

TO SAVE THE ARMY

Gen. Shafter's Corps Ordered to Montauk Point.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL.

Shafter and Roosevelt Censured by the Secretary of War.

War Department Stirred to Action by Roosevelt's Description of the Condition of the Army in Santiago and by the Petition of the Division and Corps Commanders for Its Removal North—Roosevelt Censured for Saying in a Private Letter to Secretary Alger That the Rough Riders Were Superior to State Guardsmen, and Gen. Shafter Rebuked and Censured for Making Public Gen. Kent's Report, Col. Roosevelt's Letter, and the Petition of His Division and Brigade Commanders for the Removal of the Army from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War Department was stirred up to-day by recent acts of Gen. Shafter and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, which have just come to the attention of the Administration, and these officers have incurred the severe displeasure of Secretary Alger and presumably of the President. Gen. Shafter's offense is in making public, in advance of the War Department, Gen. Kent's despatch describing the conduct of the troops in his division in battle and letters written by Col. Roosevelt and the division commanders at Santiago appealing to the commanding General for the withdrawal of their troops from Cuba. Col. Roosevelt has offended the Secretary of War by writing him a personal letter, similar to that written to Gen. Shafter, but in which he compares the soldierly abilities of the rough riders with that of State troops, to the disparagement of the latter. Both Gen. Shafter and Col. Roosevelt have been severely rebuked and censured by the Secretary of War.

With the President's knowledge the Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter to instruct his men peremptorily not to make public any important official information hereafter without the authority of the War Department. The information that Roosevelt and the division commanders had addressed a despatch to Gen. Shafter was contained in a despatch which was carried to the White House after 1 o'clock this morning, the message having been delayed in transmission.

It was not fully transcribed until to-day, and a council of war was held at the White House at once when the full purport of the letters became known. It has been intended for some time that the Santiago troops should be withdrawn as soon as the yellow fever should be stamped out, the War Department believing that the disease could be overcome without too great cost of life. Steps had been taken for the immediate movement of a part of the troops in order having been proposed yesterday directing that all of the cavalry forces at Santiago and all of those at Tampa, except the Fifth regulars and the First Ohio volunteers, be moved to Montauk Point without delay. The council of leading officers of the War and Navy departments, held at the White House to-day, was held to consider the withdrawal of all the military forces at Santiago as promptly as possible, in the light of the revelations made by Col. Roosevelt and the other officers. It was attended by the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Adj.-Gen. Corbin, Col. Becker of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major-General Butler. It was decided after some discussion, that the Santiago troops should be transported to Montauk Point with as little delay as possible, and this statement was promptly prepared by the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 4, 1898. The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter to instruct his men peremptorily not to make public any important official information hereafter without the authority of the War Department.

Table listing shipping schedules for various ports including Havana, San Francisco, and others.

Transports now at Santiago are as follows: Catania, 800 men; Gates City, 900 men; Grand Duchess, 1,200 men; Miami, 900 men; Mattevan, 720 men; Vigilance, 800 men; Oliveville, 500 men; Berkshire, 250 men; total, 5,770 men.

Secretary Alger made the statement this afternoon that the action of the military commanders at Santiago was unwarranted from the fact that the department had already made preparations for bringing the troops to Montauk Point. It is certain, however, that the Administration had not intended to transport all the military forces similar in kind, and the order prepared by the War Department yesterday, providing for the withdrawal of only the cavalry troops, confirms this fact.

SPAIN TAKES HER TIME.

SAGASTA IS CONSULTING A SCORE OR SO OF LEADERS.

He Wants All Parties to Share the Responsibility if Peace is Made—These Conferences Won't Be Over Till To-morrow, When Communications Between Washington and Madrid Are Expected to Reach a Climax—The Ministry Wants Peace, but Will Make Way for Other Leaders if the Country Says So—Robledo Shouts for More War, but Martines Campos and Other Leading Men Have Yielded to Sagasta's Arguments.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—A council was held at the palace to-day, the Queen Regent presiding. Señor Sagasta made a statement dealing with the peace negotiations. No reply from Washington had been received, and consequently the ministerial council which was to have been held later was postponed until to-morrow to enable Premier Sagasta to confer with the leaders.

He made appointments to confer with Señor Montero at 3 o'clock, Señor Armiño at 4, Gen. Martínez Campos at 5, and the Duke of Tetuan and Señor Romero Robledo at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, added the information that the Captains-General of Spain had also been summoned to a conference. Great interest is evinced in the result of these conferences.

The Queen Regent has suggested the return of the ex-Ministers and the Generals to Madrid for purposes of consultation.

As the leaders who had been summoned to confer with Señor Sagasta were leaving the Prime Minister's residence, they were individually questioned as to the result of the deliberations.

Señor Robledo added that he had told Señor Sagasta that if he was unwilling to continue the war to resign. If the country wants peace let it elect a peace Government. He further said: "My differences with Sagasta are appalling."

It is announced that Premier Sagasta will resign just as soon as a despatch of peace is signed.

The Cabinet is favorable to peace, but the Government and the Liberal party are ready to make any sacrifice for the promotion of the solution of the crisis or any other condition which will enable them to judge it to be possible to continue the struggle, and then to report to them the state of the negotiations for peace and the American conditions.

The Madrid newspapers publish very conflicting comments on the political strategy of Señor Sagasta in endeavoring to make peace appear to be a national solution of the difficulty, and in shifting the responsibility on all the dynastic parties by securing their support to induce the nation to accept the terms imposed by the Americans, and to maintain tranquility by associating all the monarchical parties in the act.

