

UP GOES THE FLAG

Old Glory Floats Over the Governor's Palace in Santiago.

CANNON THUNDER A SALUTE

7,000 Rifles and 600,000 Cartridges Turned In Yesterday.

Major-Gen. Shafter Reports the Surrender of Santiago—Our Flag Hoisted at Noon Yesterday in the Presence of a Great Concourse of People—A Squadron of Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry Present Arms as the Flag Goes Up—Perfect Order Maintained—Battalion of Spanish Troops Deposit Their Arms in the Armory, Which is Guarded by Our Troops—A Gunboat and 200 Seamen Surrender to Gen. Shafter—Removing Mines from the Mouth of the Harbor—Little Sickness in Santiago and Scarcely any Yellow Fever

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Major-Gen. Shafter had the satisfaction to-day of sending an official despatch to the Secretary of War direct from the city of Santiago. It told that he had entered the conquered city and taken possession in the name of the United States. Gen. Shafter is not given to striving after dramatic effect, but he must have been carried away by the spirit of the occasion, for in his message he shows that it was written as the Stars and Stripes were being raised over the civil Governor's palace, while American cannon were bellowing a salute, an American band was playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and American troops were presenting arms. It was the most stirring and satisfactory despatch that Gen. Shafter has forwarded since he landed in Cuba, and the officials of the War Department who read it at the time of its receipt quite caught the atmosphere of the stirring occurrence and had difficulty in restraining a desire to cheer. This is the despatch:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.
To Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

"I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people was present, a squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and a band playing national airs. A light battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

"Perfect order is being maintained by the municipal government. The distress is very great, but there is little sickness in town, scarcely any yellow fever.

"A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor.

"Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it.

"Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the armory over which I have guard. Gen. Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 A. M.

"W. R. SHAFTEY, Major-General."

The following despatch was made public to-night:

"PLATA DEL ESTE, July 17.
Adjutant-General, Washington:

"HEADQUARTERS, SANTIAGO, July 17.—My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

"SHAFTEY, Major-General."

This report did not reach the War Department until nearly five hours after the ceremonies described took place, but within an hour after the Stars and Stripes had replaced the Spanish flag the Government knew that Old Glory had been flung to the breeze through a telegram from Lieut.-Col. Allen, Chief Signal Officer at Playa del Este, to Brig.-Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service here, saying that the flag was being raised.

The promptness with which Gen. Shafter took actual possession of Santiago city and asserted nominal control over a third of Santiago province has pleased the President and the military authorities immensely. They now realize that the campaign in that portion of Cuba is over,

taking it for granted that the Spanish troops in outlying places surrendered by Gen. Toral before they had an opportunity of firing a shot at the invaders will be only too glad to make their submission. Despatches from Gen. Shafter on Friday indicated that there was haggling in the negotiations for Santiago's surrender over a disposition of these troops to recent laying down their arms without a fight. Under the terms of the agreement made by the American and Spanish commissioners, however, the troops under Gen. Toral's command that did not engage in the fighting must submit to the United States, or render themselves liable to punishment for disobedience of orders.

Now that Santiago is in the possession of the American forces, the War Department will lose no time in ameliorating the condition of Gen. Shafter's soldiers and the people of Santiago city and province. Ships loaded with supplies have already left Tampa for Santiago, under orders to proceed with the least possible delay. They are taking coals for the sick and wounded, and new clothing, blankets, medicines, food, and hospital and shelter tents. The troops will be moved to high points, while the sufferers from yellow fever will be isolated. Encouraging information about the yellow fever outbreak was received to-day from Col. Greenleaf, the United States surgeon in charge at Siboney. His telegram was dated yesterday and received this morning. It said that there had been only three new cases reported in the previous twenty-four hours and only one death. The Administration also finds comfort in Gen. Shafter's statement that, while the distress is very great, there is little sickness in Santiago and scarcely any yellow fever. Under the improved conditions of healthful camp sites, good water, new clothing, and tents to keep out the heavy night dews, with a host of experienced yellow fever surgeons and immune nurses, the officials here believe that there will be no extensive spread of the disease.

