



OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

GEN. MILES STARTS WITH ADVANCE EXPEDITION.

GENERAL ERNST'S BRIGADE IS ALSO UNDER WAY, AND SIX THOUSAND MEN HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SAIL FROM TAMPA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 18.—The advance expedition to Porto Rico, under General Miles, has already started, and is to be landed on that island before the end of this week, according to final orders which were issued from the War Department to-day, and as rapidly as possible Major-General Brooke's troops will hasten after it, to co-operate in the energetic campaign which has been mapped out.

The troops under General Miles's immediate command aggregate nearly ten thousand, and those assigned to-day to General Brooke exceed fifteen thousand men. General Miles reports having already left the vicinity of Santiago on the auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Randolph and four batteries of light artillery, stopping at Guantanamo to-day to await the strong naval convoy, which will prepare a safe landing place by shelling the selected locality near San Juan. Simultaneously General Ernst's brigade at Charleston, which was all ready to depart for Santiago last Friday, when that city surrendered, has embarked on the transports La Grande Duchesse, Otdam and Mobile, to join the Yale, and from Tampa it is announced that six thousand men, upon eight transports, will start at once to meet the other vessels on the Porto Rican coast.

The transports at Tampa are the Cherokee, the Gussie, the Morgan, the Whitney, the Arcadia, the Florida, the Mohawk and the Fanita. The troops assigned to these vessels are wholly Regulars, consisting of General Schwan's brigade of the 5th Cavalry and 5th, 11th and 19th Infantry regiments, and General Rodgers's artillery brigade, aggregating 2,350 men, made up of Light Batteries C and M of the 7th and Heavy Batteries H and K of the 2d, D of the 4th, B, G, K and M of the 3d, E of the 6th and H and K of the 7th Artillery. These commands, with General Ernst's brigade, composed of the 16th Pennsylvania and 2d and 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry regiments, are relied upon to secure and establish an impregnable base on the enemy's territory similar to that secured at Balquid, and by aggressive operations are expected to succeed in developing the effective strength of the Spanish force which must be overcome.

BUT A SMALL FORCE MAY BE NEEDED.

It is possible that General Miles will learn that his ten thousand men, with the assistance of Admiral Sampson's fleet, will be able to seize the entire island of Porto Rico, but whether or not the defence is of a desperate character, reinforcements will be promptly hastened forward under the plans which have matured during General Brooke's stay in Washington. He has been charged with the entire matter of furnishing prompt support to General Miles, and he has selected the best equipped and drilled volunteer regiments to be quickly embarked at Atlantic Coast ports for that purpose. To carry these men a large number of transports are practically ready for sailing. Among them are five at New-York, including the Olivette, which has just delivered her wounded from Santiago, and the Massachusetts, the Michigan, the Roumanian and the City of Washington, as well as the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, just returned from Annapolis, where she took Admiral Cervera and his officers. The transport steamer Breakwater is at Newport News, and the Harvard, after delivering her prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., will hurry down to Hampton Roads to take troops from there. The Seneca, which left Siboney with wounded last Thursday, is also expected at Hampton Roads at any moment, and will be available at once for transporting men. It is also likely that the portion of General Garretson's brigade, consisting of the 6th Massachusetts and 6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which reached Santiago on the Yale and the Columbia July 12, too late to participate in operations there, will re-embark under General Miles's orders to intercept General Brooke's command off the Porto Rican coast.

GENERAL BROOKE'S COMMAND.

The War Department to-night refused to announce the selected regiments assigned to General Brooke's command, to avoid the pressure that would surely result to secure the substitution of other forces at the last moment through political influences, but it is pretty well understood that the bulk of them are coming from Chickamauga, and that the entire division under Major-General Wilson will constitute the greater part of the force. Indications have been given that the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers from Camp Alger will be taken. Nearly all General Brooke's troops will start on their voyage from Newport News, and the first transports from there will probably carry General Halm's brigade, now at Chickamauga, consisting of the 8d Illinois, 4th Ohio and 4th Pennsylvania. This is the Second Brigade of General Wilson's division.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The plan of campaign adopted by General Miles is understood to contemplate movements of extreme rapidity and aggressiveness. The island is barely half as large as the part of Santiago Province which was surrendered by General Toral, and its ports, with the exception of San Juan, are practically unprotected, and can be captured with comparative ease. San Juan, though practically unassailable by land, can easily be rendered uninhabitable by the warships, as Admiral Sampson demonstrated two months ago, and in all probability it could be quickly brought to terms. It is the most perfect specimen of a walled town in this hemisphere, and its possession is really the sole objective of General Miles at this time, as it is

believed the other places on the island would surrender promptly at his demand.

