

LAZY AND WORTHLESS

Cuban Contingent Neither Fight Nor Work.

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

Because Shafter Treats Them as Bushwhackers.

Santiago, July 19, via Kingston, July 19.—A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and General Garcia's Cuban soldiers.

After General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban junta go into the city of Santiago, deep murmurs were heard among General Garcia's men.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies," he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city nor will any American."

"The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a rising sentiment against them in the army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass onward, lunging their bayon and hand-taek into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friends displayed towards them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked."

The correspondent of the Associated Press states, who sends this dispatch, saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to go into the building roads, and during the two days heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, and surgeons in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improved lines for our wounded.

Hundreds of such instances are being told around the campfire, until the name of Cuban is usually greeted with camp profanity and very rarely with a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters, there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

General Shafter, yesterday morning sent an invitation to General Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago, but the Cuban general showed his resentment by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation, saying he hated the Spaniards, and added that he did not want to be where any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp, eating American rations, and our troops have had no communication with them. The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half dozen large Spanish ships which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city today on the Vixen and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He was also desirous of placing prize crews on board them. General Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claims. He declared the steamers, with everything else, in Santiago had surrendered to him. The question, apparently, is still undecided. But at any rate the Admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

WHEN M'KINLEY GETS READY

Washington, July 19.—Some apprehension was expressed here today that the assumption by the United States of the control of affairs at Santiago might lead to trouble with the Cubans. A few days before the surrender of the city General Garcia sent a committee to General Shafter informing him that the Cubans had selected a Cuban named Castillo for governor of the city. It was plain, however, from the reading of the president's order to Shafter that it would be long time before this Cuban officer would be allowed to exercise the functions of governor and it was believed to be the president's purpose when the military government was thus established to give way, to replace it with a provisional government, meaning thereby a government for Santiago chosen by the free vote of the people of Santiago. Some doubt was expressed as to whether this program would be entirely acceptable to that element of the Cuban party which demands immediate possession of captured territory, but as the administration was convinced that this element was neither the most numerous nor respectable in the Cuban cause, it was believed their dissatisfaction would take no more dangerous forms than protests and growls. It was suggested that the president's action in the case of Santiago might be construed by European nations as indicating an intent to disregard the terms of the congressional resolution which precipitated the war, and to mean a permanent seizure of the island in behalf of the United States. This view, however, will not, it is believed, obtain to any extent among the representatives of the European nations in the United States, who are aware of the necessity of some such action as that adopted by the president in order to prevent excesses and lawless extravagance at Santiago.

AFTER THE SURRENDER

Sancti Spiritus Harbor, July 18, 3 p. m.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19, 8:45 a. m.—Santiago is now a city of silence. The American flag waves over the military headquarters on Morro's flagstaff and Red Cross emblems are as plentiful as church spires.

Almost the entire population this afternoon is gathered about the wharves, where the Spanish shipping, now prizes of the United States will soon be augmented by a large fleet of transports flying the American colors.

Sims stores, mostly for the sale of liquor or drugs, are open, but their patrons are few. Beggars are in evidence, of the same importunate sort which make Havana unpleasant for foreigners. Now and then a man or woman of the better class beg the correspondents for "milk for my little one, in the name of God."

At the dock where the Red Cross steamer State of Texas is unloading, and preparing for a long stay a guard from the Ninth Infantry has been mounted, but the soldiers have had little trouble, except from the inroads by bad boys, indigenous seaport cities.

There is no evidence of gloom on the face of the Spanish men and women. These mercurial people are already laughing and are pleased at the military and naval show, and at the prospect of getting food other than rice and salt meats. Nearly all the better class of houses are closed. The residents evidently have not yet returned from Cerney and other suburban places to which they fled on the threat of bombardment by the land and sea forces of the United States.

TOOK 20,000 MAUSERS

Which, With Ammunition For Same, Are Welcome.

ORDNANCE IN THE FORTS

Valuable Chiefly as Relics of the Past.

Washington, July 19.—The ordnance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns and ordnance equipments which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago.

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The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is a very beautiful place, with its high ramparts of mountains, groves of cocoa palms, banana trees and flowering shrubs pushing down to the very brink of the bay.

The channel is tortuous and marked by bright blue and white buoys or more clearly defined in places of long booms of logs marking the entrance of shallow bays and inlets. Old churches, forts, and bastions share the promontories with light, wooden houses for the summer use of the upper classes.

The harbor was the scene of a beautiful marine pageant this afternoon. A score or more of American transports, the way being pointed out by the warships, were anchored in the quiet anchorage something they had not enjoyed for weeks, being compelled instead to stand out at sea at night to be tossed about by the waves, or to use the precarious holding grounds off Baiquiri. They were fine boats, many of them being among the largest specimens of the American merchant marine. Nearly all bedecked with flags, they steamed in proudly, making a goodly show extending over a mile of water.

A dispatch boat of the Associated Press on its way out to sea, saluted each of the transports with blasts from the siren of the Almirante Oquendo, taken from that ship some days ago and put in place by the enthusiastic crew of the dispatch boats. The salutes were returned not only from the whistles of the transports but by the cheers of the men on board of them, who had long looked forward to the feature of the campaign.

How soon the Spanish troops will be loaded on these transports for shipment to the homes many of them have not seen for three years or more, cannot be announced at present but the delay will be as short as possible.

The big government tug Potomac arrived from New Orleans. She is equipped with modern appliances for wrecking, and with the other vessels sent here for the same purpose will secure all it is possible to save from the ships which formed Admiral Cervera's squadron.

