

TO ATTACK PORTO RICO AMERICAN TROOPS NOW ON THE WAY TO THE ISLAND

AN ARMY OF THIRTY THOUSAND TO FOLLOW SOON

GEN. MILES WILL BE FIRST ON PORTO RICAN SOIL

Fourteenth Minnesota Among the Troops Designated to Take the Spanish Possession—Fifty Thousand Men Will Be Furnished if Their Services are Required—Gen. Brooke Will Be Second in Command—The Navy's Part.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After three days' consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with Gen. Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. Gen. Miles with some infantry and regular troops sailing today for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men.

There are notable differences in the plan for this expedition and that for the steady naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under Gen. Shafter's command, to attack Santiago. First, there were practically no naval convoys. The navy department has declared that they are unnecessary, as there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare thrust its bow out of port. In the second place the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted movements.

GEN. MILES IN COMMAND. Gen. Miles leads the way. He has been promised by the president that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed today from Siboney for Porto Rico, 89 miles distant. Gen. Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will rest the responsibility for the execution of the details of the campaign.

It is expected that Gen. Miles will arrive by Wednesday night at the point set for the landing, and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing on Porto Rican soil is kept secret, as the general will not disclose the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to oppose him.

AN ENORMOUS ARMY. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops of the Miles expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach Gen. Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are the First brigade of the First division of the First army corps, and are commanded by Brig. Gen. H. Ernest. The brigade comprises the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island, and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Secretary Alger Says Invasion of Porto Rico Has Begun. 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 today to Gen. Miles by Secretary Alger, and to Admiral Sampson by Secretary Long to start for Porto Rico as soon as possible. The Yale, carrying Gen. Miles and a part of his expedition, and other transports, carrying the remainder of the troops of Gen. Shafter's command destined for Porto Rico, will proceed to the landing place agreed upon, under the convoy of Admiral Sampson's vessels. Upon their arrival a landing will be effected under the guns of the warships.

LARGE FORCES WILL BE HURRIED TO PORTO RICO FROM THE UNITED STATES. Troops at Charleston, which have been ready to leave for several days, are under orders to start late tonight or tomorrow. Unless delays that are now unexpected should occur, all of the troops at Charleston will have embarked before sundown tomorrow.

The regular troops at Tampa will be hurried to Porto Rico as rapidly as ships can carry them. It is the expectation of the secretary of war that within ten days 40,000 American troops will be on Porto Rican soil.

TODAY'S BULLETIN. 1.—Plan to Govern Santiago. Porto Rican Expedition Starts. August Will Not Surrender. Spain's Delay Fatal. 2.—Conduct of the War. Story of Santiago Told. Mr. Dougherty's Jaw Shattered. 3.—Fifteenth Mustered In. News of Camp Thomas. Trip of the Thirteenth. 4.—Editorial. Park Board Meeting. Davis' Bankruptcy Plan. 5.—Sporting News. Saints in Fifth Place. Supreme Court Decisions. 6.—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 59 1/2. Cash Wheat, 11 1/2. 7.—Minnesota Hitters. News of the Northwest. News of the Railroad. 8.—Great Northern Shops May Move. East Will Name Committee. Minnesota Editors Return. St. Paul Social News.

SPAIN'S DELAY DISASTROUS

MASTER MILITARY MOVE OF THE UNITED STATES

With Porto Rico Occupied by American Forces, Eastern Cuba Jugulated and Manila at the Mercy of Admiral Dewey, the United States Can Dictate Terms, and Spain Must Yield Unconditionally.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special.)—Perhaps at no time since the United States declared war against Spain has there been activity in the war and navy departments equal to that which has been witnessed the past forty-eight hours. And there is said to be method in it. Those high in authority will not talk, but there are others who are in a position to know what is going on, and through such it has leaked out that the government has exerted every resource at its command to get the Porto Rican expedition under way before peace overtures could interfere with the plans that have been made for a settlement of the differences between Spain and America. It is calculated that the expedition to Porto Rico means practically possession of that Spanish colony, for its defenders are in no shape to offer anything like serious resistance.

