

SHAFTER WRITES REGRETS

Surprised at Garcia Taking Offense
and Withdrawing His Troops.

COMPLIMENTS BRAVERY OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

Discusses the Situation in the Light of the President's
Recent Explicit Orders.

Confidence Becoming Restored in Santiago
and Business Resuming Its Normal
Condition—Cubans Petition
the President.

Santiago, July 23.—General Shafter has sent the following reply to a letter protesting against the withdrawal of the troops from the Santiago surrender.

"I was very much surprised to receive your letter this morning and regret exceedingly you should not have as in any way signed or approved. You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined."

"As you know, the question is between the United States and Spain, and it is not for me to take a position in regard to your forces or the surrender, which was a military matter to the American army. The policy of my government in continuing a war temporarily persons who are of course, that I am unable to discuss. To show you that I am not in any way interfering with your government, I enclose a copy of instructions received from the President, which will cover everything that can be done in the government of this territory while it is held by the United States."

"I have been given to you and I am sure in my report to my government, and I wish to acknowledge the great and valuable assistance rendered during the campaign. I regret very much to know that you were obliged to withdraw from this vicinity. I remain, Sir, very respectfully,
SHAFTER, Major-General.

RELIEF BELIEVED.
General McKinley's proclamation that the property rights would be protected and law enforced has produced a feeling of relief among Spaniards. At the confiscation of their property many Spaniards will be inclined to return to the Spanish Court of Justice in preference upon the ques-

BOATS TOWED IN

Boats were towed in by our gunboats in the bay of Nipe.
July 23.—The British ship was captured by the gunboats of Sagua Le Grande, and taken a cargo of supplies were towed here today.

Arrived from Nipe. The details of Thursday's battle. Admiral Sampson departed from Annapolis, Wasp, and Nipe harbor for a naval bombardment of the forts at Nipe, destroying the batteries, and raked their way through the narrow channel, which was unharmed. Inside the bay of San Juan was seen the American fleet. The Spanish fleet was sunk with fifteen ships, and toward the harbor of Nipe. The Wasp and Nipe were towed up as the

tion of recognizing the sovereignty of the United States or resigning, and desired to consult Madrid in the matter. General Shafter informed them that the Madrid government was powerless in Santiago affairs, and the justices will consequently resign.

Cuban non-combatants are preparing a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of Spanish officeholders. They say the Cubans were struggling for liberty when the Americans intervened. Hence all Spanish authorities should be excluded. With the exception of a few encounters in the suburbs, the city is quiet. Shops are opening and business generally reviving. Spaniards, both soldiers and civilians, bear no animosity toward Americans, but speak very bitterly of Cubans. The ninth regular infantry are the only troops in the city. They had not the slightest difficulty in maintaining order.

Red Cross supplies have all been landed and piled up in the customs shed. Relief stations and cook houses have been established where all comers are fed, women and children having the preference.

No definite plans for the disposition of troops have been given out. All that is known is that they will retire to the hills in the direction of Holguin, which may be attacked. It is expected that the Spanish garrison will make a stubborn resistance.

Doctor and Mrs. Lesser and three Red Cross nurses belonging to Lesser's staff have all recovered from fever and are returning home. Dr. Parker, of New Orleans, is ill with fever. Siboney is deserted. Nothing is left there except the Twenty-fourth infantry and hospitals. Doctor Gutierrez, fever expert, is returning home.

A party of engineers under Col. Burr has been sent to repair the bridges north of Santiago. Castillo says that Garcia will probably refuse to grant the request made by Miles for a detachment of fifty Cubans to assist in operations in Porto Rico.

MORE HELP NEEDED.

Hobson Says Force at Work on Spanish Ships is Inadequate.
New York, July 23.—Lieutenant Hobson returned from Washington and conferred with officials of the Merritt Wrecking Company regarding more wrecking apparatus for Santiago. He says the work now going on on the Spanish wrecks is merely preliminary and that more help is needed. He expects to save the Colon and Teresa and will hurry matters.

