visit the abandoned camps at Fernandina or Tampa."

GEN. MILES'S STATEMENT.

The statement given out yesterday by Gen. Miles follows:

"While at Porto Rico, and during the voyage returning on the Obdam, on which steamship were Gen. Miles and staff, with two battalions of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, I learned the following facts concerning the Cuban and Porto Rican expeditions: In the first place, please let me say that the war has closed after being conducted largely as Gen. Miles stated publicly at the beginning of the war that it would be. The statement was publicly made, and a general order was issued by him, as commander of the American Army, in which the plan that he has striven to pursue was foreshadowed, namely, seeking to accomplish results with the least possible loss of life. In an interview in the latter part of May he said:

HIS WORDS LAST MAY RECALLED.

"'The United States Government is too strong, too great, and too powerful to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion of Cuba.'

"Referring to the proposed rush to the fever-stricken city of Havana, he said:

"'No officer is fit to command troops who from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command, and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign.'

"In the order issued to the army at an early date he directed that:

"'Every officer, of whatever grade, will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction, and discipline; and, above all, he must constantly endeavor by precept and example to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective army.'

STOOD ALONE FOR WEEKS.

"The principles thus enunciated have been zealously observed from the first. Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in Congress and in necessary preparations, Gen. Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared, undisciplined and unequipped army in a movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 100,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and a few other points were down on his military map as hotbeds of disease, destructive to an army, and places to be avoided, especially during the sickly season.

MILES'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign he did so, and put it in writing. In substance he took the stand, first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans, and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of 'On to Havana!' should be encouraged, but when the transports, loaded with troops, were out of sight of land they should sail as straight as steam power could bear them to the gate of the Antilles and the key of the whole position, Porto Rico; then, having seized and occupied that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow by means of a strong cavalry force which was to be organized and equipped by August or September. He contemplated that with twenty thousand cavalry thrown to the centre of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two and moving west to Havana, by the time the rainy season was over and it would be possible to manœuvre an army we could move against that city a well-organized, well-equipped and well-disciplined army and complete the capture of the Spanish forces.

WANTED TO GO TO SANTIAGO HIMSELF.

"The inclosing of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago changed the conditions and made it necessary to move a military force to that point at once. Gen. Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition or to immediately organize another to join it. This permission was not granted so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second 'for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico.' However, before this expedition was equipped calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately forwarded.

SHAFTER IN DISTRESS.

"On July 3 Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days. Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward, and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding General and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago.

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MILES.

"Under verbal instructions of the President Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and for the Government. These were the circumstances under which Gen. Miles left Washington, arriving at Santiago July 11, not as a private individual nor as a visitor. Any pretence that he went there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is too childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for what might occur.

"He arrived there with the Yale, Columbia, and Rita, loaded with infantry, and three ships loaded with artillery, besides those already disembarked. He designed to disembark the troops and artillery named on the west side of Santiago, as was understood before leaving Washington, and before he went ashore he made the necessary arrangements accordingly.

TORAL ORDERED TO SURRENDER.

"He then proceeded to the front, and, after consulting with Gen. Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by Gen. Shafter saying that the commanding General of the United States Army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements, and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning.

"The meeting was held, and after some conversation between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, Gen. Miles frankly informed the Spanish General that he had left Washington six days before, and that it was then the determination of the Government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish General that his reinforcements had already arrived with him, that some of these forces had already disembarked and the remainder would be disembarked on the west side of the harbor, and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. These transports could also be plainly seen by the Spanish from Morro Castle and other points.

"Gen. Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had to fight in order to maintain the honor of the Spanish Army. In response to that he was informed that he had already maintained the honor of the Spanish Army, and that further efforts would be useless and would result in the wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting to hear from his Government, and was informed by Gen. Miles that he had already taken much time for that purpose, and would be given until daylight of the following morning, it being then 3 o'clock, to submit his final answer.

"He begged for longer time and earnestly requested until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally granted by Gen. Miles, the meeting dissolved, and the officers separated. On returning from this conference a despatch was received by Gen. Miles from Washington as follows:

ALGER'S MESSAGE TO MILES.

"'WASHINGTON, July 13, 1898.

"'*Major-Gen. Miles:*

"'You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and arrange such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly.

"'R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.'

