

EXPEDITION AGAINST PORTO RICO.

War Department Busily Engaged.

Hurrying the Dispatch of Forces for General Miles.

Most of Brooke's Command Expected to Sail To-Morrow.

Work of Embarkation at Hampton Roads Being Conducted With Much Less Difficulty and Delay Than Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War Department was busy to-day hurrying the dispatch of the remainder of Miles' expedition against Porto Rico. Such progress has been made that it is hoped that all of the troops will be on Porto Rican soil within a week at the latest.

General Miles is not expected to defer his landing until that time, but presumably will pick out a suitable place for encamping his troops and establish himself ashore, awaiting the arrival of the other detachments now on their way.

Officials believe that the first official news from General Miles will come through the press dispatches, as the General has not with him, so far as is known, any dispatch boats. It will at least be Saturday before direct cable communication can be established with him, and in the meantime reliance must be had on the dispatch boats running across to St. Thomas, distant about four hours' run.

It was expected at the department that General Brooke and General Haines would sail to-day from Newport News to join Miles, and that most of General Brooke's command would be embarked by Wednesday morning.

The work of embarkation at Hampton Roads is being conducted with much less difficulty and delay than was expected. Colonel Hecker, in charge of the Transportation Division of the War Department, who has just returned from that place, has reported to Secretary Alger that it is well suited to the shipment of the troops.

Consequently the Secretary to-day ordered all of General Grant's brigade, 3,000 men, from Chickamauga to Newport News. It is not expected that all the transports required for their accommodation will have arrived there by the time the soldiers get in, but they will be encamped on suitable ground there, and it is believed will be benefited by the change from Chickamauga.

Adjutant General Corbin, with his faithful Private Secretary, Mr. Coursey, last night completed the hundredth consecutive days' service at the department, and there is still little diminution in the number of telegrams and letters and official papers pouring in on this office work.

The signal service has succeeded in reclaiming from the battlefield of Santiago the tubes which supplied the military balloon with pure hydrogen gas, and they, with the balloon itself, have been brought over to Tampa on the steamer Adria. The tubes will be recharged immediately, and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at once to Porto Rico to assist General Miles in his campaign there.

The balloon is said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and from the character of the country in Porto Rico, where military operations must be conducted, it is believed that it also can be used to advantage there.

cers and men of the squadron under your command for transmission to you, and herewith incloses the same. "Accompanying the copy of the joint resolution the department received a letter from the Secretary of State requesting that there be conveyed to you his high appreciation of your character as a naval officer, and for the judgment and prudence you have shown in directing affairs since the day of your great achievement in destroying the Spanish fleet. This I take pleasure in doing, and join most heartily on behalf of the Navy Department, as well as personally, in the commendation of the Secretary of State. Very respectfully, JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

"Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Station."

DEFEAT OF CERVERA.

Official Reports Will Be Given Out for Publication To-Night.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The official reports concerning naval operations off the east coast of Cuba culminating in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet will be made public by the War Department to-morrow afternoon for publication in the newspapers of Wednesday morning. A statement to this effect was made by Secretary Long to-day. The delay in giving them out is said to be due to the fact that they cannot be copied before to-morrow afternoon.

There are several reports, and they include nearly a complete history of naval operations around and about Santiago. The principal report is made by Acting Admiral Sampson as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in Cuban waters, and it is accompanied by the reports made to him by Commodore Schley on the Brooklyn, in active command of the fleet which destroyed the Spanish fleet; by Captain Evans, commanding the battleship Iowa; by Captain Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, and by Captain Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana.

The report of Captain Philip, commanding the battleship Texas, and Commander Walnwright of the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, which vessels took a prominent part in the chase and destruction of the Spanish vessels, will be withheld for publication at a subsequent date.

Secretary Long said that in view of the decision to give the reports out in full to-morrow evening, he did not feel at liberty at this time to disclose even the general character of their contents. In response to a direct inquiry he did say, however, that Admiral Sampson's report was a plain statement of the facts connected with the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and showed conclusively that there was no friction between the officers in connection with it.