NO HOPE FOR SPAIN. With Eastern Cuba conquered and Porto Rico occupied by the forces of the United States, this country can name its terms, and the Spaniards will be compelled to yield, unconditionally. That is the situation as summed up here, and it is added that Admiral Dewey can do the rest. He is now in a position to take Manila as soon as the next expedition of American troops arrives, which will leave no more words to conquer, unless the war be carried into Spain. The Ladrones are held by the Americans, the Carolines are at their mercy, and the war seems nearing an end from lack of any one to fight.

HOLGUIN NOT OVERLOOKED. It is given out here today that the campaign in Cuba is not ended, provided there develops need for its continuance. That will depend largely upon the aid which Spain realizes her helpless and hopeless condition and sues for peace. There are 10,000 Spanish troops in Holguin, and when the soldiers who captured Santiago are rested they will proceed against that stronghold—provided, always, peace has not by that time been declared. The belief here is that the Spaniards are now preparing to make peace on the best possible terms, and that their delay is due solely to their pride. Each succeeding day but adds to the embarrassment of their situation.

MAY GO TO HAVANA. After Holguin, if peace has not by that time been declared, the American troops in Cuba may turn their attention to Havana. That is one of the vague possibilities, however, and not regarded here as among the probabilities of the war. The troops will remain in Cuba. That has, it is said, been fully decided by the authorities at Washington. A few, but only a few, will be sent to Porto Rico. The remainder will camp on the hills near Santiago until fully recuperated, and then take such steps as are deemed necessary to wind up the campaign in Cuba. They may march to Havana, but the probabilities are that the war will be ended before such a move becomes necessary.

AFRAID OF CARLISTS. It is believed here that the reason for delay on the part of Spain in opening negotiations for peace is due to the influence exercised by the Carlists. That the queen regent has called Gen. Weyler in to the capital gives weight to this belief. In fact, the Carlists are in danger of an uprising at home, Spain, it is argued, would have sued for peace ere this. Upon Weyler it is thought much now depends. If he has given the queen regent his promise not to join the Carlists in making war upon the ruling dynasty, the next move on the part of Spain will be in the direction of peace.

FIRST TO SALUTE. Frenchman Will Do Initial Honors to Stars and Stripes at Santiago. WASHINGTON, July 18.—A French warship will be the first foreign ship to salute the American flag flying on Cuban soil. Word has been received here that the French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly, has been ordered to Santiago. The Rigault de Genouilly has arrived at Guantanamo, which is only a few miles from Santiago. The first formality on arriving at Santiago is for foreign warships to salute the flag of the government of the port. Had the ship arrived before yesterday noon her formal salute would have been to the Spanish flag, then waving over the city, but, as her arrival will be after the raising of the American colors, the salute will be to the American flag.

SIX THOUSAND MEN. That Number to Be Taken From Camp Thomas to the Coast. CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 18.—The Southern and Atlantic railroad officials received orders to provide cars for moving as many as 6,000 troops and tonight the sidetracks just outside the switch yards of both roads are filled with Pullman and passenger coaches, ready to be rushed to Ringgold and Rossville, points of embarkation, at a moment's notice. While this order indicates a speedy movement, no official notification for any regiments to proceed to Charleston was had at the park tonight, and, in fact, none is expected until Gen. Brooke's arrival.

SANTIAGO WAR TARIFF. President Has Signed It and It Will Be Effective Today. WASHINGTON, July 18.—The president has signed the war tariff for Santiago and it takes effect tomorrow. It adopts in general the privileged rates now given Spain there, and

MAKES THAT TARIFF UNIFORM FOR ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES.