"This does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with the responsibility of ordering an assault upon the intrenchments and fortifications of an army, which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 lives, or of withholding the assault if in his judgment such assault would fail.

LEFT ALL THE HONOR TO SHAFTER.

"No greater discretion was ever given to any General commanding an army, and what is more, as will be observed, he was authorized to accept the surrender, which in the interest of his subordinates he generously declined to do, and went away, leaving all the honor to his next in rank, Gen. Shafter. On the morning succeeding the first interview a letter was received from Gen. Toral, of which the following is a literal translation:

GEN. TORAL ASKS FOR TIME.

"'SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14, 1898.

"'*General-in-Chief of the American Forces.*

"'HONORED SIR: His Excellency the General-in-Chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 P. M. the following: "Believing the business of such importance as the capitulation of that place to be known and decided upon by the Government of his Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram, asking an immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the General of the American Army, to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which cannot be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than by Key West. In the meanwhile your Honor and the General of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of repatriation (returning to Spain)."

"'I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may consider the foregoing satisfactory, that he may designate persons in representation of himself, who, with those in my name, may agree to clauses of the capitulation upon the basis of returning to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the General-in-Chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am, very respectfully, your servant,

"'JOSÉ TORAL, &c.'

TORAL'S SURPRISING SURRENDER.

"At the meeting on the following day Gen. Toral stated that he was prepared to surrender with the approval of the Captain-General of Cuba, but it would require a little time to have the action confirmed by the home Government; that in the meantime he was prepared to appoint commissioners to arrange the clauses of capitulation. Not only this, he offered to surrender the balance of his command, which had not been under fire or engaged in the campaign. This remarkable offer was on his own motion and was in the nature of a surprise to the American Generals present. However, at the conference of the day previous Gen. Miles had reminded him that he had been tendered the most liberal terms ever offered to an enemy, that his fleet was destroyed and that they were 3,000 miles from home.

MOTIVES OF THE SURRENDER ANALYZED.

"Toral's offer could be accounted for in one of two ways—either that the troops were wanted at home to meet a threatened revolution or that they wanted to get home and regarded this as the only means of doing so at the expense of the United States. Whether Blanco and the rest of the Spanish forces in Cuba would have surrendered on the same terms is not now and waited with may never be known.

"The fact that they had agreed to surrender was satisfactory to Gen. Miles, and he immediately left the field, telegraphed the fact to Washington, and magnanimously yielded to Gen. Shafter the honor of receiving the surrender, specifically giving him and his army credit for their tenacity and gallantry. He proceeded at once to concern himself about matters of far greater importance, and these were the health, almost the life of that command, and the occupation of the territory of Porto Rico.

STILL IGNORANT OF THE DESPATCH TO SHAFTER.

"Up to that time, and not, indeed, for long after that time, had he learned of the despatch to Gen. Shafter published at the head of an article in the *New York Herald* on Aug. 14, which, if it meant anything, was in direct violation of the verbal and written orders of the President.

"On his way returning to Siboney Gen. Miles made a thorough inspection of the condition of the troops, the location of their camps, and especially of their hospital camps, and ascertained their condition, as well as the almost impassable condition of the roads and the inadequate appliances for furnishing proper supplies. He ordered a regiment to the yellow fever hospital to police the grounds and nurse the sick. He gave general directions for the improvement of the sanitary condition of that entire command, and reported its condition to the authorities at Washington, stating in that report that he had directed the troops to be moved up to the high lands on fresh grounds, grounds free from infection, where it might be possible to eradicate the germs of disease, and that in case this eradication of disease did not result, then that the troops should be moved immediately as far north as the New England coast, in order to save them from destruction. He also requested, July 18, that troops for the Porto Rico expedition be sent from the Southern States, especially from Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

HE STARTS FOR PORTO RICO.

"As soon as a suitable escort could be obtained from the navy Gen. Miles left the coast of Cuba with 3,400 men to seize and occupy the island of Porto Rico.

"The place of landing had been so thoroughly advertised in communications sent over the French cable and in the newspapers of our own country, and telegraphed to Madrid, and from there to San Juan, that not having received the necessary appliances with which to disembark he decided after leaving the Windward Passage to change his course and land on the south side of Porto Rico, where the Spaniards were the least prepared and the least expecting to receive him, and where he knew that the disembarkation of troops and supplies could be most easily effected.

KEPT THE SPANIARDS GUESSING.

