



Cloudy to-day; south winds.

SHAFTER'S REPLY

He Writes a Courteous Letter to Gen. Garcia.

THANKS THE CUBAN ALLIES

And Regrets That Garcia Has Withdrawn from Santiago.

He Reminds the Cuban Leader That He Declined an Invitation to Enter Santiago and Witness the Surrender—He Has Given Full Credit to the Gallant Cubans in His Report—The War Is Between Spain and the United States and the Cubans Could Take No Active Part in the Surrender—The Spanish Residents Delighted with the President's Assurance That Property Will Be Protected—The Judges Resign Because They Are Not Permitted to Ask Madrid if They May Recognize Our Sovereignty—Many Red Cross Societies at Work—Our Troops Will Move Into the Mountains Toward Holguin.

established, where all comers are fed, women and children having preference. The poor gather in crowds at these places daily to get their allowance of soup and bread. Food is scarce in the city and prices are very high.

No definite plans for the disposition of the troops have been given out. All that is known is that they will retire to the hills in the direction of Holguin, which place may be attacked. In the event of an attack upon the place it is expected that the Spaniards there will make a stubborn resistance. The soldiers who are accustomed to Indian warfare are to be retained in Cuba until the trouble is finally settled.

Dr. A. M. Lesser, Mrs. Lesser, and three Red Cross nurses belonging to Dr. Lesser's staff have all recovered from their attack of fever and are returning to the United States. Dr. Parker of New Orleans is ill with fever.

Siboney is deserted. Nothing is left there except the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the hospitals. Dr. Guiteras, the fever expert, is returning home. A party of engineers under Col. Burr has been sent to repair the bridges north of Santiago.

The transports unloading at the Santiago wharves are returning to the United States as fast as they are discharged without convoys. There is no yellow fever scare in the city. A few mild cases of the disease were reported, but their number is diminishing.

The fear now entertained is that a new and malignant type may break out in the army. To guard against it, every possible precaution is being taken, and the men who have been exposed will be sent as rapidly as possible to camps in the North. Gen. Castillo says that Garcia will probably refuse to grant the request made by Gen. Miles for a detachment of fifty Cubans to assist in the operations in Porto Rico.

MORE PRISONERS COMING IN.

6,000 as Guantanamo Very Glad to Accept the Terms of Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—This despatch was received at the War Department to-night: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23—6:25 P. M. Adjutant-General, Washington:

Colonel of Engineers, Spanish army, just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French Consul that Santiago had surrendered and that they had been included. Notcrediting, he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender; very short of rations, and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at this place. Am now feeding 6,000 men at this place. Am now feeding 6,000 men at this place. Am now feeding 6,000 men at this place.

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YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Three Deaths Yesterday and Three on the List—5,000 Sick, but Only 150 of Fever. WASHINGTON, July 23.—This despatch from Gen. Shafter was given out by the War Department at midnight: SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 23. Adjutant-General, Washington:

SHAFTER AND GARCIA.

Nothing Received from Shafter Regarding Cuban General's Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Gen. Shafter had failed to notify the War Department, up to the time Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary McKeljohn left the department this evening, of the receipt of Gen. Garcia's letter announcing his withdrawal from co-operation with the American troops. There is much disappointment over Gen. Shafter's tardiness in the matter, as the Administration is anxious to know the facts at once, so that the strained relations that exist between the Cuban and American forces in eastern Cuba can be removed before they lead to further misunderstanding. Assistant efforts are being made to arrange the matter satisfactorily.

As far as the incident concerns the general public, there is no need to be alarmed. Relations between the American and Cuban authorities, it may be said emphatically that the most cordial feeling exists between the officials here and the representatives of the Cuban republic. Each side is anxious to assist the other and there has been no friction, nor is there likely to be any. There is a disposition in official circles to invite Gen. Shafter for his withdrawal from co-operation with the American troops. There is much disappointment over Gen. Shafter's tardiness in the matter, as the Administration is anxious to know the facts at once, so that the strained relations that exist between the Cuban and American forces in eastern Cuba can be removed before they lead to further misunderstanding. Assistant efforts are being made to arrange the matter satisfactorily.

This, however, is not the view of the Administration. Whatsoever may have been the intention of Gen. Garcia in the Santiago campaign, the Washington authorities have not forgotten the great assistance furnished to the United States by the Cuban army, and it is the opinion here that the matter will blow over, but while a settlement remains in abeyance much uneasiness is felt.

MILES NEAR PORTO RICO.

HE IS EXPECTED TO REACH A LANDING PLACE TO-DAY.

According to the Original Plans It Will Be Guanica, on the South Coast, About Fifteen Miles West of Ponce—Rushing Supplies to the Landing Place—List of the Organizations That Have Left or Are About to Leave to Join Gen. Miles's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Officials of the Administration who are most intimately concerned with the conduct of the war are confident that Major-Gen. Miles and the first detachment of the military expedition to Porto Rico will reach a landing place to-morrow, but there is little hope that the Washington authorities will be apprised of the fact on the same day. Cable facilities for communicating with Washington will not be available for Gen. Miles without first sending his despatches a long distance by boat, and it cannot be expected that his first care will be to communicate with the Government. His most important work will be to make arrangements for the landing and to protect himself from attack from the enemy upon his arrival. Unless the original plans of those in charge of the joint military and naval expedition are changed, the landing of the first detachment of troops will be made upon the coast of the peninsula of the West at Guanica, a town about fifteen miles west of Ponce, on the southern coast of Porto Rico.

