RED CROSS WELCOME NOW.

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG ASKS IT TO SUPPLY IMMUNE NURSES.

The Attitude of the Government Toward the Society Undergoes a Change—As a Result the Society Will Send as Many Immunes as It Can Procure to Cuba to Nurse Yellow Fever Patients—Will Co-operate with Federal Officials in Relieving Distress.

The outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago and its rapid spread have incited the Red Cross officials here to labor with renewed energy. As many immune nurses as can be got together will be sent to Cuba by the society, and doctors and assistants as fast as they apply. This was decided upon yesterday at a special meeting at 26 Broadway. One of the reasons for the meeting was the unexpected visit of Surgeon-General Sternberg, who arrived here from Washington on Sunday to look after the wounded on the Olivette.

For some time the Red Cross has felt itself handicapped in its work by the attitude of the Government in refusing the society's offers of aid. This was especially so in the matter of nurses, whose services have been declined several times by Surgeon-General Sternberg. The friction was thought to have been due to the belief of the Surgeon-General that the Red Cross was going outside its proper scope, and as a result, although the Relief Committee here was organized almost as soon as the war began, it was able to do scarcely anything until a few weeks ago.

In order to reach some definite understanding in the matter it was decided at the last meeting of the Executive Committee that some of the members should go to Washington and ascertain the views of the military authorities in regard to the relief work which the society had been organized to do. This step was rendered unnecessary, however, by Surgeon-General Sternberg's visit, and an entirely satisfactory arrangement has now been reached.

To effect this a conference was held with Gen. Sternberg on Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison avenue. There were present Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, representing the Nurses' Maintenance Auxiliary, and Douglas Robinson, representing the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Relief Committee. The conference, although of a somewhat informal character, was a protracted one, nurses and supplies being the principal subjects under discussion. Gen. Sternberg, in explaining the Government's attitude to the Red Cross, said that it was not the rule of the Government to ask for supplies; that it had started out to do the best it could for the soldiers and that he believed that in some respects the Government was fully able to cope with the situation alone.

"The Government," said the Surgeon-General, "cannot and will not take the initiative in deliberately asking its citizens to help it provide for its men, but when assistance is offered in many cases we are glad to accept it. We have undertaken to clothe and feed the soldiers ourselves. The clothes we give them and the food we give them from a military standpoint are good. We do not guarantee to provide our men with what might be called luxuries, such as underclothing and delicacies. In treating the wounded discomforts have to be met with and borne, but whenever the Red Cross Society sees where it can provide anything that the Government does not provide there is no reason why the Government should not accept its services. This is true in regard to all sorts of delicacies and supplies for the wounded and in a way with nurses. In regard to the latter we have felt that women nurses could be of no service in any camp where there was no regular hospital provided and where suitable accommodations could not be found for them, and, therefore, until now we have refused offers of their services for the different field camps.

"In the matter of sending nurses to Cuba the Government has felt that in case of an outbreak of yellow fever such as there is at present, the services of women nurses who were not immunes would be absolutely valueless and mean so many more to be cared for. As there was a strong probability of the yellow fever breaking out we have discouraged the sending of nurses to Santiago, although it would seem as though they were needed. The Government will accept gladly the services of all immune nurses, and if the society endeavors to provide these it will be fulfilling a mission for which we will all be most thankful."

Gen. Sternberg, in addition to accepting all the immune nurses that can be secured, accepted a few nurses for services in hospitals here. Ten will be sent to the Leiter Hospital at Chickamauga, ten to Fort Monroe, and two to Fort Wadsworth. He also gave permission to the society to ship a lot of delicacies on the Resolute, which is to sail to-day.

"The result of the conference is gratifying in the extreme," said a member of the Relief Committee yesterday, "as it tends to show us just how we stand in regard to the Government, a point about which there has been much doubt up to the present."

That Gen. Sternberg has changed his views in regard to the Red Cross work is very evident when it is recalled that only last Thursday a despatch was received here from Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, stating that Gen. Sternberg had advised him that there was no need for the services of more nurses. In consequence of Gen. Sternberg's request for immune nurses a special meeting was held yesterday morning at 26 Broadway. W. T. Wardwell presided, and there were present Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Dr. Carpenter, Howard Townsend, Miss Draper, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin and Miss Laura D. Gill.

Mrs. Reid reported on the conference with Gen. Sternberg and his request for as many immune nurses as could be secured to go on the transport Resolute to-day. It was resolved therefore to send out a call through the press for all persons considering themselves immune and desiring to go to Santiago to present themselves at the Red Cross Hospital at 233 West 100th street to-day between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. All are requested to be prepared to start immediately for Santiago.

It was also decided to send Dr. Carpenter, one of the attending surgeons at the Red Cross Hospital, to New Orleans and Memphis to collect immunes. In each of those cities bureaus will be established, it being thought that immunes can be more readily secured in places where the fever has prevailed. Eight Red Cross immune nurses are on their way already from New Orleans and expect to reach here in time to go on the Resolute to-day.

The Supply Committee was instructed to buy delicacies for shipment on the Resolute. Lemons, jellies, canned soups will be purchased, and 500 quarts of ice cream. An order for 1,000 chickens was given by the committee, but this had to be countermanded because the vessel has no refrigerating plant.