"From the time of that disembarkation during the following nineteen days of campaign he kept the Spaniards guessing what the next move would be. When they withdrew along the line of the good military road between Ponce and San Juan they destroyed the bridges, obstructed the roads and fortified strong positions in the mountain passage, and then were surprised to find that one column of his army was sweeping around the west end of the island, capturing the principalities and towns, while another had passed over the mountains on a trail which the Spaniards had supposed impassable, and therefore had not fortified or guarded it, and the first they knew of the march of the American army was the appearance of a strong brigade within twenty miles of the northern coast at the terminus of the railroad connecting San Juan with Arecibo.

PORTO RICO FAIRLY WON.

"The island of Porto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest, and became a part of the United States. The sentiment of the people was in no sense outraged by the invaders, but on the contrary was successfully propitiated. A people who have endured the severity of Spanish rule for four centuries hail with joy the protection of the great republic. One of the richest sections of country over which our flag now floats has been added and will be of lasting value to our nation, politically, commercially and from a military or strategic point of view. The possession of that island has also rendered any further resistance of the Spanish forces in Cuba hopeless, and Gen. Miles firmly believes that by fair and just treatment the people of Cuba can be as easily controlled either as a friendly ally and neighbor or to become a part of our own country as the people of Porto Rico.

THE MOST IMPORTANT NEED OF THE HOUR.

"Gen. Miles remained in Porto Rico as long as he deemed his presence necessary for carrying out the instructions of the President, and now returns to the United States bringing with him nearly 5,000 who are no longer required, there being some 12,000 still remaining, amply sufficient for all purposes. He returns at once to Washington, where he believes he can be most useful, as he considers the most important need of the hour now to be the immediate reduction of war expenses, and the return of as large a portion of those in the military service as possible to their former occupations, where they are most needed."

THE OBDAM'S ARRIVAL.

The transport Obdam passed Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and came to anchor off Quarantine shortly before 5 o'clock. At 6 o'clock Deputy Health Officer Sanborn boarded her and waived inspection on the report of the ship's surgeon. Not more than a dozen men had been sick during the passage up, and all but one of these were up and about, in excellent spirits.

Just before 8 o'clock the Obdam steamed up to Liberty Island, where the army steamer Gen. Meigs went alongside, to take off several members of Gen. Miles's staff. At 10 o'clock the Obdam raised anchor again and steamed to the Erie Railroad's freight dock at Weehawken, where the troops disembarked. The sailors of the ship had decorated her lavishly with signal flags and palm branches gathered at Ponce. An American ensign over a captured Spanish flag flew at the fore, and Gen. Miles's pennant was at the mainmasthead. The pennants were in long streamers from the masthead to the rail, and the palms were lashed at the tops and heads of all four masts, at the bows and sterns of the lifeboats, and at every other available point. During her progress up the river the Obdam was saluted by every steam whistle within range, by dipping ensigns and by cheers. Her own ensign was dipped repeatedly in reply. The soldiers had an abundance of hard bread in the shape of small crackers in one-pound packages, which they gave away lavishly as souvenirs—or perhaps to get rid of it.

SPECIAL TRAINS IN WAITING.

Three special trains were ready at the pier, and the transfer of men and baggage was begun immediately. The men filed in in a hurry and stowed away their accoutrements and then gave attention to the camp equipage, which was stowed in the forward hold.

The horses, thirty-two of them, were all on the main deck. They were led down a cleated gangway that sloped at an angle of at least forty-five degrees, with a burly negro hanging on to the tail of each. Among those belonging to the headquarters were Gen. Miles's two gray chargers, both in excellent condition.

The Second Wisconsin Volunteers mustered in twelve full companies at Chickamauga on May 12. On July 5 they moved to Charleston, and fifteen days later sailed for Porto Rico. They landed at Ponce, and took part in the action at Coamo without losing a man. For the three days prior to receiving the news of the cessation of hostilities the regiment was under orders to be prepared to march in heavy order with five days' rations. They had been standing in their ranks for an hour when the final news was received. Three companies, completing the roster of the regiment, are to follow soon after the Obdam, and are probably on the way here now.

THE TROOPS START FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.

