders to that end to the commanders of the naval auxiliary vessels which have been placed at the service of the war department. In the Brooke will sail from Hampton Roads, where they have been arriving all day and are ready for the transports.

There is a probability that General Miles may be delayed for several days in his landing operations for lack of lighters, but several of these are now on their way and others will be hurried forward as rapidly as possible. However it may be as to his speedy landing on Porto Rico soil it will be well along towards the end of this week before the active land campaign can be begun in Porto Rico.

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, and where the sick may recover. He 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 this respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcla 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

In his report to the war department relative to the conditions at Santiago. General Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that animated an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the cty a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by General Shafter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag-raising over the city hall resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet, General Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling the correspondent from Cuba.

A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to ricting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents who, it appears by General Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported, and as evidence that he has no personal ill feeling towards the paper represented by them, but desires only to exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, General Shafter has declared that these correzpondents may be immediately replaced by others from the same newspaper who will observe the rules of prudence. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable

In a very dignified manner General Shafter takes notice of some of the se- | hurstedly started for Switzerland

Washington, July 24 .- It was said at [verely 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 necessaries of life and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison it embodies the

main features of the army ration while on field service and removed from a base of supplies. As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that while General Shafter admits that for two days he was himself lying ill owing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out

with absolute exactness. PROGRESS OF THE WAR. With the week just closed the United States saw the end of the third month of the war with Spain, and the responpartment is making every effort to sible officials, from the president down to the lowest employe-who has had to do with shaping the course of events, feel nothing but satisfaction at the way from Tampa and Charleston and progress made. An army of a quarter should reach Porto Rico by the middle of a million of men has been mobilized, armed and equipped and much of ing actively in getting the troops off it has seen service. The battles pre-and were engaged today in sending the coding the capture of Santiago have been remarkable in many respects, and in the opinion of military experts have covered the United States army engaged with imperishable glory. Modern warfare of a type developed in brought from Chickamauga by General these engagements was absolutely new and untried, not only to the United

States army but to the world. No such charge is recorded in history as that made upon the stone fort and the blockhouses crowning the hills of El Caney. There have been engagements between trained troops and savage races in the jungles of India and on the hills of South Africa of late years that conveyed in a slight manner the possibilities of modern weapons. But these battles fought by the Fiftn army corps have been the first in which large bodies of troops of civilized nations on both sides have been engaged with all the implements of modern warfare and the result is bound to be highly instructive to the military student and to extort admiration for the splendid fighting qualities of the United States soldiers from the most unwilling critics. Few officers in any

army have had more experience in hard fighting, especially in rough country, than that old Indian fighter General Henry, so some weight must be attached to the opinion of merits of our officers and troops expressed by him in the following personal letter

Corbin dated in front of Santiago, July 12: SHAFTER'S PROGRESS.

addressed by him to Adjutant General

"We had a pleasant sail down but,

having to row the men ashore, took some time to get off. We left Siboney at 2 p. m. yesterday with the Eighth Ohlo 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 being up, had an opportunity to see the lines. We are almost on top of them, in front of Wheeler, being about 800 yards to them; but the country is rough, going down to a falling and ascending, all covered by their fire. 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 done by these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under dicomforts, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise; and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and 'go aheadativeness' under adverse circumstances and discomforts 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 'if we had to get there.' Last night 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 Too much credit cannot be given the 'heroism, pertinacity, pluck patience and endurance of men,' who

Carlos Starts for Switzerland. Loncon, July 24.-Don Carlos, the Span-ish pretender, seconding to a dispatch

have borne the brunt of this work."

HOBSON'S PLANS.

The Sailor Who Sank the Merr.mac 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 cruiser Cristobal Colon. The lieutenant succeeded while in New York in arrang-ing with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company for the execution of the plans he had prepared for saving the vessels. The wreckers have promised to get rogether pontoons, air bags and compressed air apparatus which will be required to lift and right the vessel and expect to start this material for Santiago from New York on a fast vessel within three days. Lieutenant Hobson is confident that if the work can be undertaken before a cyclone sets in it will result successfully. 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 outside of those usually employed 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 is some doubt of its success, the navy department officials think the prize well worth the experin ent. Lieutenant Hobson :eturned to New York this afternoon and will go to Santiago to supervise the wrecking work.

GENERAL SHAFTER TO HIS TROOPS

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

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

Headquarters United States Troops in Santiago de Cuba, July 10. General Order No. 26.