The work of relieving the wounded about New York was also begun yesterday in consequence of an order of the Surgeon-General directing surgeons to receive delicacies not supplied by the Government, but which may be useful in the present emergency. Cases of pajamas, night shirts, slippers, and all sorts of needed articles were sent to the marine hospital on Staten Island and to the Long Island and St. Peter's hospitals in Brooklyn, and more will be sent to-morrow.

The Executive Committee of the Metcalf Bliss cot equipment auxiliary reported yesterday that over $12,000 had been received, which will enable the auxiliary to supply the 1,000 cots it had promised. Five hundred cots have already been sent out, 300 of them going to Santiago and 200 for use in hospitals here. Two hundred more cots have been purchased. The amount of contributions thus far received from summer branches is over $9,000, and the individual subscriptions since July 1 amount to $1,070.

Delayed by a Chinese Crew.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—The steamship Arizona, purchased by the Government for a Manila transport, is in port here awaiting instructions from Washington as to the disposition of her present crew of 125 Chinamen. Capt. Milner, who is under orders to proceed to San Francisco with all possible despatch, does not feel himself at liberty to take the responsibility of discharging the Chinese crew and consume time in picking up an American crew.

HAPPY WOUNDED HEREABOUTS.

Many Contributions to Their Comfort and Joy at the Hospitals.

The wounded soldiers who were transferred to the Long Island College Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital, in Brooklyn, on Sunday from the transport Olivette, were somewhat improved physically yesterday. Many expressed themselves much pleased with their surroundings and the attention that was being bestowed upon them. All those who were able to sit up were treated to a bath yesterday and then were shaved and had their hair trimmed. The men presented a much better appearance than they did when they arrived at the hospitals on Sunday.

During the day there were many visitors at the two hospitals, and none was more welcome than Judge Thomas of Indiana, the father of Capt. John R. Thomas of the rough riders, who is now a patient at the Astor House, this city. Judge Thomas was delighted at seeing his son again. He had at first heard that his son was one of those who had been killed. Judge Thomas passed among the cots in the two hospitals and spoke in a fatherly manner to the wounded soldiers. He cheered them up and later in the day, when the men were informed that cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and pipes had been sent in by a friend, the boys all guessed that the friend was Judge Thomas.

The Sisters of Charity at St. Peter's had received a quantity of clothing, and this the soldiers who were able to be up and around soon put on in place of the torn and dirty clothing which they had worn in Cuba. A large number of newspapers and a lot of writing paper, pens, inks and pencils were sent in. While some of the men wrote letters to their friends, others read the stories of the battles in which they had received their wounds, and commented upon the reports.

There are several cases in which the surgeons are greatly interested. In one case the Mauser bullet entered the left hip of the patient, then took an upward course across the abdomen, and made its exit between the ribs on the right side.

Dr. C. P. Gildersleeve, who has been in the hospital over fifteen years, said that some of the men had been injured sixteen days ago, and some a longer time. He said that the first aid rendered to the men on the field had been skilful, and he attributed the excellent condition of the men to the work of the surgeons of the United States Army. After supper last night the men made the room blue with tobacco smoke, and all appeared to be happy.

All but twenty of the wounded in the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, S. I., were walking about the building and grounds yesterday. A few of those who are convalescent and have complete outfits of clothing strolled out on the streets, and everywhere were surrounded by curious crowds of admirers and were compelled to tell their stories over and over again. In the afternoon the hospital grounds were filled with visitors, among whom were friends and relatives of the soldiers.

Dr. Stoner and his staff have been working hard since the soldiers reached the hospital on Saturday night, and have asked for additional nurses. Dr. Stoner said that all the patients were doing well. No amputations had taken place, and the doctor thought none would be necessary. Some might be left with stiff joints. Dr. Stoner said that he had not imposed any restrictions on the patients, and had opened the grounds to all visitors. These privileges will be curtailed in a day or two.

The soldiers are warm in their expression of satisfaction with the manner in which they have been treated at the hospital. Some of the regulars say that they are unable to sleep on the hospital cots, and have made their beds on blankets on the floor.

Some of the boarders at the Hotel Castleton, New Brighton, Staten Island, visited the Marine Hospital. The fact that most of the men needed many things to make them comfortable impressed itself on some of the women in the party. When they got back to the hotel Mrs. Charles C. Sprague, Mrs. Edward Rice, and A. R. Elliott, all of Manhattan borough, and George Avery, proprietor of the hotel, went about among the boarders for contributions to a fund to buy clothing and supplies for the wounded. In two hours a little over $200 had been raised.

Yesterday Mr. Elliott, on behalf of the subscribers, sent the following articles to Dr. Stoner, chief surgeon of the hospital, to be distributed among the men: 200 cheviot outing shirts, 200 handkerchiefs, 100 pairs of socks, 75 pairs of shoes, 100 half-pound packages of tobacco, 100 corncob pipes, and 100 novels. In the note to Dr. Stoner accompanying the articles Mr. Elliott said:

"Will you kindly extend to these brave boys the assurance of the hearty appreciation on the part of the subscribers to this donation of their services to their country which have brought so much honor to American arms."