The trains with the 800 on board left at 6 o'clock last night, and will run through to Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. The men are eager to get home, although the first news of the cessation of hostilities was a bitter disappointment to them. They were just getting into fighting trim, and there was a mile and a half of very strongly defended road ahead of them which they wished to have the honor of forcing. The regiment is in good health and makes no complaint of its treatment, although the trip home was far more pleasant than that from Charleston to Ponce. Miss Keeler, one of Mrs. Miles's aides, was especially attentive to the few sick men during the trip home, and her womanly ministrations were highly appreciated.

OREGON'S HULL VERY FOUL.

The Big Battleship Put Into the Hoodoo Dock Without Accident Yesterday.

The battleship Oregon was placed in dry dock No. 3 at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. The greatest care was taken by Chief Pilot Bell to see that everything was in proper trim before the vessel started for the hoodoo dock. The Oregon was safely in dock at 9:30 o'clock, and as the water was pumped out of the dock it was seen that the hull of the battleship was more foul than that of the Texas, New York or Iowa. The crew got to work on rafts and scaled off the barnacles and seaweed and to-day work will be begun in scraping off the old and putting on new paint. The smokestacks are to be lengthened ten feet in order to secure more draught. There is also some talk of taking out the torpedo tubes, and one of the officers yesterday said that if she carried torpedo tubes in the future they would be placed below the water line.

The battleship Massachusetts is expected to arrive at the yard on Friday. She is now at Boston. She is to follow the Oregon in dry dock and will receive a general overhauling. Her smokestacks are also to be lengthened.

The torpedo boat Dupont, New York's almost completed and her interior fittings will be replaced in a few days. She will leave the yard and go to Tompkinsville on Saturday.

The torpedo boat Talbot arrived at the yard from Key West yesterday morning and will receive a general overhauling as soon as possible.

On Thursday next there will be an examination for the positions of master flagmaker and master joiner of the yard. The pay is $4 and $5 a day respectively.

PARADE OF BROOKLYN TROOPS.

President Grout and the Citizens' Committee Plan a Big Reception.

The members of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the reception to the Brooklyn troops on their return from the front are working to make it a big success. Troop C is expected to return from Porto Rico on Saturday. The troopers will probably land at the foot of Pacific street and dinner will be served on the pier. Then the troopers will march to the North Portland avenue armory under escort of Troop CC. Troop CC is under orders to assemble at the armory to-night for inspection, when equipments and uniforms will be distributed.

The plan for the general reception to the members of Troop C, the Forty-seventh and Fourteenth regiments, the Thirteenth Battalion and the Second Battalion of the naval reserves includes a parade in Brooklyn some day next week. The Twenty-third Regiment and the Grand Army of the Republic posts will act as an escort. The line of march has not been decided upon, but the committee suggests that the assembly be at the fountain at Bedford avenue and Clymer street and that the march be along Bedford avenue to St. Mark's avenue, to Grand avenue, to the Eastern Parkway, passing under the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch and thence to the Borough Hall, where President Edward M. Grout of the borough of Brooklyn and the Citizens' Committee will review the soldiers.

Treasurer Fairchild reports that $5,000 is necessary to meet the expenses of the reception and up to date he has received $2,700. Of this amount $100 was sent to the fund by the United Singers' Societies of Brooklyn.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL EVERETT.

He Was the Youngest American Soldier Fighting Before Santiago.

The funeral of Corporal Robert Gordon Everett of Company L, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, was held yesterday morning at his late residence, 1931 Madison avenue. Everett, who was 17 years old, is said to have been the youngest soldier fighting before Santiago. He died of typhoid pneumonia on Sunday.

The body, clad in full uniform, lay in a flag-draped coffin in the parlor. The room was crowded, and many of the dead soldier's comrades were present. A squad from Company L, under Lieut. Murphy, was also present. The coffin was covered with flowers.

The services began at 11 o'clock. The Rev. E. H. Kettell, assistant rector of St. Andrew's Church, at 127th street and Lenox avenue, officiated. At the conclusion of the services a letter from Major Keck of the Seventy-first, praising Everett, was read.

Corporal Everett served before Santiago with the Seventy-first Regiment. During the battle of San Juan hill he was acting Sergeant Major to Major Keck, and by his bold and fearless conduct won the respect and admiration of his commanding officers.

The body will be buried in Concord, N. H., to-day. The military escort and firing squads will be from the First New Hampshire Volunteers of Concord.

DR. DOTY PRAISES CAMP BLACK.