An advertisement will be published in newspapers to-morrow calling for bids for transporting the Spanish captives from Santiago to Spain. The advertisement does not specify any port of delivery except Cadix, and even that with the provision "or such other port of Spain as may hereafter be designated." It is probable that Cadix will be definitely selected, but the War Department prefers to leave the matter open, so that bidders may have the preference. While it is hoped by the department that enough vessels of foreign register can be secured, the advertisement does not so state, and American ship owners are free to submit proposals. The prisoners are to be well treated and well fed on the voyage. Spanish officers are to have cabin accommodations, and the living and sleeping quarters for the enlisted men must conform to the requirements of this Government regarding space and ventilation. The bidders are also to furnish subsistence to the prisoners on the voyage. The United States Army garrison ration is to be the standard prescribed, so that the captives will fare plainly but substantially, and certainly much better than they have at any time since they have been in Cuba. Good results are expected to follow this humane treatment after the prisoners are landed in Spain and tell the people how well they were served by the American "pigs." Each prisoner will receive rations amounting to about $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds a day, consisting of pork, bacon, tinned roast beef, baked bread or hardtack, beans or rice, fresh potatoes, onions, coffee, sugar, vinegar, salt and pepper. The ration also includes soap, with which the enlisted men will be obliged to clean themselves every day. This is the only hardship that will be imposed. The officers will have the option of using the soap or not.

MADRID IS SATISFIED.

The Terms of Surrender Regarded as Honorable to the Spanish Arms.

MADRID, July 17.—The terms for the surrender of Santiago to which Gen. Toral agreed are regarded as honorable to the Spanish arms. The troops will probably be sent to the Canaries or the Balearic Islands if they are found to be tainted with yellow fever.

Captain-General Blanco still has 100,000 regular troops and 40,000 volunteers under his command.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF SANTIAGO.

As Gen. Shafter Won't Accept the Post, Gen. McKibbin May Be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gen. Shafter's expressed determination not to accept the post of Military Governor of Santiago, which has been made known to the department, has opened a discussion as to who will be appointed to the important place. It seems to be the general opinion of officials of the War Department that the man most likely to be selected is Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, who has been prominent in the military operations before Santiago. He is United States Infantry when made a Brigadier-General of volunteers, and is a member of the famous fighting McKibbin family of Pennsylvania.

RIFLES IN SPAIN.

"Give Us Cheap Bread" Is the Cry in Huelsa—Private Houses Pillaged.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 17.—A despatch from Madrid to the Daily Telegraph says that riots have occurred in Huelsa. Crowds gathered in front of the public buildings crying "Give us cheap bread!" Four thousand rioters gutted a number of private houses before the military could disperse them. It is feared that there will be a renewal of the trouble.

SHAFTEY TELLS HIS PLANS.

HE WILL KEEP THE ARMY ON THE SAN JUAN RIDGE.

No More Salubrious Spot, He Believes, Could Be Found—The Men Will Live in Tents and Be Ready for Gen. Luque if He Tries to Make Trouble with His 10,000 Men at Holguin—No Troops at the Front Will Go to Porto Rico, But Those on the Transports May Join Gen. Miller's Expedition—Refugees Return to Santiago.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
SIBONEY, July 16.—Gen. Shafter called the newspaper correspondents around him this morning and announced to them that the Madrid Government had ratified by cable Gen. Toral's agreement to surrender Santiago. He also talked about the general situation. The interview took place under the trees in front of the General's tent, the newspaper men, in a circle, putting questions to him. Gen. Shafter was in unconventional attire, wearing old trousers, a woolen shirt, and no hat. His gait was a little unsteady, but he was in a more peaceful and happy mood than he had been in the week before. He was able to wear a shoe on it.

Gen. Shafter said he wanted it to be understood that Gen. Toral surrendered to him two days ago. The sanction of the Government at Madrid was merely formal. It was not necessary to the consummation of the agreement. Captain-General Blanco, Gen. Shafter said, had had full power in the premises, and had approved the action of Gen. Toral.

Gen. Shafter continued: "The Spaniards had no alternative but to surrender. We had them hemmed in and surrounded by a greatly superior force, equipped with ten batteries of artillery. If they had not submitted they would have been annihilated."