The question of providing subsistence for the army which is to go to Porto Rico was the topic which occupied the attention of the officials of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments of the Army during the entire afternoon. Subsistence stores are abundant at some of the points from which the troops are to start, and these will be supplemented by additional supplies as fast as they are needed. A vast quantity will be shipped from Newport News, and orders have been given for dispatching to that place 6,000,000 pounds of these stores, and 200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef. The officials of the Department were busy studying the map of Porto Rico, with a view, among other things, of determining the most available port at which to send the army and the supplies. They would not say, however, which one had been selected. It was suggested in some quarters that the army might land on the southern coast near the city of Ponce, to the southwest of San Juan.

WHERE THE TROOPS MAY DISEMBARK.

Ponce is on a plain about two miles from the seaboard, is the residence of the military commander of the district, and is commercially the second city in importance on the island. A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where are the Custom House, the offices of the Captain of the Port, and all the consular offices. The port is spacious, and will hold vessels at twenty-five feet draught, an important consideration in the landing. The city proper has no military defences, but in the hills to the north of the town a series of earth intrenchments have lately been constructed.

West of Ponce, where the railroad and military road touch the shore, earthworks have been constructed to guard this strategic point. There are about thirty mountain howitzers in Ponce, available for the defence of the city and the railroad. The army, if landed there, would be compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles across the mountainous country to reach San Juan. The northern coast of the island extends in an almost straight line from east to west, and is high and rugged. The only harbors it has are the following: San Juan, surrounded by mangrove swamps, and protected by the Cabras and the Cabritas Islands, and some dangerous banks; the anchoring ground of Arebibo, somewhat unprotected, and which has been mentioned as a possible landing-place, and the coves of Cangrejos and Condado. During the present season the ports on this coast are safe and commodious, unless visited by hurricanes.

NAVY'S PART IN THE ATTACK.

Washington, July 18.—The part which the Navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft, carrying strong secondary batteries of six or eight 6-pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plan, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the Army. The reports that three monitors were on their way from West to San Juan was characterized by the Secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the Navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battle-ships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear. The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a Morro Castle at the entrance to the harbor, and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to the new fields of action will begin soon, and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships will be detached at once. They will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on the Porto Rican transports. The others will follow as soon as the full Army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously on land and sea. Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Canara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the Navy plans, or of withdrawing any ships for service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

RESTORING PORTO RICAN CABLES.

Washington, July 18 (Special).—Porto Rico, after having been without means of communication with the rest of the world for about a month, as a result of the destruction of all that island's submarine cables by American war vessels, is about to be relieved of the news embargo through efforts instituted by General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who has sent an expedition to fish up the severed lines and re-establish telegraphic service. It is not intended, however, that the authorities at Porto Rico shall immediately enjoy any benefits of this restoration, as the end of the cables, when secured, will be retained on shipboard for the exclusive use of the American naval forces until a base of operations is established by General Miles ashore, when the repaired cable will promptly be advanced there in order that the Army will have the advantage of constant communication with Washington. General Greely is looking for a dispatch at any moment from his cable fishery, whose efforts he has no doubt will be crowned with success before the end of the present week.

ORDERS TO MILES AND SAMPSON.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Alger, as he left the White House at midnight, announced that the vanguard of the Porto Rican expedition had started from Cuba.

Orders were sent to-day to General Miles by Secretary Alger and to Admiral Sampson by Secretary Long to start for Porto Rico as soon as possible.

SAMPSON'S REPORT ON ITS WAY.

Washington, July 18.—Admiral Sampson's report on the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron has not yet reached the Navy Department, although it is now more than two weeks since that famous naval fight occurred. The report is on its way, however, coming by one of the auxiliary craft, and will be on hand within the next few days.

SPAIN'S HOME TROUBLES.

A CARLIST RISING PLANNED

THE SIGNAL EXPECTED IN NAVARRE AND THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

London, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been secretly placing stores, arms and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier. When the signal for a Carlist rising is given the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments."