The officials of the Navy Department decline to say anything about how the reports came to the department, further than to reiterate their former statement that they were not brought to Washington by Naval Constructor Hobson. The supposition is that they were brought to New York on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, and sent from New York to Washington by mail.

GARCIA INCIDENT.

Nothing Yet Received From Gen. Shafter on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Nothing has come yet from General Shafter to the War Department either in the shape of a cablegram or a mailed report containing any reference to the correspondence supposed to have passed between himself and General Garcia. The officials have no doubt that General Shafter wrote a reply to the Garcia letter, but they still refuse to believe that Garcia either wrote or knew of the initial letter which was said to have been addressed by him to General Shafter.

One point that seems to afford some basis for this belief is General Shafter's statement that he invited General Garcia to be present at the ceremonies attending the raising of the American flag over Santiago. It is hardly conceivable that General Garcia, therefore, should have made such a statement as that attributed to him in the alleged letter directly at variance as it is with the facts as reported by Shafter.

While regretting the friction that exists at Santiago between the Cubans and the American forces, our Government can see no cause at this moment for a modification of the program it has outlined in the matter of the government of that city. As one of the ablest legal advisers of the Administration has stated it, "civil government in a town like Santiago cannot exist only in time of peace. In war time the military arrangements must be supreme, and until peace is attained the only form of government that can be erected and maintained over territory occupied by an army is military government. To provide for any other rule would be to invite anarchy and would lead to notable excesses. It is not intended by this statement to reflect upon the character of the Cubans or their ability for self government, but this rule would and should be applied in any conquered territory, and could not be conceded for a moment that the United States forces should go on capturing positions in Cuba, and then turning them over while the war existed to an element that had not been able themselves to effect the capture. The position of the Government in this is believed to be exactly in accordance with the most advanced principles of a government during the time of war, and it is, therefore, improbable that any change will be made in the status at Santiago until peace is attained."

THE SICK AT SANTIAGO.

General Shafter Reports the Situation as Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a dispatch to the War Department to-night General Shafter reports that about 500 new cases of fever developed in his corps at Santiago yesterday. This number includes, of course, all classes of fever, probably some cases of genuine yellow fever.

Only one death is reported, that being from yellow fever. The cheering intelligence is conveyed that the situation is improving, and that about 450 men who have been ill have returned to duty.

The dispatch, as posted by the War Department, follows: "Santiago, July 25.—Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: Number of new cases on the 24th inst. was 500. At least 450 returned to duty. Actual figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding figures, the situation seems somewhat improved. One death. Sergeant J. Larnnen, Troop C, Third Cavalry, yellow fever. Siboney. "SHAFTER, Major General."

As heretofore indicated by General Shafter and the medical officers of his corps, the cases of fever are of a notably mild type. The patients are ill from three days to a week, and then return to duty quite as well as ever. The medical officers concur in the opinion that this fever renders the men immune, for the time at least, to yellow fever.

SHAFTER'S ARMY.

No Decision as to Its Disposition Yet Arrived At.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Rumors of various kinds have been in circulation as to the disposition of General Shafter's army, but the War Department has not come to any conclusion as yet in the matter. A sufficient force is to be kept at Santiago to maintain the position the United States has taken and to preserve order. While there is yellow fever infection in the army, no attempt will be made to bring the troops to the United States.

The War Department, it may be intimated, is now bending every effort to secure for General Shafter's army an ample supply of nutritious food, and also will see that the soldiers have a rest and careful attention, so that they may get in the very best condition. The Medical Corps is now making a careful examination of the army, with a view of advising the department as to the best methods of restoring the sick to health and preventing any further spread of disease. It is not believed at the department that any large number of troops will be necessary at Santiago after the Spanish prisoners have been deported, but the department awaits further developments before deciding upon any course in reference to General Shafter's army.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Shafter Requests That Gold and Paper Money Be Sent His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Major Sniffin of the pay corps will sail from New York to-morrow on the Oliveette for Santiago, accompanied by three paymasters. They will begin the payments of troops on their arrival, and in a very short time will be joined by other paymasters, who will assist in paying off General Shafter's army, and then will proceed to Porto Rico to pay off the army of General Miles.