Spanish Prisoners Sick.
Annapolis, Md., July 23.—Sickness among the Spanish prisoners is giving the municipal authorities much concern. They have instructed health officers to keep a strict watch for the first outbreak of yellow fever, when quarantine will be laid on the academy. Several Spaniards have high fevers.

Otis Sails for Manila.
San Francisco, July 23.—General Otis and 900 troops sailed on the Rio Janeiro for Manila today making nearly 15,000 gone so far.

VIEWING THE WAR FIELD NEWS WILL COME SLOW

President's Advisers Go Over the Situation. Cables Not Handy for Dispatches From Miles.

SECRETARY LONG RETICENT MAY MAKE LANDING TODAY

Point on Southern Coast of Porto Rico With Railroad Connections to San Juan Selected as Place for Debarcation of Military Expedition.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—A two hours' session of President McKinley, Secretary Long and members of the naval war board at the White House today was devoted to a review of the general situation, particularly all the naval features. Commodore Watson's programme was the most important matter considered. Considerable attention was given to Dewey's needs in the Philippines, with a view to providing for any emergency.

When he left the White House Secretary Long said that with the exception of its participation in the Porto Rico and Watson expedition, the navy's work would not be serious until the Havana campaign is inaugurated. As for the eastern squadron, Secretary Long remarked that it would leave when the President said so.

Reports received by the Surgeon General regarding yellow fever at Santiago encouraged the belief that an epidemic among the troops there can be prevented. General Wood, temporarily in command of the city, is taking steps to secure sanitary improvements.

Congressman Wadsworth, of New York, who returned from Santiago on the St. Paul, visited the War Department today and reported from his personal observations in the city and province that the authorities are taking the most rigid precautions. All suspicious cases are isolated with the same care as the real disease.

The Surgeon General has asked for an investigation of the charges against the transport Seneca, which recently arrived at New York with sick and wounded from Santiago. One case of suspected yellow fever has been reported from the chief surgeon of the army hospital at Fort Mon.

THE PRESIDENT TO GORDON.

Cardial Response to Greeting From Confederate Veterans.

Washington, July 23.—The President responding to a message from Confederate veterans, sent his thanks to General Gordon tonight, adding:

"The present war has certainly served one very useful purpose in completely obliterating sectional lines. The response to the nation's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country. Veterans of the gray as well of the blue are now fighting side by side, winning equal honor and renown. Their brave deeds and the unequalled triumphs of our army and navy have received the gratitude of the people. To have such hearty commendation from yourself and colleagues of the work of this administration in the conduct of the war, and the pledge of whatever support may be needed to help in bringing it to successful completion, is indeed most gratifying."

WILLING TO SURRENDER.

Spaniards at Guantanamo Want to Eat American Rations.

Washington, July 23.—The War Department tonight received the following cable from General Shafter:

"A colonel of engineers of the Spanish army has just arrived from Guantanamo. It was learned from the French Consul that Santiago had surrendered and that the Spaniards there had been included. Not crediting the report, he was sent to verify it. They will be very glad to accept surrender, are very short of rations, and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. Am now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,600 sick in hospital. I expect 2,000 in tomorrow from San Luis and Palmas. Will send an officer tomorrow or next day with one of Toral's officers to receive the surrender at Guantanamo, and then go to Sagua and Baracoa and receive the surrender there. I think the number of prisoners will be fully up to the estimate of 22,000 or 23,000."

Surrender to Fusionists

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23.—The convention of middle-of-the-road Populists, which was called to meet here September 5th, is off, owing to the refusal of Texas to abandon the fusion wing.

Mixed Cargo for Santiago.

New York, July 23.—The steamer Philadelphia, carrying sixty five passengers and a remarkable cargo of beer, watermelons and medical supplies, left for Santiago today. Many passengers, former residents, are returning to resume business.

NEWS WILL COME SLOW

Cables Not Handy for Dispatches From Miles.

SECRETARY LONG RETICENT MAY MAKE LANDING TODAY

Point on Southern Coast of Porto Rico With Railroad Connections to San Juan Selected as Place for Debarcation of Military Expedition.