EMBARKED FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Thirteen Hundred Volunteers Expected to Sail from San Francisco To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Thirteen hundred volunteers, including the First Regiment of Montana and recruits for the First California Regiment, went on board the steamer Pennsylvania to-day, and will probably sail to-morrow morning for the Philippines. Great crowds thronged the streets to see the men march to the ship, and at the wharf were many relatives of the California recruits. There were many tearful good-bys.

The transport City of Rio de Janeiro is being loaded, and is expected to sail for Manila next Friday. It will carry Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis, Major Ruhlin, Major Derol, Capt. Blaine, two surgeons, the staff and two battalions of the First South Dakota Volunteers numbering thirty-five officers and 680 enlisted men; recruits of the First and Second battalions of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, including one officer and sixty-five enlisted men; recruits of the Utah Light Artillery, including one officer and 103 enlisted men, and a detachment of the signal corps numbering three officers and forty enlisted men. This makes a total of fifty-four officers and 883 enlisted men.

On Wednesday next the transports Scandia and St. Paul will sail. Brig.-Gen. Otis is making great efforts to have the Seventh California Regiment go on the Scandia. The regiment is finely drilled and equipped and the men are disappointed because they have not already been sent to Manila.

Several promotions were announced to-day in Col. Barber's regiment, the First New York. Lieut. Arthur W. Pickard was made Captain; Quartermaster-Sergeant James P. Goodale was made Second Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant F. Thomas Wood was made First Lieutenant. The regiment is encamped at the Presidio, Camp Merritt being too bad for it.

MIAMI'S SICK SOLDIERS.

More Than 600 Men from Six Regiments Are in the Hospital.

MIAMI, Fla., July 18.—A brigade review by Gen. Wheaton of the regiments from the three States represented in the military here, in which the massed troops gave a creditable exhibition, was the only military matter of moment to-day, but renewed interest has been created in the important question of the health of the troops. An alarming increase has come in the number of patients under treatment at the division hospital. Ambulances have been travelling all day, each regiment contributing an increased proportion of patients to the already overcrowded hospital. The number of sick in the hospital and under treatment in their quarters is over 600.

This is giving the surgeons serious concern. There was one death to-day in the infectious ward of the hospital. Bugler Mugnier of Company K, Second Louisiana, who had been ill for over a week with typhoid fever, passed away. He was a member of one of the oldest families in New Orleans, and his father has telegraphed to give his son a soldier's funeral. Dr. George E. Sheldon of Mobile has charge of the infectious ward of the division hospital.

To-night two accident patients were removed to the tented hospital from the rifle range in course of construction some miles south of the city. They were Privates Duggin and Bannister of the First Texas Regiment and were suffering from severe injuries to their right eyes through the premature explosion of a blasting charge while they were drilling a place for it. Private Paskell, Company C, First Alabama, attempted suicide this morning by swallowing half an ounce of laudanum. He will recover, but is pronounced deranged.

SANTIAGO UNDER OUR RULE.

THE PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIONS TO THE MILITARY OCCUPANT.

The People, so Long as They Perform Their Duty, Are to Be Protected in Their Homes, Their Property and Their Personal and Religious Rights—Municipal Law, as Far as Compatible with the New Order of Things, to Continue Until Suspended.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—This letter from the President to the Secretary of War, with the letter of transmittal from the Adjutant-General of the Army to Gen. Shafter, was given out at the War Department to-night:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

"*To Gen. Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:*

"The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner, in both English and Spanish, as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

"'EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"'WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

"'*To the Secretary of War.*

"'SIR: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"'The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duty, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard.

"'It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, coöperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible. Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

"'This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to in the present occupation. The Judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander-in-Chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"'While the rule of conduct of the American Commander-in-Chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

"'One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the Government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such Government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the State he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the State may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected; and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

"'Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

"'While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former Government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the Government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the Judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"'Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"'All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"'WILLIAM MCKINLEY.'

"By order of the Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

Only the Usual Camp Liar.

The report published in the *Herald* yesterday of starvation and insubordination in Camp Black at Hempstead is false. This is a positive statement made by Lieut. Wiegel, U. S. A., who, since the withdrawal of Gen. Pennington, has been in command of the camp. The stories told of wholesale desertions and mutiny are pronounced ridiculous. The recruits get full regular army rations. The men of the Seventy-first had this bill of fare on Sunday:

Breakfast: Coffee, beef stew, boiled potatoes, hardtack.

Dinner: Vegetable and beef stew, boiled potatoes, fresh bread.

Supper: Roast beef hash, baked potatoes, coffee, fresh bread.

OUR SUPERB BATTLESHIP.

The Oregon Plumes Herself for the Trip to the Spanish Coast.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 10.—The magnificent Oregon lies in this harbor to-day, a week after her excellent work in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, getting in readiness to go with Commodore Watson's flying squadron to the Spanish coast. To say she is getting in readiness may be likely to give a slightly wrong impression, for the Oregon has shown herself to be ready at any time for whatever she is called upon to do. Even now she has most of her coal aboard and there are no repairs required, but she is being examined as to her machinery and touched up with red lead and paint on the outside in spots which have made her look somewhat battered after her long season of active duty. Her cylinders have not been opened since she began her long voyage, and it is desired to look into them and see what the condition of the pistons is before she starts on another trip, even of a few thousand miles—for the Oregon's men have come to regard a journey across the Atlantic as only a short trip.