A rather interesting question has arisen in regard to the payment of the troops. A telegram has been received from General Shafter requesting that gold and paper be sent to Santiago, as tradesmen there refuse to accept American silver dollars at their par value, and rate them at 50 cents on the dollar like the Mexican dollar.

It was Paymaster General Stanton's intention to send as little silver as possible, confining it mostly to subsidiary coin for the purpose of making change on account of the greater convenience to take gold and paper, and he will continue to do so.

Considerable indignation is expressed that American money of any kind is discounted, and a suggestion has been made to the Secretary of War that any tradesman who refuses to accept United States money of any kind at 100 cents on the dollar should be removed from any territory over which the American flag floats. It is not known that any orders will be sent to General Shafter on the subject, although the suggestion has been made that American money should not be allowed to be questioned by the countries occupied by United States troops.

The supposition is that the refusal to accept silver dollars is the result of the long use of the silver of Mexico and

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

PORTO RICO INVADED BY AMERICANS.

Miles' Troops Landing on the Island.

Disembarked Near Ponce, on the Southern Coast.

The Cuban City of Guantanamo Has Capitulated.

Seven Thousand Spanish Soldiers Lay Down Their Arms—Shafter Denies That Garcia Met and Was Defeated by the Spanish.

ST. THOMAS, July 25.—The United States troops are landing to-day on the island of Porto Rico, near Ponce, on the southern coast.

MADRID, July 25.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a strong American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda, but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable loss.

GUANTANAMO SURRENDERS.

Seven Thousand Spanish Soldiers Lay Down Their Arms.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—Everything is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo laid down their arms to-day. The 3,250 men from Palma Soriano, San Luis and Longo surrendered yesterday to Lieutenant Miles and to-day pack trains were sent to them. The only others included in the capitulation are the 2,000 at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sagua. They have not yet been turned over, but they are now here in General Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jiguanay to-day and reached there without encountering any Spaniards.

General Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago

to surrender and was defeated by them. Colonel Ezra P. Ewers of the Ninth Infantry, acting for General Shafter, will receive the formal surrender of Guantanamo.

Yesterday General Shafter released forty Cubans who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretenses, and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many whose crimes and sentences are not on record and absolutely unknown, so far as has been yet ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered immediately.

American newspapers which have arrived here contain articles written apparently under a misapprehension of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign and the dictation of the terms of surrender. General Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of the capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to General Shafter, who, on July 10th, received the following dispatch from Washington of that date: "General Shafter, Siboney: The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions which do not in any manner supersede you as the commander of the United States troops in the field at Santiago as long as you are able for duty."

"CORBIN, Adjutant General."

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Insurgents Retarding the Work of Military Governor Wood.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Dispatches to the "World" from Santiago say: "The Cuban insurgents, encouraged by the correspondents of a sensational New York newspaper, are retarding the work of Military Governor Wood. They are still disgruntled because the town was not delivered over to them. The Spaniards are accepting the change of government in Santiago with good grace. The insurgent forces have left the American camp and gone twenty miles into the interior. They have been warned, under threat of extreme penalty, not to molest Spanish residents or return to the old system of brigandage.

There were fifty funerals here yesterday of refugees who died as the result of the scarcity of food. Santiago is still short of food. The streets are full of beggars. The householders have been ordered to clean their houses. A big sanitary force is at work. There is great need among the Americans of lemons and preserved acid fruits.

The Spanish company having the contract for the deportation of Spanish surrendered troops has notified them by cable to be ready to start next week. The Americans heroes, during the heat of the fighting, compelled to force every step of their way, were buried where they fell with the ceremony of war. Near the Quasini blockhouse, which the Rough Riders stormed and took some days previous to the battle of San Juan, twenty-five are buried in one grave. Chaplain Vandewater of the Seventy-first New York conducted the burial service twenty-five times in one day. The bodies of Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish were not buried here. Both were taken home on the steamer Hudson, which started Thursday, by Nicholas Fish, father of the dead Sergeant.