Washington, July 23.—Officials most intimately connected with the conduct of the war are confident that General Miles and the first detachment of the military expedition to Porto Rico will reach a landing tomorrow, but there is little hope that Washington will be apprised of the fact on the same day. Cable facilities will not be available for Miles without first sending his dispatches a long distance by boat, and it cannot be expected that the General's first care will be to communicate with the government. His most important work will be to make arrangements for landing and protect himself from attack.

Unless the original plans have been changed, the landing of the first detachment will be made under the protection of the fleet at Aguinaca, 15 miles west of Ponce on the southern coast. This proposed landing place was decided on by the War Department as the safest point from attack, being well removed from the few batteries which protect Ponce, and within easy reach of a fine road which leads from that town to San Juan. The administration expects that Miles will debark his troops without delay, for not only is it desired to make a prompt movement against the enemy, but the general is anxious to relieve the condition of the soldiers, some of whom have been on board ship ever since the fall of Santiago. The extraordinary activity in official circles which immediately preceded and followed the Santiago campaign will now be lessened until news is received of the landing of Miles.

Great Steel Plant.

Chicago, July 23.—A company of German capitalists and steel manufacturers has begun the construction of an immense steel plant upon ground purchased from the Pullman Company, just outside the limits of Pullman, and will undertake the production of steel upon a large scale. Twenty acres of ground are to be covered with buildings. The new plant will be one of the largest steel-producing works in America, and means the active competition of the German manufacturers with American producers upon their own ground. The company is said to be operating similar plants in Germany, Austria and Wales.

Wheeler a Candidate.

Birmingham, Ala., July 23.—In a letter from Santiago to the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional district, Gen. Joseph Wheeler announces his candidacy for renomination to Congress, saying: "It is now very evident that the war will be of short duration." He adds that he will not be home to make a personal canvass.

Landing Places for Prisoners.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—General Shafter has cabled the War Department that the Spaniards have selected Vigo and Coruña on the Atlantic and Santander, in the Bay of Biscay, as ports to which they wanted prisoners returned.

Brooke Starts for the Front.

Chickamauga, July 23.—General Brooke and staff left this afternoon for Newport News. The signal corps and ambulance corps will follow tonight. Four batteries follow tomorrow. Gen. Grant's new command is going as soon as sufficient cars are provided early next week.

War News From Spain.

Havana, via Madrid, July 23.—18,000 Americans have landed near Manzanillo. An American squadron is proceeding to Jibara. It is believed that two other divisions of the squadron will concurrently bombard Cleufuegos and Mariel.

TEXAN SHOTS TO KILL.

Soldier Quickly Does a Negro Who Insulted a Young Woman.

Miami, Fla., July 23.—Virgil H. Duncan, of Terrell, Texas, private in Company M., Second Texas regiment, put three revolver balls into the neck and breast of Sam Drummer, negro gambler, on the principal thoroughfare here tonight. The negro staggered into a vacant lot and fell dead. He had insulted Miss Jennings, a young white woman in a dry goods store where the soldiers were making purchases. Duncan was arrested by Lieutenant Smythe of his own regiment. The Texas regiments declare they will raise \$10,000 if necessary to defend Duncan. Little excitement followed the killing.

SAGASTA IS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Domestic Political Situation Renders It Difficult to Open Negotiations.

FATE OF ALFONIST DYNASTY HANGS IN THE BALANCE

Outward Calm of the People Said to Presage a Furious Outbreak—No Man Strong Enough to Grasp the Reins Has Appeared Above the Horizon.

Madrid, July 23.—The domestic political situation still governs the question of peace or continuation of the war. If explicit avowals of Sagasta and other ministers count for anything, the ministry is seeking to arrange terms. It is an open question whether the present cabinet would dare to conclude peace upon even the most moderate terms McKinley is bound to require, but within the past week evidence has accumulated that it is Sagasta's intention to go as far as possible in that direction, then hand over the negotiations to a military ministry, preparations for which are now well advanced.