Sanitary Condition Could Not Be Improved—Camp to Be Deserted.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 7.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, and State Health Commissioner Smeltzer inspected Camp Black to-day. Dr. Doty said that the sanitary condition of the camp could not be improved. He said that in his opinion the typhoid fever in camp came from the three driven wells that were closed a few days ago. Commissioner Smeltzer stated that he was pleased with the camp.

The three regiments in camp are preparing to leave. The 201st will move first. It will strike camp on Friday morning. The 203d Regiment will leave on Sunday and the 202d on Tuesday. With the departure of the three regiments Camp Black, for the second time, will be reduced to a field hospital and headquarters. It is believed that the fever in camp has been checked and that the patients in hospital will be able to join their regiments. The change in the weather to-day was welcomed by the men.

HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF IN.

George T. Adee and H. B. Cannon of Troop A Among Her Sick.

The hospital ship Relief arrived here yesterday from Ponce, Porto Rico, and Philadelphia. She left 220 sick soldiers at Philadelphia. Lieut. Herman Olsen of the Second Wisconsin Regiment was sent to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. Dr. Albert C. Pervell, contract surgeon on the Panama, who was sick with malaria; Trumpeter Howard Kernan of Troop A, with typhoid; Private George T. Adee of Troop A, with malaria; Private Henry B. Cannon of Troop A, with intermittent fever; Farrier Frank Bird of Troop A and Private William H. Moon of Troop C were all taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Lieut. Arthur Conklin of the Seventh United States Artillery was taken to his father's home in Elmira. He has symptoms of typhoid.

The Case of Private Freeling.

Private Barnett Freeling of Company H, 201st New York Volunteers, is very ill at the Fort Hamilton Hospital. Freeling received a five days' furlough on Aug. 5. He went home and was sick there until Aug. 18, so his people say, under the care of Dr. Rockefeller of 152 Jerome street. He returned to camp with a certificate from Dr. Rockefeller. He was put under arrest as a deserter. On Saturday he was transferred to Fort Hamilton. His wife says that she visited him at the guardhouse on Monday and found him ill and almost unconscious. After an examination by the post physician he was put in hospital. The officials at the fort say that the Camp Black officers are at fault for not having stated the fact of illness when they sent him to Fort Hamilton.

ADMIRAL CERVERA IN TOWN

AT THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL WITH HIS SON AND AIDE-DE-CAMP.

He Will Sail from Portsmouth on Monday on the City of Rome for Spain—Again Expresses Appreciation of the Kindness and Courtesy of the American People.

Admiral Pascual Cervera, his son, Angel Cervera, and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Gomez, arrived here yesterday at 3 o'clock. They came from Norfolk, Va., after a half hour stop in Washington. They may stay here for several days.

When the Admiral and his party left their train in the Central New Jersey station in Jersey City they found a mob of railroad employees and commuters waiting for them. The Admiral came down the platform conversing in a most animated way with Mr. Miguel R. Martinez, who, with President Castillo of the Spanish-American Association and some other Spaniards, went to Jersey City to meet Admiral Cervera. The people formed in a dense mass on each side of the gate through which the Admiral had to come. As he approached the white caps of the railroad employees rose as in response to a signal. Many of the other men in the crowd removed their hats. The women flourished their handkerchiefs. The Admiral replied by lifting his derby hat and by inclinations of his head to the right and left. Meanwhile he kept right on talking to Mr. Martinez.

Two carriages were waiting in the ferry-house. The Admiral, Mr. Castillo, Mr. Martinez and young Cervera were ushered into the first one and Lieut. Gomez and the rest of the improvised reception committee, of whom Lieutenant-Commander Amar of the Admiral's late command was one, piled into the second. Lieut Gomez, once the carriages were safely on the ferryboat Princeton, insisted that his fellow occupants in the second carriage should step out to the rear deck of the boat and enjoy the sight of the eastern part of the upper bay and the East River. When the carriages rolled out into West street there were a few expressmen and policemen craning their necks to get a glimpse of the big broad-shouldered, white-bearded, kindly faced Admiral. When they saluted by touching their caps he smiled at them and touched his own hat. When they uncovered, he, too, uncovered and bowed. He wore a loose alpaca or silk coat, such as business men wear in the office this weather.