"The Basque provinces seem very quiet, but this is explained by the fact that the orders of Don Carlos are most stringent, in the sense that nothing must be attempted until he gives the signal, when the rising is to be general."

"The Government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind. During the last few days more troops have arrived at Tolosa and Vergara, two points of strategic importance in the last civil war. The signal for the rising will probably be given in the country between Catalonia and Valencia (the 'Maestrazgo country'), and in Navarre, where Don Carlos has his most fanatical partisans. The Basque provinces would follow when the garisons there shall have been weakened by the necessity of sending troops to fight the Carlists in Navarre."

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms. General Weyler is reported to be in communication with both the Carlists and the Republicans."

"The 'Imparcial' accuses President McKinley of deliberately prolonging the war in order to carry it into Spain, to enable England in the final settlement to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries."

NECESSITY FOR PEACE ADMITTED.

London, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs:

"Captain-General Blanco and General Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the Government did not desire to expose itself to such criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when it was alleged that the Government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay."

"The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is less generally realized; and, partly owing to Señor Sagasta's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the Government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals."

PEACE PROSPECTS REMOTE.

Washington, July 18.—The possibilities of peace are as remote as ever. No move in that direction has been made by any of the foreign officials here, and, despite the pitiful condition of Spain, her pride appears to restrain her from making any direct overtures. A Cabinet official, in speaking of this situation to-day, said that it was amazing that Spain seemed to lack all comprehension of her deplorable condition. Her best fleets have been wiped out, her hold on the Philippines is practically at an end, and now she has approved General Toral's surrender of five thousand square miles of Cuban soil. And yet, he said, Spain seems to take no account of her misfortunes, and to adopt no means to limit the extent of her defeat and losses. Under such circumstances, he said, the only thing left for this country to do is to press on until Spain reaches some comprehension of her impotence. It is with this end in view that active steps are being taken for a further aggressive campaign.

LIGHTS OUT ON THE BALEARIC ISLES.

Alicante, July 18.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearic Islands have extinguished until further orders all the coast lights there.

FOOD RIOTS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Madrid, July 18.—The increase in the octroi rates, or duties on produce taken into the towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain.

The populace of the province of Huelva has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder.

The "Pais," organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship, and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

SUPPOSED PEACE TERMS UNPOPULAR.

Madrid, July 18.—The defence works are being actively pushed at all the Spanish ports. The newspapers here assert that the United States intends to demand an enormous indemnity, "in order to have the pretext to seize the Philippine Islands as a guarantee."

The supposed American peace terms are greatly exciting the public, and the opinion is expressed among the people that war to the death would be preferable to the ruin of Spain.

THE QUEEN'S TALK WITH WEYLER.

London, July 18.—"The Daily Chronicle" this morning says it believes that the conference between the Queen Regent and General Weyler means that Her Majesty is trying by her personal influence to dissuade the "hyena" from violently adopting the Carlist cause, and taking his military adherents with him. "The Chronicle" says:

"Spain's anxiety as to Gibraltar is quite groundless; but if she insists on planting batteries to threaten our harbor and coaling station, we shall be obliged to stop it."

TORAL'S REPORT IN MADRID.

Madrid, July 18.—Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, has received a dispatch from General Blanco, including General Toral's report of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. General Toral's report is dated Saturday evening, July 16, and its details accord with the reports already published.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE.

Gibraltar, July 18.—The Italian men-of-war Dogal and Piemonte arrived here to-day, the Piemonte proceeding almost at once on the way to the Canaries.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO MOVES TROOPS.

Tangier, July 18.—The Sultan of Morocco is concentrating considerable forces in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melilla, in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

There was a photographer that lived in a stew. He had so many children he didn't know what to do. Rockwood, Broadway and Forth-st—Adv.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

SEVEN AMERICAN WARSHIPS SHELL THE TOWN.

London, July 19.—A dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says:

"Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez Line were set on fire. Several gunboats that were in the harbor issued for the defence of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here."

COLLIERS MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

TO BE CONVOYED TO SANTIAGO BY THE MINNEAPOLIS—PORTO RICO TROOPS FROM NEWPORT NEWS.

Newport News, Va., July 18 (Special).—An officer from one of the seven colliers now anchored off Old Point, loaded with coal for Commodore Watson's squadron, stated to-night that it is expected that the whole fleet will leave Hampton Roads to-morrow or Wednesday. It is stated also that the Minneapolis has been selected to convoy the colliers to the point of rendezvous.