The Spanish people thus far have maintained commendable patience and calm under severe repressive measures the government has adopted. Many observers, however, do not conceal the belief that the present quiet is ominous. There is no doubt that Carlism is gaining many converts of all classes. If Romero Robledo, whose position is undefined, should join the Carlists and bring Weyerler with him, the Alfonsist dynasty would be doomed. Gen. Polavieja is deeply attached to the Queen and is almost the only public man in Spain who will clean hands, for years he has denounced the iniquity of Spanish rule in Cuba, but the task of saving the monarchy seems even too much for him. Prophecy as regards the form which the inevitable denouement will take remains difficult. No man has yet appeared on the political horizon sufficiently strong to handle matters. Two things are certain, first that Carlism is strengthening; second, the government anxiously desires peace.

TROOPS SAIL FOR PORTO RICO.

Four Thousand Leave Tampa Under Urgent Orders From Washington

Tampa, Fla., July 23.—Four thousand men and vast cargoes of supplies left on nine transports today for Porto Rico. The expedition was not prepared to start, but Washington officials, impatient over delay, peremptorily ordered the start last night. The Fifth Infantry, which has been occupying Dry Tortugas since the outbreak of the war, was to sail, but failed to arrive until the ships had gone. Gen. Schwan, commanding the expedition, sailed on the Mohawk which carried most of the artillery.

Stores for Shafter will be left at Santiago on way. Remnants of several regiments were left behind because of lack of transports. Among these were four troops of Rough Riders. These will probably go in a few days. The transfer of troops to Ferdinandina was suddenly ordered stopped. The Second Georgia was already on the train when ordered back to camp.

It was learned at the War Department today that the organizations which have already left or are about to leave Tampa for Porto Rico are the Eleventh and Sixteenth regiments Regular Infantry, Troop D, Second Cavalry, Batteries C and M Seventh Artillery, Troop A Sixth Cavalry, Company F Eighth Infantry, General Ernst's brigade of First Division of First Army Corps, consisting of Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, General Grant's brigade, First Division First Corps, consisting of First and Third Kentucky and Fifth Illinois; light batteries A of Illinois; B of Pennsylvania and A of Missouri and Twenty-seventh Indiana battery, General Garretson's brigade consisting of Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois; Batteries C and F of Third Artillery, Batteries B and F of Fourth Artillery, Battery B of Fifth Artillery and 275 recruits.

Only ten companies of the Sixth Illinois embarked from Tampa, the remaining two companies sailed with General Ernst's brigade from Charleston. Colonel Hecker, quartermaster, has been in charge of the transportation business of the Porto Rican expedition. He will leave here Wednesday or Thursday and sail for Porto Rico from Newport News. Hecker was to have taken charge of the transportation of supplies to Porto Rico for the first expedition. Yesterday a telegram was received from General Miles saying he was disappointed because Hecker had not arrived. It was then determined that Hecker should proceed to Porto Rico as soon as he has concluded arrangements for sending the Spanish prisoners to Santiago home.

GIRL'S CHIMERICAL SCHEME.

Plan of Female Scion of the Schley Family Nipped in the Bud.

Waukegan, Wis., July 23.—Miss Jessie Schley, of this city, who left Paris yesterday for Madrid to interview the Queen Regent of Spain and Premier Sagasta in an endeavor to bring about peace between the United States and Spain, has been told to come home immediately by her father, Charles Schley, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley.

In a letter written to his daughter today Mr. Schley told her that her plan was not only impracticable, but so absurd as to be farcical. "I wrote her," continued Mr. Schley, "that her act would embarrass the Commodore, bring about no good results and give her a notoriety which would not only be unpleasant to her, but to us all. I am very sorry that her unwarranted action has created so much publicity for her, and no good can come from it." "Of course I would welcome every overture made by anybody that would help in ending the war, but such steps must be regulated by the constituted authorities and cannot be executed by any outside organization. My daughter is of a warm, sympathetic nature, and while abroad she got in with one of the peace societies of which there are several. She has always been enthusiastic for any philanthropic movement, but I do not endorse her course in regard to this. She will come home immediately."

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Many Soldiers Sick, but Situation Not Regarded as Alarming.

Washington, July 23.—This dispatch from General Shafter was given out by the War Department at midnight: Santiago, Cuba, July 23.—Adjutant General, Washington. The following men died at the yellow fever hospital at Siboney today: Jack Dongan, civilian; Bert Louis, band, Seventh Infantry.