One reason that the Oregon has been always ready for whatever turned up and able to do so much without any overhauling or repairs is that no salt water has been used in her boilers. Another reason is the common spirit animating officers and men, a spirit that makes every one willing to do any one's work so long as the ship has anything to do. The Chief Engineer has not permitted any salt water to be used in the boilers. He is willing to go thirsty and do without fresh water generally, if necessary, but insists that the boilers shall have fresh water. The only salt water that has entered them got in by reason of a leak in the bilge pumps one day. It was only a little, amounting to a fraction of 1 per cent., practically nil as far as leaving salt in the boilers is concerned. Consequently the Oregon's boilers can do to-day at any minute all that they could do when new. This is how it has come about that the Oregon is jokingly called in the fleet a cruiser, owing to the alacrity with which, when she first came here, she started off after possible prizes, even chasing newspaper despatch boats, as she was not familiar with their appearance, and to the speed at which she put after the Spaniards, especially the Colon, on last Sunday.

One of the things the Colon's Captain found hard to bear, hard even among the hardships of that fatal day, so hard that he felt impelled to speak of it after his surrender, was the fact that the Oregon not only chased him but chased him successfully; chased him until with her great 13-inch guns she was able to send two such shots alongside him as convinced him of the futility of further running and induced him to fire that pathetically eloquent gun to leeward, the accompaniment to the lowering of the Colon's flag—the last shot of the great naval battle. He had believed himself to be on a fast cruiser. To have the cruiser Brooklyn after him gave him the feeling only of racing in his class.

"But to be chased by a battleship!" he said to his captors. It was too much, enough to break him all up had he not been all broken up already.

Two incidents of that chase after the Colon show the spirit that has made the Oregon's feats possible. After the Vizcaya had been disposed of, fifteen miles from Morro, it was a long run of twenty-five or thirty miles after the Colon before the Oregon got within firing distance of her. The big battleship was under forced draught and was being pushed to the utmost. Firemen were fainting down below, and the engineer came up to Capt. Clark and said:

"Can't you fire just one gun?"

"What's up?" the Captain asked.

"The firemen are lying down, exhausted. If they hear a gun and think we're in action again they'll all be up in an instant."

All they needed was that incitement that their ship was in action, and all were working to the full again. It happened that just as the engineer came up to the Captain the Oregon had got to a position where Capt. Clark thought he could reach the Spaniard with effect, and the big gun was fired which marked the beginning of the end of the Colon and the Spanish fleet.

The other incident came to notice after all was over. The second engineer and two assistant engineers came up to the deck as begrimed as stokers. They had worked shovelling coal and slashing the fires themselves, the second engineer turning to with a will, though in charge at the time.

The Oregon fired a patriotic number of shots in last Sunday's battle. There were just 1,776 of them, and her 6-inch guns are not rapid firing guns, either.

FLOATING DRY DOCKS.

The Navy to Purchase Two Capable of Holding the Largest Unprotected Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Civil Engineer Endicott, Chief the Yards and Docks Bureau, has been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to begin negotiations for the purchase of two large floating dry docks, capable of handling the largest unprotected cruisers of the navy and the small gunboat class of vessels. There are a number of such docks which have been offered for sale, but only two, so far, have been found that meet the requirements of the service, and if they can be secured for reasonable terms, purchases will be made, and the basins shipped south to Tampa and Key West, where some of the ships now with the blockading fleet may use them for much-needed attention to their bottoms. The floating dock has never been used in the navy, although one was built years ago at the cost of $500,000, and now lies at Key West useless and gradually going to pieces. The necessity of small docks on the Gulf has been recognized by the navy for years, but the difficulty in securing desirable sites has prevented a single one being located there. The new docks will have, one a capacity of 3,500 tons, which will enable it to take in ships as large as the Raleigh and Cincinnati class, and the other will accommodate not over 2,000-ton ships. They are of steel, new and well built, and are to be sent South as soon as the purchase price is agreed upon. One of the finest floating docks in the world will fall into the hands of this Government when Havana is captured. This dock was built last year, and reached Havana late in the winter just before the Maine affair. It is so large that the heaviest cruisers may be taken in with ease.

REMOVING RIVER MINES.

Engineers Taking Up the Torpedoes in the Potomac Below Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The submarine mines in the Washington channel of the Potomac were being removed to-day, and in a few days the river from Fort Washington, sixteen miles below Washington, to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, will be free from them and navigation unimpeded. At 7 o'clock this morning a nameless Government snagboat with side wheels and unwieldy hulk steamed out from Fort Washington, accompanied by half a dozen rowboats, and the work of taking up the mines was begun.

The cables which connected the queer-looking, oval-shaped pots filled with deadly guncotton with an underground apartment back of the forts, in which is the keyboard containing the buttons, were cut yesterday. To-day the mines were located by the chart furnished by Col. Allen of the engineer office here, and the work of fishing them out of the water and transporting them to the new brick dynamite house on the river's edge at Fort Washington was begun. It was dangerous work, and the engineers employed went about it as gingerly as a wharf boy takes a hook from the gills of a catfish. As the mines were taken up they were piled carefully on the forward deck of the snagboat, covered with several thicknesses of canvas, and kept wet, to prevent the heat of the sun from affecting them.