The Minneapolis has completed all repairs to her machinery, except a few finishing touches, which will be put on at the Navy Yard. She was expected to sail to-day, but will not go over until to-morrow. President Orcutt, of the shipyard, and Naval Constructor Woodward are using their influence to have this work done here.

A high official of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway informed your correspondent to-night that if the war does not terminate before the Porto Rico campaign takes place that road will transport at least fifteen thousand men to Newport News. This will be the principal point of embarkation, on account of its fine harbor and quick approach from the sea.

The Chesapeake and Ohio has been assured of this, and is making preparations to move the men when ordered. This same official further stated that it is possible for this road, with the excellent facilities at hand, to put fifteen thousand troops in Newport News on the same day, starting from the several camps at such times as to make this possible. The quick manner in which the road handled the troops that passed through here several weeks ago received the approval of the War Department. Should the Department wish to make a quick start, it can easily get the fifteen thousand men away from Newport News either the same day or easily within two days after their arrival, presenting, of course, that it will have a sufficient number of transports in hand to take that number.

FEWER YELLOW FEVER CASES.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE PLACES THE NUMBER AT THREE HUNDRED.

Washington, July 18.—A dispatch was received late last night saying that the entire number of fever cases at Santiago up to that time did not exceed three hundred. This lowered the estimate by one-half from that given in press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities. Colonel Aiden, acting Surgeon-General, says the situation is much less serious than would appear at first glance, for, while the aggregate of three hundred seems large, it is relatively small when it is remembered there are twenty-five thousand troops at the front. Carte blanche has been given Surgeon Arthur, at New-York, to get together at the earliest moment a large number of contract doctors and nurses, familiar with fever cases. They will go to Santiago on the Resolute, which will leave the American Line pier to-morrow morning. Many anxious inquiries from relatives and friends of soldiers are coming to the War Department, owing to the fever reports. This has led to the consideration of the practicability of getting the full list of fever patients, mainly as a means of relieving the anxiety of those whose friends are not affected. It is thought that the list will be available in a day or so.

GENERAL DUFFIELD IMPROVING.

Washington, July 18.—The following telegram was received to-day from Dr. Lagarde regarding the case of General Duffield:

General Duffield has yellow fever; is at division hospital, but is doing nicely; much better to-day.

General Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution, and no doubt is felt that he will recover.

TO RESUME MINING AT SANTIAGO.

BALTIMORE BUSINESS MEN LARGELY INTERESTED—WAR STOPPED MUCH COMMERCE.

Baltimore, July 18 (Special).—Santiago de Cuba under the American flag means the immediate resumption and a large increase in the future of the iron and steel trade with that section of the island. The stock of the Juragua and the Concepcion Mining companies is largely held in Baltimore. Most of the Bessemer ore which is mined at Santiago has been coming to this city. Until the supply was shut off the works of the Maryland Steel Company were run exclusively on this ore, and the commercial success of a tidewater steel plant like the one of the Maryland Steel Company requires the Cuban ores, because of their value in making steel and of their cheapness.

While the mines were in operation from three to four cargoes of ore came to Baltimore each week, and the monthly importations ran from 30,000 to 40,000 tons. While most of this was consumed at the works of the Maryland Steel Company, some of it was sent to Pittsburgh and used at the Carnegie Steel Works. As a return cargo the vessels bringing the ore carried out bacon, lard, flour and coal, and on account of the frequent shipments formerly made the business has been missed since the war stopped all commercial relations with Santiago.

When the Spanish officers stopped the work in the mines they cut off the opportunities of thousands to earn a livelihood, and heightened the distress resulting from the war. Iron men and shippers here say that if the people are now permitted by the American Government to return to their work such a policy will do more toward relieving the suffering Cubans than any other step on the part of this country. A general resumption of work on the plantations, the railroads and in the mines would simplify the problem of taking care of the territory which is now under the American flag. The superintendents of several of the iron companies are now on their way to Santiago to resume operations.

CLEARING VESSELS FOR CUBA.

Washington, July 18.—The following telegram has been sent to the principal collectors along the Atlantic Coast: "You may clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba."

The dispatch was sent by the Treasury Department.

WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

President McKinley issued a proclamation last evening, which was transmitted to General Shafter, in which he outlines the proposed plan of government of the portion of the Province of Santiago now occupied by American troops. It is the first document of its kind ever issued by a President of the United States.

