

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### CUBANS ARE DIFFICULT TO RESTRAIN

#### Present Situation Full of Difficulty and Future Dark, Owing to Cubans' Disposition to Ignore Amenities of Modern Warfare.

### A MILITARY REGIME WILL BE NECESSARY

#### To Restrain the Rapacity of the Cubans and Meet the Responsibilities we have Assumed to Civilization, we Shall Doubtless have to Maintain this Government for Some Time Even After the Conquest of Cuba is Consummated.

### MODIFICATIONS IN PORTO RICAN PLAN

#### Convoys are to be Used Contrary to First Intentions. Through Failure to Receive Orders Gen. Miles did not Leave Siboney at Time Specified, but is Probably on his Way to Porto Rico Now. Bids are to be Opened today for Transporting Troops of Toral to Spain. Auxiliary Craft are Moving in Large Numbers from Atlantic to Cuban Ports Where they are to Perform Blockade Duty, Relieving Sampson's Fleet for Duty at Porto Rico and Coast of Spain.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Because of a failure on the part of General Miles to receive the orders the President prepared late yesterday, to take command of the military expedition against Porto Rico, that officer did not depart as was expected from Siboney. The mistake was soon corrected this morning, however, and as a result of some short telegraphic correspondence that followed during the day it was gathered at the department that the Yale would start to-night. Contrary to the first intentions, and probably without General Miles' seeking, the Yale is to be conveyed by several vessels that Admiral Sampson has been instructed to select from among the vessels of his fleet. This may result in delaying General Miles' progress somewhat, as none of the vessels with Sampson is able to keep pace with the Yale. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the General will reach Porto Rico before the detachment of troops from Charleston.

War Department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago by the press reports that reached them to-day indicating the growth of serious friction between the American forces and the Cuban troops growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by General Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed, two immune regiments, would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty, and the future is dark owing to the disposition evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare. This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only politic now to avoid any open rupture with the Cubans, provided they can be kept in leash and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

The personnel of the Porto Rican expedition having been left in a large measure in the hands of General Brooke it is not possible yet to give an accurate roster of the organizations that will enter into it.

The President announced privately today that no date of departure of the troops to be sent from Chickamauga to Porto Rico had been fixed, but he expected they would leave in about one week from tomorrow. He is awaiting a detailed report from General Brooke recommending what troops and supplies should be sent from Chickamauga. The present plan is stated to be to embark them at Newport News or Norfolk and those at Tampa either there or at Key West.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the Navy Department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The Admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan

harbor or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field of operation. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strategists, military and naval, are agreed in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Admiral Sampson's orders are on these lines.

The Navy Department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent south today, and most of all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, at some forty or more points, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba.

Bids will be opened tomorrow in New York in the presence of Colonel Hecker, chief of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department, for the conveyance home to Spain of the Spanish army captured by General Shafter. Meanwhile in advance of the opening a bid has come to the Department from one of the big foreign steamship lines proposing to carry 18,000 men from Santiago to Cadiz for the lump sum of \$25,000,000. Any increase of diminution in the number will be charged for in the same proportion. This bid is being held up subject to the formal opening tomorrow.

### RELATIONS ARE STRAINED.

#### Garcia's Troops Refusing Either to Work or Fight Held in Contempt By the Americans.

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Santiago de Cuba, July 18, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—9:10 a. m.—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the American troops in front of Santiago de Cuba, were made so soon as the city surrendered, and for the past 36 hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills, not far from the city, where the new camps have been established.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary condition of the camps, especially in the case of the troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Porto Rico. Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest degree infected will be allowed to go to Porto Rico. The others will remain here for the present, encamped on the high ground north of Santiago. Two immune regiments are expected here daily, and upon their arrival they will be sent to the city.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities, and the extra precautions which are being taken.

General Wheeler's cavalry division is practically free from sickness, and probably will be allowed to go to Porto Rico to take part in the campaign. A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and General Garcia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed the situation has now reached a point where there is practically no communication between the armies, and their relations border on those of hostility, rather than the relations which one would suppose should exist between them.