Gen. Shafter intimated that he might allow the correspondents to enter Santiago later, but for the present neither soldiers nor civilians would be permitted to go into the city. He expected the Spaniards to give up their arms this afternoon. He believed that the arrangements for their transportation to Spain would not be completed for two weeks or more. He explained that the only action of the Spanish Government really bearing on the surrender was to consent to allow American transports to land the First Division of the Spanish Army. Gen. Toral's command, at a seaport in Spain. None of the transports that brought the American troops to Cuba would be used in conveying the Spaniards to their own country, the danger of infection being too great. Gen. Shafter thought that the vessels to be used for this purpose would be tramp steamers that would be picked up in the West Indies.

The Spanish troops at Guantanamo and all those in the surrendered part of the province, which comprises all the country east of a line from Aserradero on the south to Sagua de Tamano on the north, are included in the surrender. Altogether 24,000 men lay down their arms.

The troops in Santiago are short of rations, and the American Government, Gen. Shafter said, would feed them. The refugees from Santiago would return to the city, and the Government would thus be relieved of the responsibility of supplying them with food.

The tide of humanity has begun to flow back to the city from El Caney. At the same time the refugees have entire freedom of action, and no coercion will be employed to get them to return to Santiago.

Gen. Shafter said that the present civil government of the city would remain in office pending the embarkation of the Spanish troops. He cited custom to support this course, which is said to be repugnant to the Cubans. He added that it must be understood that he was the supreme authority to whom all mooted questions of government must be referred. He was virtually military governor of the city.

The General further said that the army would now camp on the San Juan ridge, which they had taken from the enemy. No more salubrious spot, in his opinion, could be found. Tents would be put up and a military camp established. It must not be forgotten, he added, that the services of the soldiers might yet be required, for an army of 100,000 men under Gen. Luque was still at Holguin.

Referring to the Porto Rico expedition, Gen. Shafter said that he had little information concerning it. He understood that Gen. Miles was to command it. He was able to say that none of the troops now at the front would go to Porto Rico, for there would be an unnecessary risk of their conveying sickness. The regiments now on shipboard at Siboney would remain on the transports. They were above suspicion of infection, and could join the main Porto Rico contingent at Guantanamo.

Gen. Shafter to-day moved his headquarters from two miles east of El Pozo to the hill where Gen. Wheeler has set up his establishment. This is the hill the capture of which cost Col. Hamilton of the Ninth Cavalry his life in the battle of July 1. Col. Hamilton carried the hill in gallant style, but was shot dead as he reached the crest.

See Excursion Columns.
New 15-cent route to Rockaway Beach—Ad.

THE FLEET IN FRONT OF MORRO.

IT IS METTING AWAY NOW THAT SANTIAGO IS OURS—GETTING READY FOR PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
OFF SANTIAGO, July 16.—The aspect of things before Morro Castle is beginning to be more peaceful. There are only a few warships here now, and these are getting back to their normal appearance. For some time the vessels have been stripped for action day and night, and the signal for "general action" found everything ready for instant fighting. Now the ships are looking more peaceful, and it would require a quarter of an hour to get them ready for battle.

The station of the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, is now well inshore near Aguadorea, where the ship is in signal communication with Gen. Shafter's men ashore there.

Admiral Sampson's command has been divided into three squadrons, and a fourth is likely still further to disperse the warships. When the vessels that are coaling and repairing at Guantanamo have completed their work one squadron will make an early move on Porto Rico.

PICKED UP THE SANTIAGO CABLE

The Indiana Did It with Her Anchor—No Need to Cut It Now.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
OFF SANTIAGO, July 16.—On Thursday night the Indiana while raising her anchor found that it had fouled something, which, on examination, proved to be the much-hunted-after cable running from Santiago to Kingston, Jamaica. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis and the cable steamer Adria had made many attempts to grapple this cable and cut it, as it was the only remaining line enabling Captain-General Blanco to communicate with Madrid, but their efforts were futile and they finally abandoned the undertaking.

Owing to the surrender of Santiago, Gen. Blanco will not be able to use this line and the cable was therefore not severed, and when the city is occupied by the Americans the line will be ready for their use.

OUR DISHONORED DRAFT.