The successful accomplishment of the campaign against Santiago, resulting in its downfall and the surrender of the Spanish forces and the capture of large mounts of military stores, together with the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in the harbor, which, upon the in-vestment of the city, was forced to leave, s one of which this army can well be roud. This has been accomplished brough the heroic deeds of the army and to its officers and men the major general communding offers his sincere thanks for their endurance of hardships heretofore unknown in the American army. The work you have accomplished may well speal to the pride of your countrymen and has been rivalled upon but few occasions in the world's history. Landing upon an unknown const, you faced dangers, in disembarking and overcame obstacles that, even in looking

back, seem insurmountable. Seizing, with the assistance of the navy, the towns of Baiquiri and Siboney, you pushed boldly forth, gallantly driving back the enemy's outpost in the engagement of La Quasina and completed the enter the city freely. concentration of the enemy near Sevilla, within sight of the Spanish stronghold at Santiago de Cuba. The outlook from Sevilla was one that might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Behind you ran a narrow road, made well nigh imessable by rains, while to the front ou looked out upon high foothills govered with a dense tropical growth, which could only be traversed by bridle paths terminating within range of the enemy's

Nothing deterred, you responded eagerly to the order to close upon the foe, and, attacking at Cancy and San Juan, drove him form work to work until he took refuge within his last and strongest entrenchments, immediately sur-

Despite the fierce glare of a southern sun and rains that fell in torrents, you valiantly withstood his attempts to drive you from the position your valor had Holding in your vice-like grip the opposed to you, after seventeen days of battle and siege you were re-warded by the surrender of nearly 21,000 prisoners, 12,000 being those in your immediate front, the others scattered in the various towns of eastern Cuba, freeing completely the eastern part of the island from Spanish troops.

This was not done without great sacri-fice. The death of 23) gallant soldiers and the wounding of 1,281 others shows but too plainly the flerce contest in which you were engaged. The few reported miss. ing are undoubtedly among the dead, as prisoners were lost.

For those who have fallen in battle with you, the commanding general sor-rows, and, with you will ever cherish their memory. Their devetion to duty sets a high example of courage and pa-triotism to our fellow countrymen. All who have participated in the campaign, battle and siege of Santiago de Cuba will recall with pride the grand deeds accomplished and will hold one another dear for having shared in the suffering, hardsips and triumphs together. All mawell feel proud to inscribe on their ban-ners the name of Santiago de Cuba. By comand of Major General Shafter. E. J. McClernaud.

Assistant Adjutant General.

THE UTO ARRIVES.

Transport Steamer From Mexican Waters is at Charleston.

Charleson, 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, wagons 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.

CAR BARN BURNED.

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

Pittsburg, July 24.-At an early hour his morning the car barn of the Conolidated Traction company at Franks town and Penn avenues, was complete ly gutted by fire, entailing a loss of about \$175,000, well covered by insur-

The flames originated in some mysterious manner in a paint shop and be fore the employes and firemen could clear the barn thirty-six cars were destroyed. Nothing but the walls of the building remain.

PROTEST FROM THE SANTIAGO CUBANS

IT IS BELIEVED THEY WILL OB-JECT 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 Free-

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, Castillo, who drafted the alleged letter of protest from General Garcia to General

The following is the text of the document:

To President McKinley: The under-signed, Cubans by birth, land owners and residents of Santiago de Cuba, repre-senting with their families, the non-combatant 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 insuffer-able yoke of Spanish rule.

They wish also to express their abso-lute confidence in the good faith and au-manitarian purposes of the United States and in the pledge that the territory of Cuba is not to be conquered by the Amcrican troops for purposes of annexation. We believe, and would urge, that our own people are capable of fulfilling the inernational obligation to establish a gov ernment for the island. Cuba in the fu-ture may possibly become, in the course of a few years, part of the territory of the United States, thus increasing the comfort and happiness of this people, but now all desire a government of our own, as compensation for the sufferings and heroism of our army, and the definite establishment of Cuban republic, with Cuban authorities, in accordance with the resolutions of the United States con-

fairs at Santiago, where Spaniards are still the administrators of our interests, property and fate, will be brief; that the city may soon be turned over to the Cubans, and that our army may enter, the flag of Cuba waving triumphantly beside the American flag, as Cuban soldiers fought side by side with the Americans against the common enemy.

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 nbarked, Cubans will be allowed to

The first embarkation is expected contract made between the United J. States government and the Spanish Trans-Atlantic company.