As much secrecy as possible was thrown about the work. No one was allowed to accompany the boats, and only distant views could be obtained of the mines and the operation of hauling them up. About twelve were removed to-day, and to-morrow the contact mines which line the channel off Fort Sheridan, on the Virginia side of the river, a little south of Fort Washington, will be removed. This will be more dangerous and delicate work, and the soldiers at the fort are looking forward to some interesting explosions.

SENECA ORDERED AWAY.

TRANSPORT WITH WOUNDED NOT ALLOWED TO LAND AT FT. MONROE.

Navy Department Orders Her to Sail for New York—It Is Suspected That She Has Yellow Fever on Board—Military Attaches Are on the Vessel—Supplies Taken On.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—The Government transport Seneca, Capt. J. F. Decker, arrived at Old Point this afternoon about 2 o'clock and anchored at the Quarantine station, about 500 yards off the pier. She was immediately boarded by Dr. W. G. Pettus, the Quarantine officer, who refused to allow the ship to land. He gave the commanding officer the option of going to sea again or the isolated quarantine station of Fisherman's Island out in Chesapeake Bay. Telegrams were sent to Washington and the ship was ordered to proceed to New York as soon as needed supplies were secured.

The reporters who went out and lay alongside of the Seneca upon her arrival were told by Capt. Decker that there was no fresh water aboard and this had to be secured before the ship could sail. There are aboard her many sick and wounded, of whom a full list follows. This list was made out by the ship's writer from his books as she lay in quarantine, and may be depended upon as being absolutely correct. It was ordered made by Capt. Decker, and was brought ashore by Mr. R. W. Newsome, an employee of Mr. Kimberly, who was furnishing the ship with supplies.

The list was prepared in great haste, four men apparently having been at work upon it simultaneously, and it is possible, though unlikely, that some names may have been omitted.

Before the ship was examined by Dr. Pettus no one was permitted to leave or board the Seneca.

After he visited her no one was allowed to approach her, and one or two boats which went out, it was observed, lay well to windward of her. It is believed at Old Point that there is yellow fever aboard.

Existence of suspicious cases on her is well known. She is a suspicious ship, however, with a bad history. This may have to some extent influenced Dr. Pettus when he refused to let her land.

She is reported to have once before this taken yellow fever into a Southern port.

She may not have in this instance brought the dreaded yellow jack, but that there are grave reasons for fearing its presence aboard there can be no reasonable doubt.

It is presumed that she has been ordered to the Quarantine station at New York and not to the city proper.

These are the wounded on board:

TRAEBURG, L., Co. A, 22d Inf.
BALDWIN, J. A., civilian.
SMITH, P., Band, 6th Inf.
JACOBS, L., Co. I, 7th Inf.
GROSS, Lieut., Co. H, 6th Inf.
SEYBURY, Lieut. J. R., 8th Inf.
WITHAM, J. B., Co. D, 7th Inf.
HENRY, C. H., Co. C, 9th Inf.
JOHNSON, N., Co. C, 4th Inf.
LARWAY, N., Co. A, 7th Inf.
FARM, J. W., Co. C, 3d Cav.
PERRY, C. D., Co. A, 1st Vol. Cav.
RUSS, F., 13th Inf.
SMITH, W., Co. C, 6th Inf.
MUSZ, J. H., Co. A, 4th Inf.
GRANT, F. A., Co. G, 8th Inf.
NOVARK, L., Co. H, 8th Inf.
HALL, F., Co. H, 13th Inf.
LARRY, J. T., Co. C, 9th Inf.
PARRYELOW, J. A., Co. C, 16th Inf.
MULLEN, J., Co. C, 4th Inf.
ALLEN, A. M., Co. E, 12th Inf.
GRUNEN, L., Co. E, 16th Inf.
ANDREWS, J., Co. B, 3d Cav.
ALLEN, B., Co. E, 6th Cav.
ARTHUR, C. G., Co. G, 10th Cav.
BODWELL, J. C. N., Co. A, 2d Cav.
CAMPBELL, JOHN, Co. B, 6th Mass. Inf.
WASHBURN, MORGAN, Clerk Quartermaster's Department.
ANGELL, J. A., Co. F, 6th Mass.
POWELL, BENJ., Co. L, 33d Mich.
BRYAN, J. S., Lieut. 1st Cav.
BEMISS, J. A., Co. E, 2d Mass. Inf.
WALGAWOOD, C., Co. Q, 33d Mich. Inf.
WILLIAM, FRITZ, chief musician, 21st Inf.
BRYAN, BURT, Co. A, 33d Mich. Inf.
BITTIER, PAUL, Co. K, 6th Mass. Inf.
RALPH, WILSON, Co. K, 6th Mass. Inf.
ENIS, JOHN, Co. K, 6th Mass. Inf.
MIGHT, A. PAGE, Co. F, 6th Mass. Inf.
NUSH, FRANK, Co. F, 6th Mass. Inf.
MACCUNE, Co. G, 6th Mass. Inf.
UNBER, HENRY W., Co. D, 2d Inf.
SPARKS, WILLIAM, Co. G, 2d Inf.
TUNNIS, H., Co. D, 33d Michigan Inf.
COWEIR, J. C., Co. C, 3d Cav.
HRIGHT, B., Co. I, 34th Michigan Inf.
MARK, ALTON M., Co. K, 71st New York Inf.
BRYHER, F. T., Captain and A. N. M., U. S. Vols.
PALEY, WILLIAM, Edison Phonograph Co.
HANAHAN, E., Co. B, 16th Inf.
SPALDING, T., Co. H, 17th Inf.
POPE, F., Co. E, 33d Michigan Inf.
RUSSELL, JAMES, Co. C, 3d Cav.
BROADWINE, J. N., Co. A, 2d Inf.
SMITH, G., Co. A, 7th Inf.
MCGREGOR, H. P., Co. F, 1st Vol. Cav.
WEIGART, H. F., Co. A, 6th Cav.
REISER, H. A., Co. G, 2d Inf.
STEVENS, J. B., Co. B, 7th Inf.
MCINTYRE, W. J., Co. F, 7th Inf.
HALL, J. M., Co. H, 6th Inf.
CORLISS, A. M., Major, 7th Inf.
EGBERT, H. C., Lieut.-Col., 6th Inf.
ENGLISH, W. E., Captain Gen. Wheeler's staff.
VAN HORN, J. J., Col., 8th Inf.
MARTIN, E. H., Lieut., 21st Inf.
SOUTHMAY, J. J., Major, 2d Mass.
MOORE, A. M., Co. K, 71st New York.
HALL, T. W., First Lieut., 1st Vol. Cav.
JOYCE, W. J., Capt., Co. H, 71st New York.
WRIGHT, WM., Capt., A. A. G. Vols.
COLLINS, EDGAR F., Second Lieut., 8th Inf.

A passenger on board is Capt. ABILDGAORID, military attaché Norwegian Legation, Washington, residence Christiania, Norway.

There are also on the Senaca other military attachés of various foreign Governments, who went to Cuba to observe the fighting and report their observations to their respective Governments.

The names of these men who appear to have chosen an unfortunate ship in which to make the voyage home follow: Reuber Paschowitz of the imperial German Navy, Col. Yermoloff, representing the Russian Government, and Evar Pasha, representative of the Turkish Government.

The military attaché of the British Government was also said by Dr. Pettus to be on the Seneca, but his name could not be secured.

Many efforts were made to ascertain whether Mr. Nicholas Fish of New York was with the body of his son, the late Hamilton Fish, was aboard, but without avail.

Shortly after the ship arrived rigid measures were taken to prevent any communication between ship and shore.

Many letters and telegrams for those aboard the Seneca are undelivered to-night as no one is allowed to take them out to the ship.

It is not believed that Mr. Fish is aboard, and that some other steamer was chosen by him upon which to embark. It is possible, however, that his name may have been omitted when the list was prepared.

No mention, however, of the presence of Mr. Fish aboard was made in the hearing of the reporter, who was out near the ship and talked long to Capt. Decker, or by Dr. Pettus, who was aboard. The Seneca left Siboney on Thursday last and made a quick run to this port.

The Seneca is one of the smaller Ward line steamships that was chartered by the Government just before the first volunteer regiments were moved South. She sailed from New York for Port Tampa on May 25.

THE NEWS A LUXURY AT SANTIAGO.

Sun's Distribution of Free Copies a Godsend to the Soldiers.

Among the wounded men from the Olivette landed at Governor's Island was Private William Humbert, Company A, Seventy-first New York Infantry. Humbert dismissed the charge of cowardice made by the *World* against the regiment's officers with this remark:

"The charge, of course, is false, and I'm surprised that any attention is paid to it by the people of New York, coming from such a source. At the proper time and through the proper channels the paper which published the slander will be called to account by the regiment."

Humbert said that the greatest luxury in Cuba was a New York newspaper. He said that every now and then some newspapers reached the lines and the men selling them charged from 10 to 15 cents each. Then THE SUN began to distribute free copies, and this was a godsend to the men. He said that all the men in Shafter's army are now swearing by THE SUN.

FROM GEN. GOMEZ'S CAMP.

Gen. Emilio Nunez Returns from His Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Gen. Emilio Nuñez, who was placed in command of the first expedition, with Lieut. Johnson of the United States Army, which carried relief in the way of arms and provisions to Gen. Maximo Gomez after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, arrived in Washington to-day after an eventful trip from Cuba, and took up his residence at the headquarters of the Cuban Legation here. Gen. Nuñez has been very busy since his arrival, having been in constant communication with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and with Señor Gonzalez de Quasada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires here. Speaking of his trip to Cuba with the provisions for Gomez and men from Key West, mostly Cubans, to reinforce him, Gen. Nuñez said to-day:

"Lieut. Johnson, who accompanied me, had with him half a hundred American soldiers, and there were about 400 Cubans, sons of the most distinguished residents of the island, on board. These Cubans had long been waiting for an opportunity to return to the island of their nativity to fight for her freedom, and they enlisted with an enthusiasm that set an example for us all. We landed without adventure, but met with immediate opposition on shore from the Spaniards, and it was only after hard fighting that we reached Palo Alto, where Gen. Gomez has his headquarters. Gen. Gomez has with him now Gen. Carrillo, Gen. José Gomez, Col. Dominguez and Col. Pinas. He has under his command about 3,000 Cubans.