The long bridge at Araduros on the Juraguá road, connecting Siboney with Santiago, has been replaced in a temporary fashion by American soldiers. The work was completed today and, so soon as possible, the military authorities will use the road to transport from the tire, boxes, muttons, etc., which were unloaded at Siboney before the surrender of Santiago.

CAIMANERA'S FLAG DOWN

Camp Metada, June 18, 7 p. m., via Playa Del Este, Guaniamora Bay.—A launch from the Maribueno went up the bay this morning evening to Caymanera, Del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops together with the conditions of capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera.

The Spanish officer also gave notice that if the American gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms, ammunition, public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guaniamora were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guaniamora and Caimanera is about 3,000 of which number, however, only about 2,000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounds.

Tomorrow steps will be taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained, and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

FORT OR FLEET—WHICH?

Washington, July 19.—The military and naval experts say that several important lessons in ordnance and fortifications are furnished by the campaign against Santiago. It is pointed out that the long contentions between the relative merits of land fortifications and naval ships as a means of coast defence have received much light by recent operations. When Admiral Sampson was chief of the ordnance bureau of the navy department he held that the most effective means of defending coasts was by means of warships rather than coast defenses. It is said, however, that the Spanish defense of Santiago has demonstrated that coast defenses are even more effective than warships. The batteries of Morro castle, Siboney and the others, aided by the mining and torpedoing of the harbor, was effective in preventing the American fleet from entering the harbor, and this despite the fact that the Spanish guns were in no sense fortification armament. It is said by some of the experts that if Morro had possessed the large modern fortification guns, such as those protecting New York or Boston, it would have been able not only to have defended Santiago but to have done serious damage to the attacking fleet.

Washington, July 19.—The bureau of construction and repair is spending \$1,250,000 a month upon repairs, fitting and refitting vessels for the war with Spain.

TROOPS UNDER ORDERS

Washington, July 19.—The following regiments, comprising Hallock's brigade, have been ordered to Newport News, whence they will embark for Porto Rico: Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, comprising from 2,800 to 4,000 men. In addition, four batteries of artillery, comprising 700 men and 1,000 horses; a hospital corps of 500 and a signal corps of 200 men, have been ordered to Newport News. It has not been definitely decided, and will not be until General Brooks has been heard from, which regiments from the First and Second divisions of his corps shall go to Porto Rico, but the First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois are among the probable selections. The First Illinois is the only regiment known here to have actually gone to Porto Rico with General Miles.

Cleveland, July 19.—General George A. Garretson cabled from Santiago to his wife, under date of July 18, that he would embark for Porto Rico that day.

CAN LEAVE CAMP ANY HOUR

Sancti Spiritus, July 19.—The officials of the Queen and Crescent route were today notified to hold themselves in readiness to load 3,000 soldiers for Newport News within the next 24 hours. Although no information could be secured at headquarters, the 3,000 men referred to would be the General Hallock's Second Brigade, First division, First corps, which is in shape to get out on a few hours' notice. The regiments in this brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania. No regiments are expected to receive moving orders, however, until the arrival of General Brooks at camp tomorrow morning. At least 25,000 men are now in shape to leave here on 24 hours' notice.

SHAFTER WANTS IMMUNES

Washington, July 19.—General Shafter today asked the war department to immediately forward the elements of immunes for use at Santiago city and vicinity, in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago.

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The reported negotiations between the insurgent leader Aguinaldo and the Spanish Captain General Augusti had not yet been reported officially to our government. It was, however, a matter of congratulation to the officials here that in all the relations we had had so far with the insurgents, Admiral Dewey had carefully refrained from committing the United States in any way and had never in the slightest degree relaxed the extreme caution he adopted originally as his guiding principle in dealing with the insurgents. Unsavory previous exhibitions of lack of integrity on the part of the insurgent leaders had led the government here to adopt a very wary attitude in all communications with these people and the same rule of caution will continue to govern its conduct. It does not follow from this that the government is convinced that Aguinaldo is playing false. There is no doubt that the pro-Spanish element in the Philippines and in Asia would lose no opportunity to create that impression with a view to causing a break between the United States military and naval commanders and the insurgents but the very suggestion of the adoption by the insurgents of the course attributed to them tends very strongly to read their preparations of plans by the administration to govern the future of the Philippines.

SEVERAL PRECAUTIONS

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Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the camps, especially in the case troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Porto Rico. Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest degree infected will be allowed to go to Porto Rico. The others will remain here for the present, encamped on the high ground north of Santiago. Two immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected here daily and upon their arrival they will be sent to the city, forming the only American garrison which will remain there.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed that the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities and the extra precautions which are being taken. General Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness and probably will be allowed to go to Porto Rico, to take part in the campaign.

BETTER SANITARY STATE

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OUTSIDE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

The results left New York today with a large number of contract surgeons and nurses. General Sternburg says he knows nothing of the reported suspicious cases on board the Seneca, which arrived with wounded at Norfolk yesterday, beyond the press reports, but Dr. Wyman, chief of the marine hospital service, received a report that there were three suspicious cases aboard, though it could not be said exactly that they were fever cases. The ship was directed to proceed to New York, where the local quarantine officers will take such precautions as they deem necessary and where the facilities for handling the wounded and fever stricken patients are better than at Norfolk.

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SHAFTER SEIZES CABLES

New York, July 19.—The West Indian and Panama Telegraph company has sent the following notice to the Western Union Telegraph company's central cable office: "The American government has taken possession of the cables at Santiago de Cuba and no communication via Jamaica and Santiago will be allowed until further notice."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 19.—The furniture store of Barkley & Iax has been closed by creditors and the sheriff has commenced selling the stock.

General James H. Barkley, the senior member of the firm, was commander of the Second brigade, Illinois national guard. He was appointed a brigadier of volunteers, and is under General Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla.