

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO SANTIAGO.

Another Expedition to Sail To-Morrow.

Will Start From Newport News With Four Regiments.

To Be Followed Rapidly by Others Going by Way of Tampa.

The Administration Determined to Send Forward a Sufficient Force to Crush Any Spanish Command Which May Be Concentrated.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Two months ago to-day the war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the President and the declaration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago preparing to land; it finds cable communication established between the Government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of the United States marines, backed by a squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded. This is all apart from Dewey's great victory at Manila, and from the splendid results achieved in organizing the splendid armies now in camps. The officers of the Administration feel that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

The Government has now determined to send heavy reinforcements to General Shafter at Santiago. To this end the first expedition will leave Newport News Thursday morning, carrying Brigadier General Duffield's separate brigade of the second army corps, made up of the Ninth Massachusetts, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Third Virginia Regiments, in all about 4,000 men. They will follow rapidly by way of Tampa, for while Fernandina and Miami are considered to have many good points for concentrating troops, yet army officials are now satisfied that Tampa can be retained with advantage as the main point of embarkation. The next forces will include those of Brigadier General Garretson of the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, embracing the Sixth Illinois, the Sixth Massachusetts and the Eighth and Ninth Ohio Regiments.

Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, a distinguished cavalry officer of the regular army, arrived here to-day from Tampa, and the present plans are for General Henry to command a division, made up of the brigades of General Duffield and General Garretson, this division comprising 8,000 men, to be for the speedy reinforcement of General Shafter. It will at once swell the American forces at Santiago de Cuba to about 24,000 men.

But the expeditions will not stop at that number, as there is a determined purpose to send forward a sufficient force to crush any Spanish command which can be concentrated at that point.

The reports from Santiago that about 21,000 Spanish troops are in and about the city do not agree with the reliable estimates in the possession of the War Department. According to the latter, there are not to exceed 14,000 Spanish troops at Santiago, while 100 miles away to the northwest, at Holguin, the Spanish corps commander, General Pando, has 10,000 men. The War Department is satisfied that the Cuban forces under Garcia can keep Pando from reinforcing Santiago. Should this not be accomplished, the Spanish forces at Santiago would be augmented to about 25,000 men. They are all well armed, well disciplined, used to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are as good all round fighting force as the Spaniards can bring to bear.

There is no purpose on the part of the authorities here to leave General Shafter with inadequate forces to meet these seasoned Spanish soldiers. It is for this reason, in part, that a division, probably under General Henry, will reinforce Shafter, followed by such additional troops as the needs of the situation seem to demand.

Up to the close of office hours to-day neither the War nor Navy Department had received any detailed information as to the arrival of the troops at Santiago. The entire information to-day was confined to the one brief dispatch from Captain Allen of the Signal Service to General Greely, stating that the

troop transports had arrived. This was enough, however, to start baseless rumors that the actual landing of troops was in progress, and one report went to the extent of stating that the troops were landing, under a heavy fire from the Spanish forces. Secretary Alger and General Miles disposed of these reports, saying that no such information was at hand, and Secretary Long made the same disclaimer for the Navy Department. It may be true, however, that the landing is now in progress, and although it is not impossible, officials consider it improbable that any landing is going on under a Spanish fire.

The landing itself may take considerably longer than was anticipated, and officials believe that at least three days more will be required before the troops are on shore and in any sort of organized condition. Some of the army officials allow even more time, one of them holding that it will take quite a month to get all the troops off the transports. The purpose, however, is to get off the troops first, leaving the stores to be taken off later, and the siege train last of all.

The officials of the Navy Department were not deeply concerned over the report from Hongkong that the Chinese authorities had ordered the United States dispatch boat Zafiro out of Chinese waters without allowing her to take supplies to Dewey. The reason for this concern was the conviction that the cruiser Charleston and the transports have already reached Manila carrying a large quantity of just such supplies as the American fleet there would require. Then, too, it was felt that the Zafiro had already been treated with consideration, and probably obtained all the privileges to which she was entitled in Chinese waters.

It was said at the Navy Department that nothing had been heard from the Admiral himself since a dispatch received from Hongkong day before yesterday, brought to that port by the Zafiro. As the dispatch boat left Dewey about Thursday last, at the latest, she could, of course, bring no news of the arrival of these transports.

Lieutenant G. L. Logan, who had been one of the hardest worked officers in Captain Croninshield's aides in the Bureau of Navigation, has gone to Buffalo, and will take there a draft of sailors to man the cruiser Buffalo, which is now lying at New York. Lieutenant Logan will be assigned to duty on the Buffalo under command of Captain Hemphill, at present in charge of the recruiting service in the Navy Department. The Lieutenant has just returned from a three-year tour of duty in China, and had a right to expect a long leave and protracted shore duty. However, he is immediately to accept his assignment when wanted, and has, with Lieutenant Whittelsey, divided the twenty-four hours of each day in steady duty at the Department, sending and receiving the cablegrams in cipher, in which the public has been so much interested.

BLANCO CUT OFF.

Nas Now No Communication With the Outside World.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—There was limited news at the War Department today. The transports with 15,000 troops, he was informed, had arrived safely off Santiago, and that direct cable communication had been established between the United States and Guantanamo, where the United States marines now hold possession of Cuban soil. Thus not only is Captain Blanco cut off from communication with the outside world save through the Key West cables, within our control, but the authorities in Washington have placed in close connection with our forces in Cuba, and which are conducting the invasion of Cuba.

To General Greely and his Signal Corps belongs the honor of achieving this last feat. He was intrusted some weeks ago with the task of re-establishing cable and telegraphic communication with Cuba, under his supervision, Lieutenant Colonel James Allen of General Miles' staff, with officers and men of the Signal Corps, have been busily engaged in the execution of that work. The French Cable Company, whose cable runs from Santiago to Guantanamo Bay and then to Cape Haytien, where a direct connection is obtained, will be accorded the privilege of restoring communication with Guantanamo and Santiago, with permission to send commercial and domestic dispatches, it is expected that to-morrow the cable will be thrown open to the general public, subject to censorship.

The first message over this restored cable was one from Lieutenant Colonel Allen to General Greely announcing the reopening of communication. General Greely immediately directed the officer to obtain and forward the earliest possible advice as to the arrival of the United States troop transports. Lieutenant Colonel Allen applied to Captain McCulla in command of the United States naval forces in Guantanamo Bay. The Captain in turn sent out a boat to Admiral Sampson's squadron, which returned with the news that the transports had arrived safely, and that the moment of the report General Shafter, commanding the military expedition, was on board the flagship New York consulting with Admiral Sampson respecting the landing of the troops. The news was particularly gratifying to Secretary Alger, who, besides the interest in the safe arrival of the expedition, has the natural concern for the welfare of his son, an inspector on General Shafter's staff.

Another piece of good news that came to the department through the medium of the State Department from reliable authority in Marseilles, France, stating that positive information had been received there stating that the Cadiz fleet had returned to Cadiz, with one of the most formidable ships, the Victoria, disabled and in tow. The Victoria

is one of the broadside ships of the Spanish navy. She has no turret, but like the old-style iron ships, has the guns behind a citadel of iron. She has been neglected for many years at Cadiz, and it is presumed that the hasty repairs made upon her to provide for active service were not extensive enough to make good the damage sustained by neglect.

The vessels that have arrived off Santiago with the troops on board of them, according to data supplied to the War Department by General Shafter, number with the convoys forty-nine vessels, and is the most numerous fleet that ever left the waters of the United States for a foreign port. It is expected that the transports will remain off Santiago, or perhaps nearer the exact landing point of the troops, until Santiago has been captured; when they will take aboard the greater portion of the invading army, if they can be spared from that locality, and convey the troops to Porto Rico to effect the capture of that island.

THE MOVE ON SANTIAGO.

Its Purpose Pointed Out by An Army Official.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Now that the army is about to set foot on Cuban soil, the purpose of this move on Santiago was pointed out to-day by an army official fully acquainted with the general plan of action. He said Santiago de Cuba was not to be made a military base of operations, as it was not adapted for such use. Being far removed from the rich and populous portion of the island, without railroad or ordinary highways for transporting munitions of war westward, the town would be practically useless as a base of military supplies. For that reason, he said, there had never been an idea of occupying this place as the first base, and then gradually moving military operations westward.

On the contrary, this occupation of Santiago was but an incident of the general plan of occupying several points, and in due time there would be landings at the east end of Cuba, just as there had been at the east end. When that occurred, each point of landing would serve for the time being as a base for the surrounding country. Santiago could no more be used as a base for reaching Havana than could Havana for reaching Santiago.

The occupation of Santiago, he pointed out, would accomplish several incidental but very desirable ends. First of these was the capture of Admiral Cervera's fleet, which would always remain a menace to the eastern coast until entirely destroyed. Another point which had come up was the relief of Hobson and his brave band of associates, and the raising of the American flag in Cuban soil, whether at the east or the west end, would have a powerful moral influence, alike stimulating to our own troops and demoralizing to the Spaniards. The humiliation to Spain was in having our men and our flag planted on her soil, whether the particular point to be used as a base of operations or not.

It would also convey notice to the world at large that the United States was entrenched on the island of Cuba, as well as in the Philippines. Next to Havana, Santiago is the largest city in Cuba. Its possession means the possession of practically the eastern end of the island, including all of the two eastern provinces, and well up to the famous trocha. It embraces also the river Cauto, the largest river in Cuba, and the one used by Spaniards and insurgents alike for the most effective naval incursions inland. Although shallow, it can be navigated by light draught gunboats, launches, etc., and it provides a water highway much better than roads for tapping a great stretch of the interior of the island.

CUBAN ALLIES.

They Are Rendering Good Service to American Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Navy Department continues to hear from Admiral Sampson. The reports last received speak of the satisfactory condition of affairs, and particularly draw attention to the continued good work being done by the Cubans.

The Admiral says he now has about 1,000 Cubans, fully armed, engaged in the bushwhacking work, which has proved so effective in protecting the marines and in preparing the way for the American troops. This force of Cubans is quite apart from the regular force under Generals Raim and Garcia, and is a detached body of guerrillas, which is co-operating with our naval forces, rather than with the army.

The extent to which the Cubans have been exposed to action is shown by the report reaching the Navy Department that thirty wounded Cubans have been placed on the Solace. This is believed to be considerably more than the wounded from the American marines. Later the hospital ship Relief will relieve the Cuban wounded, as the Relief is an army ship, and the work of the Cubans is looked upon as properly coming under the direction of the army. But pending the arrival of the Relief, no distinction will be made between Americans and Cubans, army or navy, in the relief which the Solace is able to extend. It was with a full load of sick and wounded before coming north, as the desire of the department is to take away all of the disabled before the most severe period of the summer heat comes on.

CABINET MEETING.

Nothing of Great Importance in War Situation Developed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Cabinet meeting to-day developed nothing of great importance in the war situation. Official advice have been received of the safe arrival at Santiago of the transports with General Shafter's army, and a conference between the two commanders. If any decision was reached as to where or when the disembarkation was to take place it was not communicated in the cablegrams before the Cabinet meeting.

The refusal of the Spaniards to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades is regarded by members of the Cabinet as a trick to prevent the bombardment of Morro Castle, and as quite in line with the vein of trickery in the Spanish character. What further inducements will be put forward to secure their release, if any, are not known.

No late news has been received from the Philippines, but no doubt is entertained in official circles that the first consignment of troops has already arrived there. The officials are not ap-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SHAFTER'S ARMY OF INVASION.

Arrives Safely Off Santiago de Cuba.

The Landing of the Troops Not Yet Commenced.

May Be Several Days Before General Disembarkation Begins.

Rear-Admiral Sampson and General Shafter and Staff Go Ashore and Hold a Consultation With General Garcia at the Latter's Camp.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, June 20 (via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, Tuesday, June 21, 3 a. m.)—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, about 16,000 strong, commanded by General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day. The time of its disembarkation has not yet been determined upon, but it probably will be within the next three days. When the fleet of thirty-five transports with its freight of fighting men swept up the southern coast to-day and slowed up, within sight of the doomed city of Santiago, the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships far in shore. They were answered by the troops most enthusiastically and in kind. The week of anxious waiting and of impatient chafing were over, the army and navy had at last joined forces, and all felt that the final blow at Santiago was at hand.

It was 1 o'clock this morning when the lookout on the Brooklyn reported seeing the smoke of several steamers away to the southeast, and a moment or two later he announced that a dozen or two transports were in sight. The news was exchanged from ship to ship, and gladdened the hearts of the weary blockaders. Then the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsica, darted away to meet and to welcome the troops.

About half an hour later a grim forest of masts had sprung up apparently from the sea, and a most impressive scene was presented as the armada swept gracefully up from the horizon toward the shores where the great struggle is to take place. The transports were ranged in three shifting lines, with the battleship Indiana on the extreme right and the other men-of-war on the outskirts of the fleet. In this order the transports and their escorts steamed slowly in toward the hills where the Morro's red walls gleamed in the sunlight.

It was intended to take the entire fleet to the lines of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet of warships, but an order from the Admiral stopped the advance of the ships about fifteen miles to the southeast, and escorted by the Gloucester, General Shafter went forward on the Segurana to confer with the Admiral.

The transports lay on the smooth sea while the plans were discussed by the leaders on board the flagship. Not the faintest intimation of their intentions regarding the landing has been allowed to escape. Undoubtedly, however, some of the troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay, in order to relieve the marines there, but it is generally believed the main body of the troops will be landed much nearer Santiago.

The long and trying journey from Tampa has left the men in a much better condition than anticipated. There are fourteen mild cases of typhoid on the ships, among them being Major Horton of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and several cases of measles. There are, however, no serious cases of sickness.

Owing to the smoothness of the passage, the soldiers were not generally affected by seasickness. They are all widely anxious to get ashore and begin fighting.

The dispatch boat of the Associated Press, as she steamed among the transports, was eagerly besieged on all sides for news of Admiral Sampson's operations, officers and men clamoring for a word from the blockading fleet. Much satisfaction was expressed among the troops when it became known that the actual capture of Santiago is to be left to the army.

The horses and mules on board the transports have suffered severely, many dying.

napolis, Castine and Eagle. Wherever the landing may take place, the operations and the information of the last ten days shows conclusively that bitter work is ahead for Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry and guerrilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to-day to number from 30,000 to 35,000 men, are stretched from Guantanamo to Cabanas, a distance of fifty miles, and ready to concentrate at the point of attack. But starving and harassed by the insurgents, the situation of the Spaniards is desperate, and naval officers familiar with the situation fully expect terrific fighting about Santiago.

Interviews with army officers on the transports show that there is some anxiety as to how the men will stand the strain, if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the wearing voyage. There is no fear, however, for the final result, as the guns of the fleet will be of immense assistance to the American troops.

GENERAL LANDING DELAYED.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 21.—5 p. m.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Rear Admiral Sampson says that the general landing of troops of General Shafter's expedition on the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba will necessarily be delayed several days.

LOOKING FOR A LANDING.

Not Determined Where the Disembarkation Will Take Place.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday night, June 20 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 21, 11 a. m.)—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—As soon as the fleet of transports had arrived at a point about twenty miles off Santiago de Cuba this afternoon the steamer Segurana, having on board the headquarters of the army, left the fleet of transports and steamed to the west to visit Rear Admiral Sampson. The General went on board the flagship, and the Segurana then went to Acerraderos, about seventeen miles west of Santiago, and near which place General Garcia is encamped with 3,000 soldiers.

General Shafter and his staff and Rear Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to General Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban General. At the conclusion of the conference General Shafter and the other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops and for the co-operation of the Cubans. The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore probably to-morrow at several points, both east and west of Santiago, including Acerraderos. The best information obtainable is that the army will be no more familiar with the work before him, and to ascertain the best place for a general landing.

The transports and the warships which conveyed the army here came ashore this afternoon, in full view of the lookouts on Morro Castle, and they lay to-night fifteen miles out from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which is guarding the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

The result of Rear Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing places was also laid before the army officers, but General Shafter is not prepared to announce a definite selection without investigating the matter further himself. General Garcia gave the American assurances that he need have no fear of contracting diseases on the southeastern coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, only extremely hot at this season of the year. The Cuban General declared that his own troops, fed and poorly clothed as they were, were in good health, and therefore the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments.

General Shafter examined the condition of the Cuban soldiers during his visit, and was impressed with their hardy and soldierly appearance, though he recognized the fact that they need clothes and provisions, both of which were given them during the day.

The interview closed with the understanding on the part of both Generals that small bodies of troops are to be landed at once at several points along the coast, where they will be safe from attack by the Spanish, and these will be able to keep the enemy in doubt, for the present, as to their ultimate intentions.

Among the troops that will be landed first are a number of men from the Engineer Corps, who will begin work at once preparing for the movement of the main body.

Generals Shafter and Garcia will consult further to-morrow. It was nearly dark before the officers returned to the Segurana, and then she steamed back to the flagship and took up a position for the night.

Before nightfall all the other transports and the conveying warships had drifted nearer to the shore, and the Spanish soldiers, watching from the bluffs on both sides of the entrance of Santiago harbor, must have been impressed by the great array of vessels standing off shore. There were nearly sixty of them, including the troop ships and the men-of-war, comprising Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet and the squadron of Commodore Schley. The 8,000 Spanish soldiers and perhaps 2,000 Spanish sailors guarding the city and harbor of Santiago de Cuba doubtless concluded that there is but a small chance of overcoming the force of American warships and some 20,000 American soldiers and sailors which will be hurled against them before the present week is over.

The dispatch boat of the Associated Press left the fleet for the cable station just at nightfall, when the warships had taken their positions in a semi-circle in front of the harbor entrance with the troop ships further out. The sea was comparatively smooth, for the first time in several weeks, and the great fleet was almost motionless. The soldiers, most of whom beheld the shores of Cuba for the first time in their lives, watched the steep mountain sides through the gathering darkness.

The newspaper dispatch boats, which had been steaming back and forth among the transports since the arrival of the latter, were held at every stage of their passage with the request to take letters to the nearest point, announcing the arrival of the army.

According to the naval regulations established at the outbreak of the war, not a light was visible on any of the ships, and the cordon of men-of-war lying under the Spanish guns near Morro Castle kept their vigil with more than usual care during the dark hours of the night to guard against the approach of a destroying torpedo boat, which might attempt to run out of the harbor, and with one well-directed shot sink a troop ship in the depths of the harbor and send the souls of those aboard into the realms of eternity.

VOYAGE OF THE TRANSPORTS.

Though Tedious, It Was Without Special Incident.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT SHIPS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, June 20, noon (via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, Tuesday, June 21, 1 a. m.)—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The fleet of United States transports having on board 16,000 men under the command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day, being exactly six days out from Port Tampa.

The army of invasion left Egmont Key at noon on Tuesday, June 14th, conveyed by the United States warships Indiana, Castine, Helena, Annapolis, Bancroft, Morrill and Hornet. The passage was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed.

At Rebecca Shoals lighthouse the fleet was joined by the United States warships Detroit, Manning, Osceola, Waship and Ericson.

When the transport fleet left Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course, around Cape Antonio, but later it was decided to go via the Florida Straits, that being a shorter distance. After the fleet got into the rough water of the straits, the transports were formed into three lines about 1,000 yards apart, while 600 yards separated the ships. The steadily advancing transports presented a very impressive spectacle, stretching for miles over the blue waters. It was one of the largest fleets ever gathered together, the grim looking men-of-war hovering like watch dogs on the outskirts of the human freighted ships.

At night every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters in front of the Cuban General. At the title vessels, throughout the voyage not one Spanish gunboat or sign of the enemy was seen.

On Friday the conveying fleet of warships was reinforced by the Montgomery and Porter, off Puerto Principe. The voyage throughout was tedious and uninteresting. To the weary soldiers life on board the transports is as unwarlike as a journey on a freighter. The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to, while the ship carried fourteen patients to the hospital ship Olive. To the rough waters of the Bahama Channel this work for the little boats was quite difficult, and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olive-vette seemed dangerous. But it was accomplished in safety.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from sea sickness. But fourteen cases of typhoid fever and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons, however, say the health of the men is unexpectedly good.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers, and they are now eagerly awaiting the landing in Cuba. The men seem confident of a swift and easy victory, but they seem rather to hope for hard fighting. The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports have told very severely on the horses and mules, and many of them died during the last few days of the voyage.

AT GARCIA'S CAMP.

Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson Given Hearty Welcome.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday night, June 20 (via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 21, 2:40 p. m.)—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—General Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban officers gave General Shafter and Admiral Sampson a hearty welcome at Acerraderos this afternoon. The American officers on board the Segurana went to his headquarters for a consultation.

When the first curl of black smoke appeared on the distant horizon, at noon, announcing the coming of the long-expected soldiers, General Garcia himself, with the officers of his staff around him, stood on a hillside overlooking the sea, and gave forth expressions of joy as he watched the approach of the vessels.