### MUTTERINGS AMONG CUBANS.

After General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban Junta enter the city of Santiago, deep muttering were heard among General Garcia's men. It was evident that the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder, as they had in succession sacked Baiquiri, Siboney and El Cancey. Consequently their disappointment was

keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon General Toral's surrender. On Friday last Castillo, a brother of General Demetrios Castillo, went to General Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this to the Cubans, inexplicable resolution. "Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies," he asked. "The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city, nor will any American soldier. The government of the city is a matter for the people of the city to decide. When the American army leave it, I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

Castillo, who came direct from General Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin. The Cuban soldiers now fully realize that there is a rising sentiment against them in the army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass, lugging their bacon and hard tack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed toward them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked. The correspondent of the Associated Press who sends this dispatch saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded.

Hundreds of such instances are being told around the camp fires, until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity, and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them. In fact, in some quarters there is a disposition to prophesy an early collision between our men and the Cubans.

### GARCIA SHOWS RESENTMENT.

General Shafter yesterday morning sent an invitation to General Garcia to attend the ceremony of raising the American flag over Santiago, but the Cuban general showed his resentment, by sending a reply which amply confirmed the course which he and his ragged, ignorant soldiers have followed during the weeks of hard fighting and campaigning which have resulted in the fall of Santiago. He declined the invitation, said he hated the Spaniards and added, that he did not want to be wher any of them were.

Since that time the Cubans have remained in their camp eating American rations, and our troops have had no communication with them.

The question has arisen between the army and navy officials as to the disposition to be made of the half a dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the harbor today on the Vixen and claimed the steamers were prizes of the navy. He was also desirous of placing prize crews on board of them. General Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claim. He declared the steamers with everything else in Santiago had surrendered to him. The question apparently is still undecided. But, at any rate, the Admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

### THE GERMAN PRESS VEERS.

#### It Has Turned, and it is Now Favoring the United States.

Berlin, July 19.—The Vossische Zeitung, in a much discussed article published by the statement that some rectification is needed of the errors regarding German feeling toward Americans, asserts that the unfriendly sentiments are fostered by the interested English press.

It proceeds to declare that Germany has always stood by America and reminds the Americans of Germany's attitude during the Civil War. On the other hand it says Germany has suffered many petty annoyances from Spain, still she can not help her admiration of Spanish valor.

The article reflects the general veering of the press in favor of the United States.

### CHANGE IN ATTITUDE.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—It is not stated officially, but there is good reason to believe that either through Ambassador White at Berlin or the representative of the German Government here the State Department has received assurances as to the attitude of Germany toward the Philippines that has in a large measure removed the grave apprehensions heretofore entertained that Germany would offer obstacles to the execution of our plans.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA SAILS.

#### She Carries Nearly Fifteen Hundred Troops to the Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—The transport steamer Pennsylvania, sailed today for the Philippines. The Pennsylvania carried nearly 1,500 men, including the First Montana regiment and 300 recruits for the First California volunteers now at Manila.

The troops will be under command of Colonel Kessler.

### FIERCE SWOOP OF THE EAGLE

#### The Little Gunboat Destroys the San Domingo.

### EAGLE'S WEAK BATTERY

#### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SPANISH AND AMERICAN SPIRIT.

#### THE EAGLE FIRED SEVENTY SHOTS

#### And Nearly All of them Took Effect. The San Domingo Burned Three Days and was Left a Charred and Smoking Wreck.

Key West, Fla., July 19.—The Spanish trans-Atlantic liner San Domingo, of 5,500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle, on July 12th, off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here to-day by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship burned and smashed on the reefs. The affair offers a striking commentary on the difference between American and Spanish spirit. The San Domingo had two five-inch guns mounted and loaded, her magazines were open, and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the Eagle out of the sea. But the latter with her comparatively feeble battery of six-pounders, steamed to within two miles of the enemy and pounded shot after shot into her until she turned, and in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel, grounded on the reef without having tried to return the American fire.