The advance guard of the Porto Rico expedition left Santiago yesterday, with General Miles in command, and within a few days he will have an army of thirty thousand men. General Ernst's brigade is already under way at Charleston, and six thousand troops have been ordered to leave Tampa to-day.

It is reported that the Carlists in Spain are ready to rise, having arms and stores on the French frontier. The Government is massing troops to stop such a movement.

Lieutenant Hobson exploded the mines in Santiago Harbor, and Commodore Schley entered the bay and made a tour of inspection.

The Philippine insurgents have proposed a reconciliation with Captain-General Augustu under a republican flag.

A dispatch from Havana said that seven American warships bombarded Manzanillo heavily on Monday. Spanish gunboats that issued from the harbor for defence were stranded.

TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

SOME SICKNESS OF A MILD TYPE, WITH LIGHT CONTAGION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Siboney, July 18, via Port Antonio.—The occupation of Santiago simplifies the problems attending military operations in the unhealthy season in Cuba. Already a great change for the better has been made in the condition of the troops. They have been removed from the tainted thickets and miasmatic stretches of land in which they displayed such heroic fortitude in the march forward and such splendid bravery in attack, and the bulk of them are being placed in healthy mountain camps.

The conditions at the front are good, and the situation here is fair. There is still some sickness, but it is of a mild type. The contagion is light, and disease is well under control of the medical authorities. Few deaths have been recorded.

It is felt, however, that notwithstanding conditions that cannot be regarded, on the whole, as other than highly favorable, few of the troops now encamped about Santiago could participate in the Porto Rico expedition. The fleet, however, is in readiness, and can sail for San Juan at any moment.

VIEWING SANTIAGO HARBOR.

COMMODORE SCHLEY INSPECTS ITS DEFENCES.

Under Morro Castle, Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 3 p. m., via Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 17 (Delayed in Transmission).—At exactly 9 o'clock this morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which battered Morro Castle spreads half way. The lowering of this emblem of the defunct sovereignty of Spain in this part of the world was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore, and by the Brooklyn, the New-York, the Vixen and the Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance.

Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down steam launches commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer, entered the harbor, penetrating as far as the firing station of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be not as formidable as expected, and, later in the afternoon, they were all exploded under the supervision of the officers of the Vixen.

It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago Harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the craft.

PRIZE STEAMERS IN THE HARBOR.

Six or seven fine steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the Navy and Army. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New-York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor, at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant J. H. Sears, the flag lieutenant, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, the flag secretary, and three invited correspondents of The Associated Press, went into the harbor in a steam launch, which moved slowly in order to make close observation of the Spanish forts and batteries.

Every one expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro Castle was not demolished by the bombardment. Captain Cook says:

"We need El Morro as an object-lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the top of the beetling cliff there are huge caves formed by the action of the waves, and round the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves made by the Navy's projectiles. It would appear, however, that only one bastion was knocked to pieces, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact.

CRUMBLING MORRO CASTLE.

Morro Castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor, and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbling walls. In fact, all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror-inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous 6-inch rapid-fire guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. These were ugly looking and dangerous, and below, on brick foundations, on the western shore of the entrance, were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac.

Directly east of Morro Castle, on the crest of the plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, one or two of which were dismounted.

The Estrella Battery and a small neighbor further in showed no guns, while on the famous Cay Smith were seen blue, white and yellow houses situated in groves of flowering trees, some of the buildings looking as if they had been the resorts of pleasure-seekers in happier times. Others were humble enough in appearance for fishermen's houses. All were deserted, and, strange to say, not one, apparently, was touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily constructed but comfortable casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when the American ships opened fire. When the firing ceased, the

TO GOVERN SANTIAGO.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY OUTLINES HIS PLANS.

INHABITANTS TO ENJOY THE SAME FREEDOM AS THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 18.—A State paper that will mark an epoch in American history was issued to-night by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant-General Corbin to-night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the Government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S DOCUMENT.

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1898. General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba.

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner, in both English and Spanish, as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1898.

"To the Secretary of War
"Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the Province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard.

TO ENJOY AMERICAN FREEDOM.
"It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion.

JUDGES TO RETAIN OFFICE.

The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander-in-Chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American Commander-in-Chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the Commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience, and a high sense of justice.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

"One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the Government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such Government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the State he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to