The two carriages rattled up Broadway to Lafayette place and from there over to Fourth avenue to Sixteenth street without any further demonstrations of recognition, although the haughty and imposing air of the Admiral's coachman of the second carriage attracted the attention of not a few people at the street crossings.

A line of halloys was drawn up across the sidewalk in front of the door of the Westminster Hotel at Irving place and Sixteenth street. They bowed low as the party entered the hotel. Admiral Cervera waited on the curb for the second carriage, and shook the hand of each of the occupants except Lieut. Gomez, as they alighted. Notwithstanding the Admiral's apparent good humor, he was evidently tired by his journey. He sought the biggest leather chair in the lobby and sank into it with a sigh of relief. He threw back his head and with eyes half closed waited until Mr. Castillo had arranged for quarters for the party. A big suite on the western side of the hotel was secured. Mr. Castillo left them there at 4 o'clock to have a good rest.

"I do not feel at liberty to turn over to the public any interviews that the Admiral may have," he said. "It would not be courteous. He is to be my guest. Moreover, his plans may change. I will invite him to go to such places as he may desire to see. He will go to some. As to others, he will say, 'I have no desire.' How can I tell? You ask, 'How long will he stay?' I reply 'Some time.' Four days? Not so much. A few hours? More than that. He will stay to-night. More than that I may not say. From this city he will go to Portsmouth, where he will meet the steamship City of Rome, that is coming from Norfolk with sick and wounded officers. He will sail from Portsmouth on the City of Rome on Monday, probably.

"The Admiral appreciates very much the way in which he has been treated here. It is no more, of course, than was to have been expected of the American people. But the Spanish and the Americans have not understood each other. This war has, let us all hope, brought a better understanding. The Admiral has been profoundly impressed with the American sense of hospitality and of generosity toward the conquered."

Admiral Cervera dined at Delmonico's with Emilio M. Castillo. In the party were the Admiral's aide, Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya, Count de Villar de Fuentes, Vice-Commander of the Vizcaya; Pablo Marrina, Vice-Commander of the Cristobal Colon; Capt. Concas of the Maria Teresa, and Alfonso Pesant of this city. Admiral Cervera returned to the Westminster late in the evening.

CERVERA WRITES HIS THANKS.

Translation of His Letter of Farewell to Admiral McNair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Navy Department to-day received from Admiral McNair, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, a copy of the translation of a letter written by Admiral Cervera, thanking Admiral McNair for his treatment of the Spanish officers who have been held as prisoners at Annapolis. The translation is:

"ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 5, 1898.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR: In order to examine the details of the transfer to New York of the wounded and sick I have at Naval Hospital in Norfolk, Va., I leave to-day for that place. Commodore Paredes remains to superintend the departure to New York of the personnel here and will inform you of any incident of importance.

"I must not go away without thanking your Excellency for your noble and generous conduct toward us, which has always been seconded by all, and especially by Lieutenant-Commander Moore, whose bearing I shall never be able to forget. The courteous and sympathetic welcome given to all of us by the distinguished families living in the academy is one more title to our gratitude, and your Excellency may rest assured that it will never be effaced from our memories.

"Finally, the perfectly correct conduct of watchmen, soldiers and all individuals we came in contact with, presenting the notable fact that we depart without having had the least friction, is a thing I take pleasure in recording here. I intend, if time permits, to go and thank in person the Secretary of the Navy. It would give me pleasure to return the attentions that I have received. And, thanking you again, I remain your most affectionate friend and faithful servant, Q. B. L. M. de V. E.,

PASCUAL CERVERA.

"To Most Excellent Sir, Rear Admiral McNair, Superintendent Naval Academy."

Admiral Cervera, accompanied by two members of his staff, arrived in Washington this morning from Newport News. He went to the Navy Department at about 9:30 o'clock and was received by Acting Secretary Allen soon after the latter reached his office. The hour of the Spanish Admiral's visit was so early, and he remained at the Navy Department so short a time, that his presence was known only to a few persons. He was shown into Mr. Allen's office immediately upon his arrival, and remained about three minutes. He was cordially received by the acting Secretary. The Admiral said that he had called to pay his respects to the head of the Navy Department, and to express his heartfelt thanks for the kind and considerate treatment that had been accorded to him and his brother officers at Annapolis and to the Spanish naval prisoners at Portsmouth.

SPANIARDS ROUND FOR NEW YORK.