At the last ford before San Juan hill

it is estimated that forty of our men were buried in trenches. Twenty lie in the trenches at the foot of the hill at El Caney. Owing to the necessity of feeding the starving, caring for the wounded and establishing an orderly government in the province, the reinterment of the brave men buried in the jungles has been impossible. Ultimately, however, they will be given a proper burial. Only the bodies of officers will be sent home. Coffins will be provided for the men.

STARVING CUBANS.

Pitiful Appeal to Admiral Sampson From Cienfuegos.

[Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.] GUANTANAMO BAY, July 25th, 11 a. m.—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children resident in the town of Cienfuegos and this neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. The young men are all in the field with the Cuban troops and have no shoes nor food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cubans cannot obtain a piece of bread, as it is necessary to send everything in high way. The situation is terrible. If you, honorable sir, do not come quick with your squadron to our help and take possession of this town we shall be lost. We beg you to precipitate your operations. About 5,000 old men, women and children shall die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for their freedom. This is our situation, horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. For God's sake come quick.

"SOME CUBANS."

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos until that place is captured. This will not be for some time.

TO SAVE THE COLON.

The Merritt & Chapman Company Will Undertake the Task.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson returned to the city to-day, after the second visit to Washington since his landing from the St. Paul here on Friday morning. While in Washington he again conferred with Secretary Long concerning the saving of the Cristobal Colon. Upon his return to this city he went to the office of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company to complete the preparations for righting and preserving the Colon.

Lieutenant Hobson announced later in the day that the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company had consented to undertake the recovery of the Cristobal Colon, and was making every effort to begin the work as soon as possible. "The difficulty of saving the Colon," he said, "lies in the complete submergence, upon her beam end, of a steamer of 7,000 tons. Only a short portion of her stern is clear of the water, which fills her whole interior. "Her sea valves and her sides are in a few places perforated by shells. The beach upon which she lies is exceedingly shelving, forming a pit, in fact, of the mountain which there rises out of the sea. In short, all the conditions are present which render the righting and raising of the ship an engineering feat of large proportions. At the same time, it is simple and quite feasible. No new appliances are needed, nothing to be invented; it is simply a question of getting to the spot in time with the accepted means and methods on a sufficient scale."

AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Six Thousand Troops for Porto Rico Expedition Arrive.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), July 25.—Incoming trains during the last thirty-six hours have brought nearly 6,000 troops to this city. These include the Second Brigade of the First Army Corps, in command of Brigadier General Haines, from Chickamauga Park, and five troops of cavalry from Camp Alger.

The Signal Corps will arrive at 11 o'clock. Four batteries of light artillery will arrive from Chickamauga. General Haines' brigade will begin to embark early to-morrow morning. The transports Massachusetts, Roumania and City of Washington are now at the piers taking on provisions. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis is expected to come up Hampton Roads to-morrow morning, and it is probable that the vessel will sail in the afternoon with General Brooke and his staff and 1,300 troops. The St. Paul is expected to steam into port to-morrow morning from New York. She will also take on troops and provisions.

THE CROATIA'S CAPTAIN.

He is Highly Indignant at Being Fired Upon.

ST. THOMAS (D. W. I.), July 25.—Captain Lotze of the German steamer Croatia, which arrived here yesterday and reported having been fired upon three times off San Juan, Porto Rico, on Saturday, by an American warship, understood to be the United States cruiser New Orleans, was quoted in an interview to-day as saying that the first solid shot fell within two yards of the ship.

The steamer was immediately stopped, but her Captain adds that two more shots were fired over the Croatia's bows from close range. Later an officer from the New Orleans boarded the Croatia and asked if the ship was injured.

Captain Lotze was highly indignant at being fired upon, as he considered his ship was outside the blockading zone. He says he saw nothing of the invading fleet.