The United States transport Santiago left this morning for Newport News with sick and wounded. The steamer Jamaica arrived today with passengers from Cuba and pro-

ceeded to Guantanamo with provisions for the United States fleet. their cavalry horses. Only 143 were surrendered. The others had been killed for food for the army.

WILL OBEY AMERICANS.

Lieut. Fritol Says That Gomez Will Trust McKinley.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 24.-Lleutenant 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 the only man that has rations tomorrow. If the numbers keep anything to say in the direction of up as they have there will be about 24,anything to say in the direction of matters is 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 telegraph-ing 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 Jingoes in congress than by diplomatic coun-

The president some times appears inclined, they say, to negotiate for that only two very insufficient distribuseace 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

war material at Algeriras near Gib-THREE HUNDRED and ninety-six case

of fever in General Shafter's camp before Santiago. THIEFS OF THE CARLIST organization are leaving Spain.

JESSIE SCHLEY the Milwaukee advocate, is called home from Paris. DOCUMENT is being circulated among Cuban residents of Santiago asking

that Spaniards be ejected from office.

GENERAL AUGUSTI cables that Americans are about to attack Manila. DON CARLOS leaves Brussels for Switz-

JESSIE CALLED HOME.

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

eaving Spain. Miss Jessie Schley, delegate from the

peace society of Paris, has arrived at Madrid with the intention, it is asserted, of interviewing members of the cabinet with a "humanitarian object." Miss Jess e Schley, referred to in the foregoing dispatch, is the daughter of Charles Schley, of Milwaukee, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley. She is member of the Daugh ers 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. Last Friday the Milwaukee Sentinel announced that Miss Schley's father on learning of his daughter's intention has instructed her to return home immediately, disapproving of ner course and excusing it as the result of a warm, sympathetic nature and a special enthusiasm for philanthropic and peace movements.

THE MANILA ATTACK.

Augusti Cables That Grave Events Are Impending.

London, July 25 .- A special dispatch from Madrid says that General Augusti, captain general of the Philernment as follows:

"The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

FEVERS IN CAMP.

Hundred and Ninety-six Three Cases at Santiago.

Washington, July 24.-A dispatch received tonight by Adjutant General Corbin says that 396 cases of fevers of all classes were reported in the camp habitants and the various places of before Santiago yesterday. As the dispatch reports only four deaths-and none of them from yellow fever-from 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.

Previous dispatches from General Shafter and the medical officers of his corps have indicated the existence in the camp of a very large number of cases of malarial and dengue fever, the latter being peculiar to the Cuban climate. Some clear cases of vellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few as compared with those of other fevers.

General Shafter's dispatch was made public by Adjutant General Corbin as

Santiage, via. Hayti, July 24, 1898. Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Number of cases of fever of all classes yesterday approximately not previously reported, Private Daniel A. Stone, Company D. First Illinois innext Thursday, in accordance with a fantry, typhoid fever, July 20; Sergeant J. Biair, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth infantry, died July 22, died of dengue fever and asthenia; and on July 23, of malarial fever, Privates William Peacock and Garratt Learneshok, both of Company E. Second infantry.

Major General Commanding.

TROOPS STILL SURRENDER. Today the Spaniards turned over The Number is Largely in Excess of

Those Expected. Washington, July 24 -The war department at midnight posted the fol-

lewing: Santiago, via Hayti, July 14, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Wash-

Lieutenant Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surren-dered was larger than General Toral re-ported-3.005 Spanish troops and 250 volunteer guerilias-volunteers gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to accompanied him to San Luis and all are apparently delighted at prospects of re-turning home. They were on the verge 000 to ship away-nearly 12,000 here, 2,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantan and over 2,600 at Sagua and Baracoa. (Signed)

Major General Commanding.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK. Work at Santiago de Cuba is Progressing Rapidly.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 24 (9.3 p. m.)-The distribution of relief from the Red Cross steamer, State of Texas, is progressing favorably. Storage room has een provided free of charge. Eight hundred rations were distributed yesterday and enough has been given to-

day to relieve immediate wants. The soup kitchen established by the German consul and another, supported by voluntary contributions until provisions in Santiago became so scarce tions occurred weekly, has been taken in hand by the Red Cross agents and amply supplied with food, which will

be continued.

The stevedores who are working on the cargoes are paid in rations. The greatest necessiles of the poor for food have already been relieved. Of finer groceries, oatmeal, milk and canned goods in possession of the Red Cross agents. Dr. Elwell says nine tenths have been delivered to the soldiers and the military hospitals. Loads of Red Cross provisions are delivered daily to the soldiers. The State of Texas brought principally cornmeal flour, rice, beans, lard and bacon. is no longer under charter to the Red Cross society and has returned to the United States.