Some Very Sick Men Among the Sailors Who Are Due in New York This Evening.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 7.—All the wounded Spanish sailors brought by the hospital ship Solace on July 15 to the United States Naval Hospital here started for New York to-night. There were thirty-nine men and five officers, including Lieut. Segrera, who was in charge, and they sailed on the old side-wheeler Old Dominion. Six hobbled up the plank on crutches and three were carried on stretchers. Medical Director Cleborne of the hospital protested against the removal of these last, who, he said, were unfit to make the long journey to Santander; but the wounded men begged so hard to be taken that the Spanish officers could not resist their appeal. Three or four others laid themselves down upon the deck of the steamer as soon as they got on board.

The Old Dominion will hardly reach Pier 26, North River, before 7 o'clock to-morrow night. She is a slow ship and went out in the teeth of a storm.

First Connecticut Sent Home.

DUNN LORING, Va., Sept. 7.—The First Connecticut Regiment broke camp this morning and by 2 o'clock the last section of the train which bore the Connecticut boys homeward had started. The Third Virginia Regiment, which is the only one remaining, is expected to move to Richmond to-morrow. The War Department this morning notified the commandant of the barracks in Washington to send a detail to Dunn Loring to-morrow to act as a guard for the Government property still there.

TO KEEP FOURTEEN TRANSPORTS

A Fleet to Be Added to the War Department's Forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—One result of the war will be the establishment of a permanent fleet of army transport vessels on the Atlantic and on the Pacific. A new branch of the military service, a transportation bureau of the Quartermaster's Department, will be established. Col. Frank Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department has been designated to act as chief of the new bureau for the present. Twenty-five of the ships chartered by the War Department for transport purposes have been returned to their owners, and others will be given up as soon as they can be spared.

Fourteen of the best ships purchased outright by the War Department immediately prior to or during the war will be retained permanently in the service of the Government. These ships will be overhauled thoroughly and remodelled, making them the finest troopships in the world. Conditions on board ship which necessitated discomfort or suffering on the army transports during the war will be eliminated. Bathrooms and special cook galleys will be provided and berths in well-ventilated apartments will be constructed.

A board of officers consisting of a Quartermaster, a Commissary, medical officer, and a representative of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery arms will be appointed to consider this matter. Means will be devised for avoiding in future the friction and disagreements which have existed between the Quartermasters and the mates in loading ships, and between the Commissaries and the stewards in the subsistence supplies.

The need of a permanent fleet of troopships has long been evident to the military officers of the Government. Many naval officers believe that the navy should have charge of the transporting of troops by water, but the Government's plan now is to keep the whole matter within the charge of the army administration.

As the Government owns very few transports on the Pacific, it is probable that some of the ships on this coast will be sent around to San Francisco. This step will certainly be taken if the Government decides to hold the territory acquired in the Far East.

PRIZE AND BOUNTY MONEY.

An Opinion That the Courts Should Pass Upon the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Acting Attorney-General J. C. Boyd has rendered an opinion at the request of the Navy Department concerning the distribution of prize and bounty money to the officers and enlisted men of the navy who participated in the capture and destruction of the Spanish warships and merchant vessels. The Acting Attorney-General holds that the first step necessary to establish a claim to prize money is the production of the decree of the Prize Court condemning the vessel in question. The question as to bounty, he says, presents greater difficulties. He does not attempt to decide authoritatively that the Secretary of the Navy has not power to determine all questions as to the distribution of bounty, but he says: "The better view I believe to be that the question of fact involved as to the status of the vessels destroyed, and whether they were of superior, equal, or inferior force to our naval vessels engaged, and as to which of our naval vessels were engaged, should be adjudicated by the proper court or courts, which would also take cognizance of the legal question of jurisdiction."

The Acting Attorney-General discusses various legal opinions bearing on the question of the proper court in which proceedings should be instituted, and adds:

"I am therefore of the opinion that you may cause this proceeding to be instituted under a libel of information in the prize court for the Southern District of Florida, or, which would be, perhaps, the better practice, you can bring the proceedings in a similar form by transmittal or submission of the case to the Court of Claims, and I answer your question by stating that in my opinion such preliminary judicial proceedings as you indicate are necessary, and that they should be instituted at the instance of the claimants in the Court of Claims or upon your submission of the question involved to said court."

NAVAL ORDERS.