"The Spanish troops in the western part of the island are in extreme destitution. Five Spanish deserters recently came into Gen. Gomez's camp and informed him that the Spanish soldiers are compelled to subsist on a little rice and bacon daily, and their position is such that they could not resist a strong attack. The Spanish troops in Santo Esperito under Gen. Palanca are 4,000 strong. In Las Tunas de Caca, there are 3,000 men under Gen. A. Estrucha, and there are 8,000 Spaniards in La Trocha under Gen. Arolas. All are in the same pitiable condition in regard to food and clothing, and many of them are daily deserting to the Cuban side.

"Gen. Gomez has said to me, and he has published it in a manifesto scattered broadcast over the island of Cuba, and recently published in American journals, that he has absolute confidence in the political integrity of the United States Government. All that foreign papers have said about the annexation of Cuba by the United States he has paid no attention to because he believes in the fidelity of President McKinley and the people of the United States. In his manifesto he said that after President McKinley had declared to the whole world that Cuba should be free and that the war was one of humanity, annexation would be a crime of which the people of the United States would not be guilty. It is his belief that after the United States has concluded the war with Spain, it will do what it has voluntarily promised to do.

"In the meantime," continued Gen. Nunez, "Gen. Gomez counsels prudence and patience to Cubans. He realizes that the present Government cannot be recognized until after the Spaniards are driven from the country; that they must conduct the war for the present as if there were no other interests save those of conquest at stake. But he believes, and every Cuban believes, that after the flag of Spain has ceased to float over what you call the 'Queen of the Antilles' there will be no difficulty as to the establishment of a free home Government, and no disposition on the part of the United States to take possession of the island, or even to participate in the control of it.

"The Spaniards who have taken service with Gen. Gomez are treated as friends and allies, and Spanish prisoners receive the same humane consideration which would be accorded them in United States camps. All that has been told about Spanish prisoners being made the victims of rope and machete is untrue. Their good treatment has won even the respect and admiration of Spanish officers, and just as I was leaving Gen. Gomez received a letter from Capt. Almera of the Spanish guerrillas, complimenting him upon his humane work, and offering to serve with him with the whole of his company, 100 strong. I have no doubt that the offer was accepted and the company is now enrolled among Gen. Gomez's forces."

Gen. Nunez spent the greater part of the day with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn talking over details of Cuban warfare in the western provinces and the condition of the Cuban inhabitants there. He will leave to-morrow for the South, and expects to join Gen. Miles in the eastern provinces of Cuba and devote himself exclusively to the service of the American army.

Gen. Nunez has already lost a brother in the fight against Spain, but is willing to further consecrate the cause with blood. He is so enthusiastic that since he has arrived in Washington he has expressed himself several times as desirous of accompanying the fleet of Commodore Watson to Spain.

HURRY ORDERS TO WATSON.

His Squadron Will Be Ready to Start for Spain Within Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—By the emphatic personal direction of President McKinley the eastern squadron, commanded by Commodore John C. Watson will start on its mission to the coast of Spain, sooner than the Navy Department thought it would. The work of preparing the various vessels has been expedited, and it is believed that they will sail from Santiago within ten days. It was said to-day that the reason no definite time for the departure of the squadron had been set was attributable to the desire of the Administration to see whether there was any basis for the newspaper reports sent out from Madrid that Spain was ready to sue for peace. Having become thoroughly convinced that there is no present intention on the part of the Spanish Government to make overtures for putting an end to the war, the Administration has determined to go ahead with the programme for carrying hostilities to the enemy's very threshold, and as a result hurry orders to all officers concerned in getting Commodore Watson's ships in condition for departure for Spain have been issued.

To Admiral Sampson and Commodore Watson have been left the selection of other vessels which will be added to the eastern squadron. Admiral Sampson has been asked to report the condition of the armorclads of his command and those that are suitable for the long voyage across the ocean to the Spanish coast. One result of the order to hurry the work of preparation is the abandonment of the intention to put rapid-fire rifles on some of the colliers of the squadron. Several of these are now at Norfolk, and instead of remaining there for another fortnight to receive their batteries will sail south when they have their bunkers full.

All the coal on the colliers now at Norfolk was transferred to the vessels of Watson's squadron at Santiago, and to some of Sampson's ships, so that the services of the colliers will not be needed until after Watson's command has crossed the Atlantic. The fighting ships and the colliers will meet at the rendezvous selected.

MONEY FOR SPANISH OFFICERS.

Spain Sends Funds to the Prisoners at Annapolis—Capt. Eulate's Case.