The welcome soon spread among his half-fed, half-clothed troops, and great shouts arose from the dark-skinned veterans, who have spent three years in fighting the war of liberty. They watched the Segurana, accompanied by the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, draw away from the shore, and the vessels and make her course to the flagship. After she had taken Admiral Sampson aboard, they saw her heading for shore near their mountain camp. The Cubans sent a guard of honor to meet the American fleet.

As soon as the Segurana came to anchor in the cove, General Shafter and his staff, including General Ludlow, chief of engineers, and Admiral Sampson, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, went ashore in small boats. They were received by the Cubans with all military honors, and horses were placed at the disposal of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson to ride up the steep trail to General Garcia's headquarters.

The Cuban commander's tent is a rude hut covered with leaves, and containing only a camp outfit. Here, after words of greeting had been spoken, the consultation was held. It lasted

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GEN. MERRITT MAY SAIL ON A WARSHIP.

Will Go to Manila on the Philadelphia

If the Cruiser Can Be Got Ready in Time.

Prospect That the Next Expedition Will Be Delayed.

Governor Budd Selects Eleven Companies of the National Guard Which Will Be Included in the New Regiment to Be Formed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Despite all announcements, General Merritt has not yet decided whether he will go with the next fleet of transports or not. There have been rumors that the General would sail on the Indiana, the Newport and a Pacific Mail steamer to Hongkong; thence to Manila, but no plan has yet been adopted. It is intimated, however, that he will be taken to the Philippines on the cruiser Philadelphia, should she be ready for sea within a reasonable time. One thing is certain, the General is preparing to depart, and if he should conclude to sail with the next fleet, he will be ready. The transports cannot, however, get away before Saturday.

The loading of the vessels with Quartermasters' and commissary stores is going forward as quickly as possible, and some of the more enthusiastic of the officers at work on them say that the ships may be ready to sail by Thursday, and not later than Saturday at the farthest. The general opinion, however, among the leading authorities is that it will be ten days before we can salute another outgoing fleet. Every effort will be made to get them off sooner if possible.

Under orders from General Merritt, a board of army doctors to-day examined the Pacific Mail steamship Newport, which arrived last Saturday from Panama, with the view of the vessel being fitted up as a hospital ship for the Philippine expedition. The Newport is one of the finest vessels on the coast, and would well serve the purpose of being turned into a floating hospital.

Another story is being circulated to the effect that additional troops will be assigned to the third expedition, and that General E. S. Otis has been requested to recommend another command for immediate transportation to Manila, and in consequence of this rumor request for additional troops the Seventh Californians are again very hopeful of going with the third expedition.

It is likely that the Newport will be ready for sea as soon as several other vessels of the fleet. Her capacity is about 1,000 men. If the recruits to come from Los Angeles are left behind, the Seventh Regiment will just fit snugly into the Newport's berths. She is practically a new vessel, as she was but lately thoroughly renovated at the Union Iron Works. Her boilers and engines are new, and she has had many improvements made on her. It is said that it would not take long to fit her up with berths. The removal of her cargo began this morning.

The surgeons are doing everything in their power to stop the spread of diphtheria. Notices have been sent to all regimental surgeons to try to head off the dread disease. The sanitary condition of the camp is very bad, and in the present circumstances could be little improved. The only salvation is it now appears is to hurry the troops to the transports, and away from Camp Merritt.

To-day 130 recruits arrived for the Tennessee regiment, raising the muster to 106 men per company. Two hundred recruits arrived for the Twentieth Kansas. With the 100 who arrived last night, the recruits complete the regiment.

The Monadnock arrived in the harbor this afternoon from Mare Island. Her consort, the Nero, is being coaled, and will be ready for sea within a few days. It has not been definitely given out just what part these vessels will play in the war, but it is generally believed that they will accompany the next expedition to the Philippines, or leave within a few days after the third fleet sails.

Governor Budd, Colonel Park Henshaw and Lieutenant Colonel F. de L. Carrington, of the new regiment of California volunteer infantry, were in consultation almost all day to-day in regard to the organization of the regiment. The companies of the National Guard to be mustered into the new regiment have been assigned as follows: Company B of San Jose, C of Petaluma, D of San Rafael, F of Oakland and C of Alameda of the Fifth Regiment, A of Chico, B of Colusa, D of Marysville, F of Woodland, H of Redding and I of Grass Valley of the Second Regiment. To these eleven companies

(Continued on Eighth Page.)