Seventy shots were fired by the Eagle, and nearly all took effect. When the Spanish ship went ashore a river steamer came out and took off her officers and crew. Then the Eagle sent a crew to board her, and there were shouts of surprise when the big guns were discovered.

She also carried in her hold two twelve inch guns. The cargo was largely of grain and food supplies. Fifty head of cattle were penned on the decks. She had been drawing twenty-four feet of water, and went aground in twenty. The Eagle's men decided that she was too far gone to be floated, and after shooting the cable they set fire to her and watched her destruction.

The same river steamer again ran out to try to get off some of the cargo, but was baffled by the flames. The San Domingo burned for three days, and was left a charred and misshapen wreck. She was one of the best steamers of the enemy, and had been used as an auxiliary cruiser.

With the Montevideo, she slipped out of Havana harbor and got away about a month ago when the blockade had been weakened by utilizing the ships of the station as convoys for troopships to Santiago.

### THE DIXIE A HOLY TERROR.

#### Chases Gunboats, Knocks Over Blockhouses, Captures Prizes and Kills Spaniards Galore.

Key West, Fla., July 19.—The Maryland Naval Reserve on the gunboat Dixie, under command of Commander Davis, are doing lively skirmish work on the south coast of Cuba, killing Spaniards, chasing gunboats, toppling over blockhouses and capturing prizes.

The Dixie left the main body of the fleet about June 20th, and took a blockading station between Cape Cruz and the Isle of Pines. The first thing she did was to destroy a block house at the mouth of San Juan river. The same day she drew in to inflict a like punishment on another block house at the mouth of Guanayara river not far from the first. As she approached, a dozen or more Spaniards were seen to run into the block house, apparently with the intention of firing upon her. The Dixie pumped two or three six inch shells at it, struck it fairly, and the block house was soon out of commission. No Spaniards emerged from the house.

At this point three Cubans were taken aboard and they informed Commander Davis that his guns had done better service than he had thought, as the two destroyed block houses had long prevented communication between the insurgents on the opposite side of Trinidad.

The Dixie then proceeded to Casilda, the seaport for Trinidad, where she encountered two Spanish gunboats. One was the Fernando el Catolico, said to have been a new boat in the last war, but now apparently carrying only one gun. The enemy made frantic efforts to reach the Dixie with this, but came no nearer than half a mile. Finally the Dixie put a shell straight at the solitary gun and sent it skyward. This was done at a range of 4,000 yards. In addition to dismounting the gun, the upper works of the Spaniard were badly damaged. The other gunboat was not identified. She too, fired at the Dixie, but fell short by 400 yards. A few six inch shells, though they did not reach her, served as a sufficient warning to silence her.

Incidentally the Dixie also routed a body of Spanish cavalry at San Juan de Cuba a day or two before the Florida and Fanta expeditions attempted a landing there. A few days later she captured the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, prize schooners, brought here yesterday after a hazardous trip.

### Santiago is a Pest Hole

#### One of the Greatest Feyer Breeding Centres of the World—Its Choking Stenches—Ripe for an Epidemic.

### THE NUMBER OF TROOPS SURRENDERED BY TORAL

#### They are 22,789 Men--Surrendered Arms and Ammunition Coming in--Precautions to Prevent Spread of Disease--Shafter wants Immunes Hurried Forward--Cadiz Fleet Sighted off Coast of Tunis--Spain Still Hopes on--Peace Seems Further Off.

Santiago, July 18.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—(12 m.)—General Shafter has had a thorough examination made of the sanitary condition of Santiago. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the General's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwiker. They find that although there are present but six cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janeiro are considered the greatest fever breeding centers in the world. This town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving it dirty and repellent, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one.

The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets and low, one-story dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidence of past picturesqueness, but everything is now in a state of dilapidation and decay and the city is but a shadow of its former self. The majority of the houses are absolute ruins and public squares, once green with fountains playing in their centre, are now neglected.

But here and there, through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant hued parrots and other flowering trees and plants. It is like brief glimpses of a happy past life gone. There is no sewerage system. The city drainage runs, is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the poor quarters around the hill to the northwest of the city, is the breeding center of malaria, typhoid and other low fevers.