Kenney Jury Still Out.

Wilmington, Del., July 24.-No verdict was rendered today by the jury in the case of United States Senator Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting Teller Boggs, in the embezzlement of the funds of the First National bank The jury retired on Friday, Judge Bradford went to the court house this afternoon and again this evening but received no word from the jury.

SPANISH WRITER'S Madrid, July 24 (via Paris).-The HAVANA NEWS chiefs of the Carlist organization are

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.

mission) .- After several days of continous rainfall, the whole island is ippines, has telegraphed to the gov- 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 eason.

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 inamusement 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 theater the production of "La Dame Aux Caleias" and "Margareta of Borgona," by a company whose leading lady is Senora Louisa Martinos Casado, a Cuban woman of great beauty, is drawing large audiences from the beet 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 toilettes are to be seen on Sundays on Obispo street, exciting the admiration of strangers

visitng 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 Gilinsky and Lieutenant Ponkoimoff, and the Swedish artillery captain, George Boudese, 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 defences more effective.

At about 9 o'clock on the night of July 21, a ship was sighted off Havana with her lights burning. She was not fired upon but when about two and a half miles off the port a searchlight was turned on her and she imme diately withdrew, disappearing in the

A band of insurgents recently went to the railroad bridge at Arroyo Hondo, near Candelaira, in the province of Pinar del Rio, and despite the opposition of the garrison of the fort placed dynamite bomb under the bridge, exploding it and blowing up the struc-

The last rainfall has been of great benefit to the cultivated lands in this KITCHENS FOR THE POOR.

The free kitchens for the poor es-

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Cloudy; Southeasterly Winds.

General-War News as Issued by the Army and Navy Departments.

Havena News from a Spanish Corre-Protest frem Santiago Cuban Rost

General-Klondikers Arrive with Financial and Commercial.

Local-Penn Avenue Paptist Church Wants the Army Canteen Abolished,

Duryea Young Man Found Dying by Railroad Men. Editorial.

Comment of the Press. Local - Uneventrul Democratic Pri-

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

General-News of a Day at Camp Al-Civic Federation of Chicago,

(From a Spanish Correspondent.) Havana, July 23 (Delayed in trans- | tablished 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 dis-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 skirmishing, except in Pinar del Rio provinces, where the insurgents continue their savage tacties, blowing up passenger train. It is reported here that the insurgents, on the tenth instant, made an attack upon the Manguas fort, Ha-

vana 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 Manguas with Havana was partly destroyed by the insurgents, but the garrison of the fort repaired the damage and re-established communi-

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. Advices from Isabella de Sagua, under date of July 21, report that on the previous day there appeared before Manillanos 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 reconnoltre 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 onverted into a Sebastopol and Marakoff, 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, All the forces express a desire to measure arms with the invaders and a determination to sell their lives dearly, if necessary in defense of the honor of their country. Judging from the words and acts of the troops, it would be diffleuit to find soldiers more willing than those in Havana to suffer and even to give their lives, as if they were of no value when yielded, in defence of their

Tomorrow being the Saint day of the queen regent of Spain, and Monday heing the Santiago calendar day and Spain's and Cuba's patron Saint's day, the batteries and warships will fire salutes, the public buildings decorated and appropriate ceremonies held. There are before Havana today a cruiser and five gunboats.

Many Insurgents Killed.

Madrid, July 2i.-A telegram from Havna reports that the insurgents attacked Gibara, on the north coast of the prov-ince of Santiago de Cuba and that the garrison after a severe light evacuated the place. Many insurgents were killed, The dispatch also reports that a force of Americans landed at Calamalacon (Tay the warships shelled Galamelacoa,

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 amp Black of only two more compan three batteries called for are expected to arrive within ten days

Sick at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., July 24.-One hundred and fifty-eight sick soldiers reached At-lanta tonight from Camp Thomas and were at once provided with cots in the government hespital at Fort McPherson

+++++++++++++++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 24.-Forecast for Monday: For eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather; light southeasterly winds. For western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness with showers and thunder storms; light southerly winds.

New York, July 25 .- (Herald's forecast)-in the middle states and New England, today, tair, more sultry weather will prevail with light and fresh southerly winds and considerably higher tempera-+ ture with the castward advance of

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