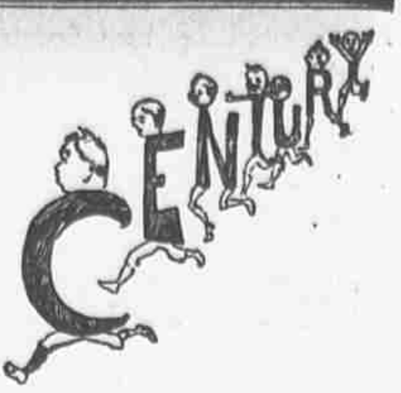
ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 18.—Admiral Cervera and the Spanish prisoners have been supplied by their Government with funds to meet their immediate needs. Many of the prisoners are without necessary clothing, and these received new outfits to-day. The Secretary of the Navy has under advisement the case of Capt. Eulate, who refused to sign the parole. Meantime he is allowed to roam about the Naval Academy.

Surgeon Antonio Turado was taken sick to-day and was placed in the hospital, where there are six others, suffering mostly with malarial fever.

Murderer Massano Caught.

WHITESTONE LANDING, N. Y., July 19.—Sabasto Masano, the Italian who murdered Dennis Lawlor, a section boss of the Long Island Railroad near here on June 25, was apprehended near Jamaica to-night and is now in Flushing jail.

He was positively identified by a fellow laborer. Massano sneaked up behind Lawlor, who was reading a newspaper, and nearly cut his head off with a long knife.



These are the good old vacation days for busy men as well as idle men; the days for that most "vacationy" of all suits—a knicker-suit. "Vacationy," because right for anything, because the most comfortable, because knickers don't muss like trousers.

Our prices show a summer wilt, but our stock is not in dull-season shape. Separate breeches or complete suits.

You may prefer a suit of linen-crash—$8 for our kind, the kind that doesn't shrink.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC:

On Wednesday, July 20th, and until the electrical construction thereon is completed, the horse-car lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on Sixth and Eighth avenues, south of Fifty-ninth street, will be discontinued. Meanwhile upper west side patrons via Eighth, Columbus, and Amsterdam avenues will be carried over the electric line through Fifty-ninth street to and from transfer points at Seventh avenue, Madison avenue, Lexington avenue, and Second avenue.

Until the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines are again in operation, extra facilities for the accommodation of the public, including East and West transfers, will be furnished on the Seventh and Ninth avenues horse-car lines.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
H. H. VREELAND, President.

SANTIAGO AN OPEN PORT.

The Treasury Department Preparing to Collect the Customs Revenues.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With the capture of Santiago de Cuba the Government takes on itself the duty of providing and establishing means for the conduct of the trade of the city and the collection and disbursement of the customs revenues. To put the machinery in motion for doing this Secretaries Day, Alger, and Gage and Attorney-General Griggs had a conference to-day with President McKinley at which the outlines of the administration of fiscal affairs was decided upon and will be carried out as promptly as possible.

The first thing agreed upon was the fact that the blockade of the port should be raised, and, as soon as this can be done, a proclamation to that effect will be issued from the State Department notifying the world at large that legitimate trade with the port may be prosecuted. In the meantime, Secretary Gage sent the following telegram to Collectors of Ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts:

"You may clear American and neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Santiago de Cuba."

The question of the war tariff to be levied on importations at Santiago was discussed by Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Howell, who decided, after a brief study of the tariffs under consideration, to adopt the preferential tariff heretofore in force in the island upon articles imported from Spain. This was more nearly equal in amounts to the present United States tariff than the one in force upon articles imported from countries other than Spain, and it was thought that fewer difficulties would arise in collecting these duties than the others. It is a war measure, however, and the collector will be under the jurisdiction of the military Governor of the place. The Treasury Department will send an expert customs officer to assist the military authorities in the administration of the affairs of the customs office.

A radical change will be made in the schedule of port or tonnage charges. The Spaniards based their charges upon the weight of the cargo carried, collecting $1 a ton for every cargo that entered or cleared at the port. This will probably be reduced to 20 cents a ton, and be levied only upon vessels entering.

FOUND HER STOLEN CHILD DEAD.

Annie Miller Has Her Common-Law Husband Arrested for Taking It Away.

Joseph Rogers, 23 years old, of Highland Boulevard and Prospect place, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on a charge of kidnapping the six-months-old child of Annie Miller, 19 years old, who lives with a Mrs. Eckert at Prospect place and Bockaway avenue, Brooklyn.

Rogers was the common-law husband of the Miller girl, but they disagreed recently and separated. Early in July the child disappeared and on July 10, it is said, it was seen in Rogers's company.

Yesterday Mrs. Eckert and Miss Miller complained to the police, who called on Rogers. He told Mrs. Eckert that she could find where the child was if she inquired in Jersey City.

Mrs. Eckert and Detective Croak accordingly went to Jersey City and learned that a baby answering the description of Miss Miller's child had been found on July 10 on the doorstep of of Mrs. Schultz, at 17 Sussex place.

On the following day Mrs. Schultz turned the child over to the police, who in turn gave it in care of Warden Ryan of the Snake Hill almshouse.

When Mrs. Eckert and the detective reached the almshouse they were told by Warden Ryan that the child had died on July 15 and had been buried.

The body was exhumed and Mrs. Eckert positively identified it as the missing child by two birthmarks on the right cheek.

Mrs. Eckert and Detective Croak returned to Brooklyn, and Rogers's arrest followed. He will be arraigned before Magistrate Bristow in the Gates Avenue Police Court this morning.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts to the stomach health and strength. Pleasant to take.
A great Tonic. Sold only in bottles.