### LEPERS IN THE STREETS.

There are four hospitals in the city, the civil hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity, and the Military, Mercedes and Concha hospitals. In these hospitals are 1,747 patients, which is a comparatively small number, considering the lack of food and long siege. It must be remembered that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals, and when the notifications of the proposed bombardment by our batteries were received, every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets.

Twenty lepers who were in the Civil hospital were turned into the streets, and they have been roaming there ever since.

The largest number of patients is in the Military hospital where there are 371 wounded soldiers and sailors. In addition there are hundreds of cases of malaria and dysentery, and six cases of yellow fever.

The sailors were wounded in the battle of July 1st and 2nd. They were disembarked from the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet in order to assist in resisting the attack of the American troops by land. These sailors said that when the Spanish fleet sailed out of the harbor, half of the sailors and marines on board had been fighting and working in the trenches ashore for 48 hours previously. Admiral Cervera, they also assert, sacrificed his fleet in obedience to the popular clamor, both in Spain and Cuba, including Santiago, that he should give battle to the American fleet.

### ROSTER OF PRISONERS.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The War Department has received a dispatch dated yesterday from General Shafter, saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral, and that the total is 22,789 men.

### HURRY FORWARD IMMUNES.

#### Shafter Taking Every Precaution to Prevent Spread of Sickness.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—General Shafter has asked the War Department to hurry forward the regiments of immunes for service at Santiago city and vicinity, in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that it is probable that the total number of Spanish soldiers who will have to be transported to Spain will reach the 25,000 estimated by General Shafter, as Toral's reports did not cover quite

all the soldiers who would be turned over. The Secretary says the military governor of Santiago had not yet been definitely selected.

### ARMS COMING IN.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The War Department at 3 o'clock, posted the following bulletin: "Playa, 9:47 a. m.—Headquarters near Santiago, July 19. "Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: "My ordnance officer reports over ten thousand rifles sent in, and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive surrender of interior garrisons. About 2,000 at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of garrison at Guanatanamo, Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. (Signed) "SHAFTER, "Major General."

### THE PELAYO DAMAGED.

#### Admiral Camara's Fleet Sighted Off Coast of Tunis.

Marseilles, July 19.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16th, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo, a column of smoke suddenly issued from her, and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

### NOT READY FOR PEACE YET.

#### Spain Has Hopes Still--Toral May Be Courtmartialed.

Madrid, July 19.—10 p. m.—The papers announce that the Cabinet council yesterday was occupied with the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. Ministers expressed surprise that General Toral had included the whole military division of the province in the surrender, and Captain General Blanco has been asked to send details. When these have been received, the question of a court martial of General Toral will be submitted. El Imparcial learns from several members of the Cabinet that in their opinion for Spain to sue for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and that therefore it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

"As the government makes no sign, it can only be supposed," says El Imparcial, "that the Ministers disagree on the question."

Some papers believe that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is imminent.

### RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

#### The Frightful Want and Suffering at Santiago.

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Santiago de Cuba, July 18.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 19.—(Tuesday noon.) "L. C. Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas arrived yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock and this morning at daybreak 80 stevedores began to unload the steamer. She had 1,400 tons of provisions on board.

The distribution began at 3 o'clock, allowing a pound and a half of rations to each citizen. When the unloading began crowds of half-starved citizens rushed to the dock, fighting, trampling one another under foot, breaking open the cases and stealing the supplies. Finally a picket of troops was placed on the wharf, refusing admittance to any one.

The water supply of the city, which was cut off on July 3, above El Cancey by General Garcia's troops, leaving the town without water, will be turned on again tonight.

All the liquor stores, wholesale and retail are closed under General Shafter's orders.

The ruin and want of the city is almost inconceivable. Twenty-five Cubans, political prisoners, are still in the local jail, but a report has been submitted on the subject by Cuban residents to General McKibbin, the temporary military governor, and their release is expected.

Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Commodore Schley and the marine staff, landed at 9 o'clock this morning from the Vixen and met the municipal officers of Santiago.