The French gunboat Fulton arrived to-day. She is going in search of the French line steamer Olinda Rodriguez, which was captured by a United States warship and taken to Charleston, S. C., while on a voyage from Hayti to St. Thomas with passengers, mails, etc.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury: Available cash balance, \$261,209,109; gold reserve, \$190,043,673.

Don Carlos at Luzerne.

LUZERNE (Switzerland), July 25.—Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has arrived here with his wife and aide-de-camp.

SPAIN WILL SUE FOR PEACE.

A Message to Be Sent to Washington

Proposing an Armistice in Order to Discuss Terms

By Which Hostilities May Be Brought to a Close.

The Pope Said to Have Communicated to the Powers Proposals Which He Considers Acceptable to Both Spain and the United States.

LONDON, July 25.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon that the Spanish Government has drawn up a message, addressed to the Government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope has communicated to the Powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, the American annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the restitution of the Philippines to Spain, and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colonies surrendered.

MANILA AND PORTO RICO MUST FIRST FALL.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Standard" says: There is still an endeavor to keep alive the impression that something is going on behind the scenes in the direction of peace, but the prevalent idea is that the war will continue until the fall of Manila and the invasion of Porto Rico.

Peace is impossible until there is more unanimity in Spain with regard to the necessary sacrifices of territory. The Ministers, having arrived at an understanding, will await the march of events. A Cabinet crisis has been averted for the time being. Those who succeed the present Cabinet will be obliged, ere long, to ask the country to submit terms profoundly repugnant to the national pride. The prospect of intermediary Cabinets is marred by the loyal and correct attitude of General Polavieja, who declines to become the instrument of politicians eager to create a third party.

DIFFICULTIES EASY OF ADJUSTMENT.

MADRID, July 24, 6 p. m.—[Delayed in transmission.]—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interesting conversation with a person occupying a high position in the Queen Regent's household, and whose duties bring him daily into intimate relations with her majesty. He said the quarrel between Spain and the United States is much easier of adjustment than is generally believed.

The Queen Regent, he continued, naturally endeavored to avoid war, and she also desires an honorable ending of it. She is quite alive to the force of public opinion, and holds strictly to the constitutional laws of the nation. It is an error to suppose the Queen Regent is under the pressure of the present or any government, or that she is regardless of public opinion when it is in the interest of the Spanish people. The official quoted then added an important statement as follows:

"The present government will not initiate peace, but a modified Cabinet, headed by Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, will conclude the negotiations and then retire, and General Polavieja, with a combination including Senor Silveira and General Campos, will reorganize the Cabinet. Everybody considers that Spain should treat direct with the Americans, whose practical good sense will prevail over 'spreadingeism.'"

QUEEN REGENT'S DAILY LIFE.

The Ruler of Spain Looking Careworn and Anxious.

PARIS, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid gives the following account of the Queen Regent's daily life during the present crisis: "Poor Queen! This is the exclamation so often heard of late day after day, as matters grow worse and worse, as the Spanish disasters repeat themselves, and as the throne of the little King seems slipping from her hands, into which it was given in trust. I see her majesty looking careworn and anxious. Even her drives are becoming fewer and fewer.

"It would surely appeal to any mother in the world were she to see the way this Queen mother each day seems to cling closer and closer to her boy, as though to shield him from the dangers closing about him with almost fatal force. It is very touching to witness it. Her worst enemies recognize in the Queen personal qualities worthy of the highest admiration. "The Queen used every means at her disposal to prevent war. Her great

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



THE PORTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

Again we have a great army afloat. This map gives you some idea of the magnitude of the expedition which is to make short work of Porto Rico. Besides the transports and warships which have sailed from Santiago, troopships from four ports on our southern coast line have either sailed or will soon be under way. Somewhere in West Indian waters, but exactly at what point the government declines to disclose, a rendezvous is to be made, and then the mighty armada will sweep around to the landing place which has been selected in the vicinity of San Juan.