Detachments and Assignments of Various Officers to New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—These naval orders have been issued:

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold, from the Panther to the Resolute; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs, from the Newport to the New York Navy Yard; Ensign W. B. Crosley, from the command of the Leyden to the Constitution; Naval Cadet A. Kantz, from the Leyden to the Annapolis; Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, to the Porter; Assistant Paymaster U. G. Ammen, from the Newport Home, settle accounts and await orders; Ensign M. St. C. Ellis, from the Leyden to the Vicksburg; Commander B. F. Tilley, from the command of the Newport Home and await orders; Ensign J. V. Chase, from the Newport to the Foote; Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Bartlett, from the Vesuvius to Philadelphia for examination for promotion, then home and wait orders; Capt. C. S. Cotton, permitted to delay ten days in obeying latest orders; Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Kafer, retired, from Morris Heights, N. Y., and home; Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, from the Armeria, when put out of commission, and to Morris Heights as inspector of machinery; Commander A. D. Brown, retired, from the Boston Navy Yard to home; Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burton, retired, from Atlantic Works, near Boston, and home; Lieut. J. G. Quinby, from the Vesuvius home and wait orders; Passed Assistant Engineer C. G. Rommel, from the Iowa to the Yankee; Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith, from the Yankee, home and wait orders; Lieut. C. P. Shaw, retired, from the Washington Navy Yard to home; Ensign H. C. Longnecker, retired, from the Richmond to home; Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, from the St. Paul, home, settle accounts, and wait orders; Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart, from the Key West naval station, home; settle accounts, and wait orders; Ensign W. S. Harwood, from the Newport when the Vicksburg; Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Pillsbury, from the Vesuvius to the Boston Navy Yard; Lieut. J. H. Bull, from the Newport to the Richmond; Ensign H. H. Jackson, detached from command of the Foote and to the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Engineer W. R. Allderdice, from the Newport to the Naval Academy; Lieut. W. S. Sewell, from the Vesuvius to the Topeka as executive officer; Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, from the Topeka to the Naval Academy; Ensign O. T. Warren, to Chicago on recruiting duty and return home; Ensign M. E. Kreider, detached from the Vermont, to Chicago on recruiting duty and return home; Assistant Paymaster W. H. Bell, from the Leyden, home, settle accounts and wait orders; Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop, from the Key West naval station and to League Island Navy Yard; Assistant Paymaster E. Carter, from the Yale, home and settle accounts; Passed Assistant Engineer A. D. Ostrander, from the League Island Navy Yard to the Iowa; Naval Cadet W. C. Wise, from the Yale to temporary duty on the Franklin; Ensign W. F. Furdy, from the Marietta, home.

CAPT. DARE'S PROMOTION.

Made a Major Over the Heads of Sixty-six Captains, Including Eleven Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The promotion of Capt. J. Z. Dare, a volunteer in the Quartermaster's Department, to be a Major in the same department, has caused a good deal of comment among officers of the army and clerks of the War Department who were formerly associated with him officially. Dare was a Quartermaster's clerk during the civil war, and has since been clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington. At the breaking out of the war with Spain he was made a Captain in the volunteer service and placed at the foot of a list of sixty-six Captains in the Quartermaster's Department, eleven of whom are regulars. Within a few days he has been promoted to be a Major and placed in charge of claims arising against the Quartermaster's Department during the war.

Captured Spanish Flags Given to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Two Spanish flags which were captured at Coamo, Porto Rico, were presented to President McKinley to-day. One was a royal standard, bearing the Spanish coat of arms. The other was the ordinary yellow and red flag. The presentation was made by Lieut.-Col. John Biddle of the Volunteer Engineers, Lieut. Edward M. Fullington, Fourth Ohio, and Capt. Henry Alvin Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, who have just returned from service in Porto Rico.

Fortifications for Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The War Department has already began preparing for fortifying Honolulu and other places in the Hawaiian Islands. Pearl Harbor, where a survey for a United States coaling station has been made, is entirely open, and the War Department contemplates giving it adequate protection. There is no specific appropriation for the purpose, but the officers of the department have discovered a fund which they believe can be drawn on legally to provide for the construction of forts.

Yosemite to Tow the Amphitrite Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The monitor Amphitrite, which had a breakdown while on her way from Porto Rico to the United States and was obliged to put into Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, will be towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs. The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite has been selected to tow her to Norfolk.

SUPPLIES FOR PORTO RICO.

*RED CROSS WILL