It Was for Coal Consul Van Horne Had Purchased Without Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—No official information has been received at the State or Navy Department to confirm the report from St. Thomas that the Colonial Bank there declined to advance money to the Paymaster of the United States cruiser Yosemite because a United States Consular draft for \$30,000, presented to the bank, had not been honored by this Government.

The trouble grows out of a commercial transaction of Mahlon Van Horne, the United States Consul at St. Thomas. At the beginning of the war he informed the State Department that he could secure a quantity of coal there to be used by the American warships. The Navy Department found that the coal was of standard quality, and authorized the purchase. Later on Van Horne telegraphed the State Department that a large quantity of coal which the Spanish Government was trying to get, and would get unless the United States bought it, was offered him. The Naval Bureau of Equipment found that this coal would be purchased at the wharf at Philadelphia for \$12.5 a ton, while it had been offered to the Consul at a price that was high for the finest grade of fuel. When this was reported to the State Department a despatch was sent to the Consul acknowledging the receipt of his telegram, but not giving permission to purchase. Van Horne, however, went ahead and bought the coal and sent a draft for \$30,000 to Washington, which the Navy Department refused to honor. It was said by an official to-day that this Government had not decided whether it would honor the draft.

Naval officers say that Van Horne was made the victim of a commercial trick. They think the Spanish Government would not take the coal at any price. The transaction, particularly the action of the Consul in contracting such a large debt without authority, has displeased the State Department officials, and a change in the Consular representation at St. Thomas may follow. Van Horne is said to be a colored man. He was appointed to the Consular service from Rhode Island.

SPAIN HADN'T CRIED FOR PEACE.

No Overtures Made to This Government, Directly or Indirectly.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Inquiry among officials of the Government to-day failed to bring to light any knowledge on their part that overtures toward peace had been made to the United States, directly or indirectly. While the officers of the Administration would not be surprised to receive at any time a petition from Spain, or from representatives of other nations acting in behalf of Spain, to arrange a treaty for ending the war, they do not put any faith in the newspaper statements that arrangements are being made by the Spanish Ministry for approaching this Government on the subject. Nothing to confirm these reports has come from the diplomatic and other representatives of the United States abroad, and it is believed that the first definite news of prospective peace overtures will come in that way.

The statement telegraphed to the London Standard Times from Madrid that peace proposals had been made to this Government through the Mexican Ministry here are denied at the State Department. Señor Romero, Mexico's representative, has been out of town for ten days. The sympathies of the Mexican authorities are apparently so warmly with the United States in the present struggle, and so firmly in favor of the United States against an American in his personal feelings, that it is not likely that he would be selected for the duty. Secretary Day had a conference with the President at the White House this afternoon in accordance with his custom.

CERVERA GOES TO CHURCH.

Spanish Officers Take a Walk Through the Streets of Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 17.—Admiral Cervera and officers attended the Catholic church here to-day and attracted much attention going through the streets. They returned to the Academy for dinner. In the afternoon some of the Spaniards took a stroll through the city. Several of the Spanish officers are ill with malaria and are being treated at the Academy hospital. The Admiral declines to be interviewed because, he says, it would not be proper to discuss the conflict while a prisoner of war. He is entirely satisfied with the treatment accorded him.

WEYLER VISITS CRISTINA.

THE QUEEN REGENT HAS A LONG TALK WITH THE BUTCHER.

Spain Sends \$3,000,000 to Blanco for His War Chest—Captain-General Macías Loses 150 Casks of Powder by an Explosion at San Juan, Porto Rico—On Saturday Night Sagasta's Cabinet Still Fledged Ignorance of Toral's Surrender—It is Said Spain is Not Willing to Concede More Than the Abandonment of Cuba.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
MADRID, July 17.—The correspondent of THE SUN learns that the Queen Regent has had a long and significant conference with Gen. Weyler.

Two million dollars has been sent to Captain-General Blanco to meet his war expenses. Ex-Captain-General Polavieja has cut short his vacation and is hastening back to Madrid.

Captain-General Macías casks of powder from San Juan, Porto Rico, that 150 casks of powder have exploded in that city, killing ten artillerymen and wounding a number of others.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, to-day asserted that the Spanish flag was still flying over Santiago. The newspapers are attacking the Government for suspending the constitution.