MERRITT RULES ON LAND.

AGUINALDO GETS OFF HIS HIGH HORSE AT CAVITE.

We Have Assumed a Very Firm Attitude and the Insurgent Chief is More Conciliatory—He Asks Permission to March His Troops Through Manila After We Capture It—Wants American Officers to Command His Regiments—Asks that the Archbishop to Try to Avert Bloodshed.

AGUINALDO, the insurgent leader, is dismounting from his high horse, and instead of acting as he did for a time, as though he was master of the situation, is now adopting a far more conciliatory attitude.

His suggestion regarding the placing of American officers in command of native regiments is well understood to be prompted by his desire to avoid the disarmament of his followers, a course that was sure to have been followed had the threatening attitude of the insurgents toward the Americans been maintained.

The Astor battery of mountain artillery, which arrived here on the steamer Newport, is now in position before Malate, a short distance from Manila. The battery is occupying the trenches from which the insurgents were withdrawn.

PEACE NEAR AT HAND.

Spain's Final Answer Expected in Washington by Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President McKinley is anxiously awaiting the final answer to Spain's formal proposition in the terms laid down by the United States as a preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace will be received by this Government in a very short time.

GOOD-BY TO THE CUBAN CHAMBER.

Blanco Suspends the Sitzings of That "Autonomous" Body.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—An official despatch from Havana says that Captain-General Blanco has suspended the sittings of the Cuban Chamber.

WE MAKE HAVANA A PRISON.

400 Prisoners Whom We Caught on the North Coast Sent to the City.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 4.—The Badger came in last night, bringing eight Spanish deserters from lighthouses on the north coast, who will be returned to Havana.

OVERHAULING THE TEXAS.

Capt. Philip Will Preserve the Plate Which Was Flashed by a Spanish Shell.

The work of overhauling the battleship Texas is being pushed forward rapidly at the navy yard.

TWO OF OUR TRANSPORTS GROUND.

They Were the Massachusetts and Rumania, and It is Feared the Massachusetts is Lost—Our Outposts Have Been Pushed Fourteen Miles Beyond Ponce.

The transports Massachusetts and Rumania have both been unfortunate. One of them is stuck in the mud at Guánica, and the other at this place, As the Massachusetts was steam- ing up the harbor of Ponce last night she ran her nose in the mud on a little island near her nose in the mud on a little island near the entrance. She was so hard aground that it was impossible for her to get off herself, and so the Massachusetts' despatch boat, the Carbonero, tried to pull her off. The despatch boat broke every lashed she had aboard, but the Massachusetts did not float. She is likely to go to pieces.

Four other transports arrived to-day. The work of landing the troops is proceeding slowly, owing to the fact that the army has no steam launches. The barges in which the men are landed have to be rowed ashore.

The most movement by the troops ashore is the pushing ahead of the outposts two miles. They are now fourteen miles from the city on the military road.

Gen. Stone and his party of scouts have reached Utuado. They met no Spaniards on the road. A courier who arrived to-night says that a party of 200 Spaniards is in the mountains near the divide.

The troops at Arroyo were nearly all landed to-day. They include those brought by the St. Louis, St. Paul, Seneca and City of Washington. The cruiser Cincinnati is at the landing place. Gen. Brooke has his headquarters at Arroyo.

MORE SHIPS FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

His Force May Be Augmented by One Cruiser and Two Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—On account of their protracted stay in equatorial waters some of the ships of Admiral Dewey's command need overhauling, and before long they must be cleaned and otherwise put in order.

THE MAN WHO SURRENDERED PONCE.

Col. San Martín Court-Martialled for Leaving the City Without a Fight.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—Captain-General Blanco has telegraphed from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Gen. Corrao, Minister of War, that Col. San Martín, who commanded the Spanish troops at Ponce, has been court-martialled for leaving the place without a fight.

CHEERS FOR THE MERRIMACK'S HERO AT THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

The Audience Cheered Corvera as Enthusiastically as the American Heroes—Madison Says "Where the Flag Has Gone, Please God It Shall Stay"—Woodford Says Spain's Flag Must Come Down—The Meeting Vehemently Approves.

HOBSON TELLS HIS STORY.

CHEERS FOR THE MERRIMACK'S HERO AT THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

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There was such a display of patriotic feeling at the Metropolitan Opera House last night as this city has not seen for years and years. Nominally, it was a meeting in aid of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association.

The big opera house, with the exception of the middle of the two tiers of boxes, was crowded full. People stood in the rear of the seats on the main floor and in the galleries, and the stage was crowded with as many people as it could hold.

The crowd pressed up to the carriage and formed an open lane at the front door through which Mr. Hobson and the others walked amid a tumult of cheers and hat waving.

Reports continue to come in of the gathering of Spanish troops in intrenchments on the military road at Alibonito, about thirty miles from Ponce.

The troops at Arroyo were nearly all landed to-day. They include those brought by the St. Louis, St. Paul, Seneca and City of Washington.

The health of the troops at Ponce is good. There is some typhoid fever, but none of the men are suffering from climatic troubles.

The pikets of Gen. Brooke's command at Arroyo are the only men who have done any fighting since the first landing.

The deck has been turned over to me, Mr. Hobson, with something very like a grin, pulled himself together and made a bow to the crowd.

When the deck is turned over to me and I am called upon to say words of thanks, I am indeed, upon a most unknown and perilous sea.

The enemy has landed reinforcements at Arroyo. American ships continue off the coast, threatening to land at various places.