AGUINALDO WILL NOT YIELD

SPANISH COMMANDER AT MANILA CONTINUES OBSTINATE

Aguinardo's Representatives Have a Conference With the Spaniard, Which Results in Further Complicating the Situation—Admiral Dewey Establishing a More Rigid Blockade. MANILA, July 13 (via Hong Kong, July 18).—An important interview has just been held between Gen. Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man, and the Spanish commander, Capt. Gen. Augusti. The insurgent's representative urged Gen. Augusti to surrender the city, asserting that 5,000 insurgents surrounded Manila and were able to enter it at any moment. Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continued stubborn, the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city, "with the inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they cannot discriminate."

Continuing, the captain general's visitors advised him to disregard the official fiction regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippines, and to, under a republican flag, make a joint endeavor to persuade Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally, the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippine islands.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause. Legarda then returned to Cavite, taking with him the native, who is a paroled prisoner. The natives inside the city say they received a fortnight ago a concerted signal to prepare for storming the walls. A second signal fixing the date of the assault has not yet been issued, and they are tired of waiting and are losing faith in Aguinaldo. The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the town fortifications. His previous successes, it is pointed out, were easy, because of the nature of the country, which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained possession of through treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports of the condition of affairs from the inside of the city.

RIGID BLOCKADE. Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mails enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city, which might precipitate hostilities, as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

The second installment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachments are booked to arrive here early in August. Probably military operations will be deferred until the hot, dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then blossomed may be unnecessary.

A Spanish steamer, the Filipinas, has just been brought here in the hands of the insurgents. It appears that she was on the northern coast and escaping to China with a native crew on board when the latter revolted, killed the Spanish officers and brought the vessel to Cavite.

The Spaniards are daily employing convicts to fell trees and burn them on the outskirts of the town. Fusillades continue, but otherwise the position is unchanged. The stock of flour is practically exhausted, but the supplies of rice and buffalo meat will last for months longer.

RATHER PRACTICAL. Mishaps Regarded as "Jokes" on the Prince of Wales. LONDON, July 18.—The newspapers are creating a great deal of talk over the mishaps, more amusing than serious, which have befallen the Prince of Wales. While passing Sunday at Wadeson Manor, Aylesbury, the prince slipped on a stair and sprained his knee. Mr. Curzon announced it is not yet suppressed.

CHINESE REBELLION. LONDON, July 18.—The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, replying today in the house of commons to questions on the Chinese situation, said the British consuls at Canton reported that 6,000 badly-

ARMED REBELS HAD ENCOUNTERED A DETACHMENT OF IMPERIAL TROOPS ON JULY 7, AT AN UNKNOWN PLACE AND HAD AFTERWARDS RETREATED WESTWARD WITH LOSS.

STEEL AND IRON COMBINE. IT WILL BE AS THE PEOPLE INCLINE TO MAKE IT

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ISSUES AN ORIGINAL PAPER

FIRST OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA

PROCLAMATION PROVIDES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE UNDER THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS—RIGHTS OF LAW-ABIDING INHABITANTS TO BE PROTECTED, AND PREVAILING LAWS TO REMAIN IN FORCE UNDER THE DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY COMMANDER—WARNING FOR THE UNRULY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued tonight 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 published by a president of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adj. Gen. Corbin tonight called the document to Gen. Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instructions to Gen. Shafter for the government of the conquered 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, which will be secured to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows: Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1898.

Gen. Shafter, Santiago de 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.

PROCLAMATION. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1898. Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and the eastern province 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 he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupation of the territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. This changed condition of things, the inhabitants, in order that 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 full extent of their obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim to the people the terms upon which 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, and to submit to the United States as to the submission co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, we reserve the right to suspend 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, in so far as they are compatible with the new order 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, subject to the review of 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. 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.

UNRULY WARNED. While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, he will be called upon to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable by 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 supplemental 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.

PROTECTING PROPERTY. 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, 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 destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schools, libraries, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional desecration of such places, of historical monuments, or articles or works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

NECESSARY LEVIES. Private property, whether belonging to indi-

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