Gen. Correa has issued an official denial that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, has sent a long telegram to the Spanish Foreign Minister relative to sounding the American Government as to its views regarding peace.

M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Madrid, visited Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, last night. The Government is mute as to peace negotiations.

Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander in the Antilles, cabled under date of July 16 to Señor Anzon, Minister of Marine, that the negotiations for the capitulation of Santiago were proceeding. He added that the Americans in front of Santiago number 50,000 men, and that they have sixty guns. He further says that there are thirty-two ships off the port.

A member of the Cabinet, speaking of the conditions of peace that would be acceptable to Spain, says that the utmost she would be willing to concede would be the abandonment of Cuba. To expect her to grant more would be asking her to commit suicide as a nation.

Another Minister says: "It is to Spain's interest to have the war brought to an end, but the end must be reached with dignity. We shall make peace, but not so quickly as people think."

Elsewhere there are evidences that the most moderate claims of the Americans are still considered excessive. Public opinion on the matter does not exist.

Many papers appear with blank columns, objectionable articles having been cut out by the censor and the editors having been imprisoned under the decree abrogating individual rights. The censor, however, permits the publication of descriptions of Admiral Camara's squadron. According to these the Pelayo and Emperador Carlos V. are in good condition, but the other six vessels are utterly useless.

The National proposes that all the Spanish newspapers suspend publication until the censorship is abolished.

The Liberal reminds Prime Minister Sagasta that the last time the newspapers appeared with blank spaces was on the eve of the September revolution. Then the revolutionists were headed by Sagasta as the implacable enemy of the Spanish Queen Isabel.

The Imperial says that closing the safety valve will not hinder steam from forming. Public opinion will find an issue. The danger is that the Government will remain ignorant of the trend and force of this opinion.

London, July 17.—A despatch to the Central News from Madrid says it was declared at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting yesterday that the Government was ignorant of the capitulation of Santiago. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, said that the Spanish troops were still defending the city, adding:

"It must be so. You will soon see which way the Americans are going."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard thinks that efforts peaceward would be much promoted if the United States properly controlled the impatience of the Cuban and Philippine insurgents.

He says that since the proclamation of martial law the attacks on the Government have been much subdued. The Governor-General of Madrid has informed the leading editors that he will tolerate moderate polemics, but no attack upon national institutions or the form of government or the acts of the military or naval authorities. He will not permit comment that is likely to harm efforts in the direction of securing an honorable peace.

On the first day of the proclamation of martial law the newspapers caused a sensation by appearing with entire blank columns. The authorities have since forbidden the papers to come out with these blank spaces.

The censorship enables the papers to insinuate that they know more than they dare insert. Hence the people are at

THE MERCY OF POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL REMORS.

The Standard in a leader says that the apathy of the Spaniards over their defeat at Santiago is because they have become habituated to the idea of losing Cuba, but the omission of Cuba will not fill the measure of the Spanish losses. As Capt. Mahan has cogently shown, American naval and military men strongly desire Porto Rico for strategic reasons. That, with a slice of the Philippines for a naval base, is a heavy sacrifice, but what is the alternative? A power possessing scattered colonies, which has lost its navy, is at the mercy of an enemy holding absolute command of the sea.

The Times agrees with the Standard in declaring that Spain must not be misled by the belief that the question of peace can now be reduced to the abandonment of Cuba. It says:

"If Spain refuses reasonable terms now she will have to discuss more stringent terms hereafter. It is the old story of the Sibylline books."

BRASIL, July 17.—Attention here is directed to the internal affairs of Spain. The Cologne Gazette thinks they are of momentous importance to the present dynasty. Don Carlos is undoubtedly prepared for and will attempt a coup d'etat in the event of Spain ceding any of her colonies to the United States.

There is considerable speculation as to how the Vatican will act in the event of a Carlist rising.

Most of the German papers are waiting for official inspiration on the Irene incident. When mentioning the matter, they refer to the "alleged interference" of the warship.

PARIS, July 17.—The Temps says it is the consensus of opinion among diplomats in Paris that peace is certain, but in some quarters it is thought that the generous treatment of the garrison at Santiago, especially the sending of them home at America's expense, will encourage Captain-General Blanco to make further resistance.

SPAIN NOT A GREAT POWER.

She Will Probably Be Reduced from the Status to Which She Was Raised in 1853.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, July 17.—The Chronicle says that after the war Spain will probably be reduced from her technical status of a great power, to which she was raised in 1853, when her Legations abroad were converted into Embassies.

INFANTRY TO BE HURRIED OFF.

SIX TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA WILL CARRY THEM AS WELL AS ARTILLERY.

TAMPA, Fla., July 17.—The order received by Gen. Coppinger last evening regarding the movement of troops from this city is far more comprehensive than he allowed to be known at first. To-day it has developed that in addition to the remnant of artillery which is now here being rushed to the front the order included infantry to the number of about 5,000. Six transports have been designated to take over expeditions, which in the order has Santiago its objective point, but which, on arriving there, may find themselves proceeding to other ports designated along the Mohawk, Kallew, Morgan, Irroquois, Fanita and Florida.

The movement of artillery from Camp Rogers, a short distance from this city, was begun this morning, and a considerable part of the supplies and ammunition has already been loaded on the transports. To-morrow all of the heavy guns will be put on board, and then the movement of the infantry will begin.

It has not yet been announced definitely, but it is believed by those in position to know that the Third United States Cavalry and four troops of the Roosevelt rough riders will be among the troops sent over. The infantry, which is to be sent in as well as designated to take care of that four or five regiments are to be sent has become generally known, and in consequence the officers and men of the regiments encamped here are on the alert, expecting orders to move at once. From the most trustworthy information obtainable it is safe to say none of Gen. Carpenter's division will go, but the cavalry are chiefly in favor of the Third Pennsylvania, First Ohio, 157th Indiana, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland regiments, which constitute the remnant of Gen. Snyder's division. The six transports can take over all of these regiments with the artillery and supplies, and there is scarcely a doubt that they will yet contain the men who are to leave here under command of Gen. Schwan within the next few days.

Port Tampa, the place of embarkation, has again assumed the great activity which characterized it previous to the sailing of an expedition of large proportions. The railroad between this city and the port has now continually been crowded with trains carrying stores and wagons to the latter point. However much the work of loading is rushed it will be impossible to get the fleet in readiness for departure before Thursday or Friday. As fast as the transports are loaded they will proceed to Key West, where envoys are now awaiting their arrival.

It is practically certain to-night that when this expedition is gotten off that Gen. Coppinger, with the remnant of his corps, will move from Tampa. Information has been received from the War Department that favorable consideration has been given his recommendation in this regard, but the site of the new camp has not yet been located. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Secretary of War by the political friends of the volunteer regiments now here to move the camp, and, unless it develops that the corps is to be sent to the front within the next month, the change will be made.

The sick and the several camps are all doing well, and no new cases of fever, either malarial or typhoid, have been reported to-day. The rain, which has been pouring for the last week, has ceased, and the camps are again in a comparatively good condition.

The typhoid fever with which some of the men are ill is of a very mild character, and the mortality is low. The city is doing everything possible to put itself in a healthful condition, and a large force of men are at work draining the camp so that future rains will result in only temporary inconvenience.

Pier Builders for Building.

The last of the Santiago pier-building expedition got away from here yesterday afternoon. It was made up of the steamer tug De Witt C. Irving and Gladstone, the former with two scows and a lighter in tow, and the latter with the floating derrick Monarch, the small tug Nahard lashed to its deck, and two lighters in tow. The rest of the expedition, consisting of the monitors Passaic, with 150 soldiers and mechanics, two launchers, and a cargo of lumber, tools, and supplies, was at Newport News yesterday.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

THE WAR BOARD DISCUSSES PLANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Simultaneous Attack to Be Made by the Army and Navy on the Defences of San Juan—Most of the Troops to Be Embarked at New York and Newport News.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Several conferences were held to-day by leading members of the War Administration, with the object of embarking the military and naval expedition to Porto Rico at the earliest possible date. In the afternoon the members of the Naval War Board, consisting of Admiral Sigsbee, Capt. Crowninshield, and Capt. Mahan, went to the White House to consult with the President, Secretary Alger and Long also being present.

Earlier in the day an extended conference was held at the War Department between Secretary Alger, Major-General Brooke, and Col. Hecker, the officer in charge of negotiations to secure transport ships. The meeting of the War Secretaries and the Strategy Board, which was begun in the afternoon, was continued at 8 o'clock to-night and lasted for about an hour.

The series of Sunday conferences was in itself indicative of the desire of the Government to push the operations of the army and navy in the West Indies as rapidly as possible, and it became known after the meetings were adjourned that the plans for the Porto Rico expedition were discussed in great detail. What these details are the members were unwilling to say. The statement was made, however, that the attack on Porto Rico will be made by a joint movement of the army and navy, and that each branch of the service will have an important part to play in the offensive operations.

The conference between Secretary Alger, Gen. Brooke and Col. Hecker was devoted almost entirely to the question of transportation. Col. Hecker supplied information in his possession regarding the number and kind of ships available and in prospect for the transportation of troops to Porto Rico, and the question of places of embarkation was discussed to some extent. The opinion still prevails that the principal places of sailing will be New York and Newport News, the troops from Chikamauga and Camp Alger, Va., being destined to embark from those places.

The discussions of the War Board at the White House were of a more comprehensive kind. Although the exact plan of attack on Porto Rico cannot be given, it is known that the plan provides for a simultaneous attack by the land and naval forces on the city of San Juan, the most strongly defended town in the island. The experience of Admiral Sampson in attacking the shore batteries several weeks ago will be valuable to the navy in carrying out the projected campaign, and the information obtained from the Admiral was made use of to-day in planning the attack. Some facts in regard to Porto Rico and its defences, obtained from insurgents from the island who are now in Washington, was also brought before the war council.

From the best sources at the command of the Government, there are only about 10,000 Spanish troops, besides the militia and volunteers, in San Juan and other parts of the island. The volunteers are described as half-hearted in their loyalty to the Government, and the War Department does not expect a stubborn resistance in the coming campaign.

INFANTRY TO BE HURRIED OFF.

SIX TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA WILL CARRY THEM AS WELL AS ARTILLERY.

TAMPA, Fla., July 17.—The order received by Gen. Coppinger last evening regarding the movement of troops from this city is far more comprehensive than he allowed to be known at first. To-day it has developed that in addition to the remnant of artillery which is now here being rushed to the front the order included infantry to the number of about 5,000. Six transports have been designated to take over expeditions, which in the order has Santiago its objective point, but which, on arriving there, may find themselves proceeding to other ports designated along the Mohawk, Kallew, Morgan, Irroquois, Fanita and Florida.

The movement of artillery from Camp Rogers, a short distance from this city, was begun this morning, and a considerable part of the supplies and ammunition has already been loaded on the transports. To-morrow all of the heavy guns will be put on board, and then the movement of the infantry will begin.

It has not yet been announced definitely, but it is believed by those in position to know that the Third United States Cavalry and four troops of the Roosevelt rough riders will be among the troops sent over. The infantry, which is to be sent in as well as designated to take care of that four or five regiments are to be sent has become generally known, and in consequence the officers and men of the regiments encamped here are on the alert, expecting orders to move at once. From the most trustworthy information obtainable it is safe to say none of Gen. Carpenter's division will go, but the cavalry are chiefly in favor of the Third Pennsylvania, First Ohio, 157th Indiana, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland regiments, which constitute the remnant of Gen. Snyder's division. The six transports can take over all of these regiments with the artillery and supplies, and there is scarcely a doubt that they will yet contain the men who are to leave here under command of Gen. Schwan within the next few days.

Port Tampa, the place of embarkation, has again assumed the great activity which characterized it previous to the sailing of an expedition of large proportions. The railroad between this city and the port has now continually been crowded with trains carrying stores and wagons to the latter point. However much the work of loading is rushed it will be impossible to get the fleet in readiness for departure before Thursday or Friday. As fast as the transports are loaded they will proceed to Key West, where envoys are now awaiting their arrival.

It is practically certain to-night that when this expedition is gotten off that Gen. Coppinger, with the remnant of his corps, will move from Tampa. Information has been received from the War Department that favorable consideration has been given his recommendation in this regard, but the site of the new camp has not yet been located. Strong pressure has been brought to bear on