This proposed landing place was decided on by the War Department, after consultation with representatives of the insurgent party in Porto Rico, who have lately been doing much work in consultation with the officials. It is regarded as forming not only a convenient place for getting troops and supplies ashore from the ships, but as the safest from attack by the Spaniards. It is also within easy reach of the city road which leads from Ponce to the interior of the peninsula of the northern coast. The Administration expects that upon arrival at the landing place, Gen. Miles will order the embarkation of his troops without much delay, for not only is it desired to make a prompt movement against the enemy, but the commanding General appears to have the impression that a number of men who have been on board ship ever since the fall of Santiago.

Judging from appearances at the War Department to-day the extraordinary activity which immediately preceded and followed the Santiago campaign will not be lessened until news is received of the arrival of the expedition. The first information of this will probably come in the form of despatches sent by boat to the nearest cable station outside of Porto Rico, but the Administration expects that Gen. Miles will soon get possession of the cable at Ponce, and later of the one at San Juan. It is understood that the British and American consuls are to be sent to Porto Rico to join Gen. Miles's army as soon as the military forces are prepared to seize and protect the cable stations.

While the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General are waiting for the arrival of the first military expedition, the War Department is active in the way of preparing the Quartermaster's and Subsistence bureaus. Orders have already been issued for the movement of large bodies of troops to Porto Rico, and the departments which have the task of providing the soldiers with Quartermaster's and subsistence supplies are fully occupied in making arrangements for equipping the several expeditions.

It was learned at the War Department to-day that the organizations of troops which have already left or are about to leave Tampa for Porto Rico are the Eleventh and Nineteenth regiments of regular infantry, Troop D of the Second Cavalry, Battery B of the Fifth Artillery, and the Eight Batteries A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and A of Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, Gen. Garrison's brigade, consisting of the Sixth Massachusetts and of the Sixth Illinois; Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, Batteries B and F of the Fourth Artillery, Battery B of the Fifth Artillery, and the First Light Battery A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and A of Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, Gen. Garrison's brigade, consisting of the Sixth Massachusetts and of the Sixth Illinois; Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, Batteries B and F of the Fourth Artillery, Battery B of the Fifth Artillery, and the First Light Battery A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and A of Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, Gen. Garrison's brigade.

It was learned at the War Department to-day that the Administration now expects to send a total force of 35,000 men to Porto Rico. A large part of this force is already on the way, and some of the organizations to be employed in the campaign have not been notified.

Col. F. J. Hecker, Quartermaster, has been put in charge of the transportation business of the Porto Rican expedition. He will leave here on Wednesday or Thursday next, and will take the first steamer for Porto Rico. Col. Hecker was to have taken charge of the transportation of supplies to Porto Rico for the first expedition, personally commanded by Gen. Miles. Yesterday a telegram was received from Gen. Miles saying that he was disappointed because his transportation had not been completed.

The Porto Rican expedition in charge of Gen. Antonio Mattel Elvira and the Adjutant-General, Commissioner P. Warren E. Sutton, former United States Consul-General to Mexico, left Washington to-day for Newport News, where he will board the steamer "Newport News" on Monday morning when he will embark at that place on the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, proceeding then directly to Guanica, on the southern coast of Porto Rico, where they are to land.

Gen. Thayer and United States troops will accompany the expedition from Newport News, carrying with them 30,000 rifles, with a corresponding quantity of ammunition, together with clothes and other necessities which will be required by the Porto Rican allies. There are now 8,000 Porto Rican volunteers in the neighborhood of Guanica, awaiting an opportunity to join the United States troops. Most of them are without arms, and are commanded by small plantation owners.

The Porto Ricans who accompany Commissioner Sutton and Gen. Elvira are 8,000 men. Among them are the names of Gen. P. F. de Jesus, Juan Benzo, Carlos Naua, and Domingo Collazo. All have recently come to this country from the island, after making a strong party there for annexation as possible, and Gen. Miles desired to take them on the expedition in the hope of bringing over to the revolutionists some of the Porto Ricans who are fighting for Spain.

Señor Pardo received a letter yesterday from a friend in Porto Rico, in which the writer says that the war will be a bitter and bloody one, as not only the Spaniards, but the most of the native Porto Ricans, will have to be conquered.

The majority of the ignorant class of natives have been told by their employers that the Americans will be even more severe on them than the Spaniards are, and they have been terrified into taking up arms for their oppressors.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The War Department expects that the troops destined for garrison duty in Honolulu will sail from San Francisco early next week. The preparations for departure have been nearly completed. In all probability Gen. Merriam will go to Hawaii, either with the troops or on another vessel, a little later. The railway now being laid for Hawaii consists of the First New York Volunteers.

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TAMPA TROOPS OFF AT LAST.

Under Hurry Orders Nine Transports with 4,000 Men Sail for Porto Rico.

TAMPA, Fla., July 23.—The Porto Rico expedition sailed at noon to-day. It consisted of nine transports and carried about 4,000 men and immense quantities of all kinds of stores. It is doubtful if the expedition would have sailed for several days had it not been for the pecuniary orders received from Washington last night to start at once. The long delay in the preparations of the expedition seems to have exasperated the officials at the Capital, and the result was that the most urgent orders to the officers in charge here were received last night. Evidently the expedition was sent away before it was ready, and the Fifth United States Infantry, which was to have been one of the regiments to compose the expedition, was left behind, and the two companies belonging to it who have been occupying Dry Tortugas since the beginning of the war only reaching here last night. The major part of the fleet would sail for Porto Rico by way of Santiago. He also said that the fleet had on board a considerable quantity of stores for Gen. Shafter's army, which will be left at Santiago.

The Mohawk was the last to leave and, besides other stores, carried most of the artillery. It was delinately said by one of the officers who were with the fleet that the fleet would go to Porto Rico by way of Santiago. He also said that the fleet had on board a considerable quantity of stores for Gen. Shafter's army, which will be left at Santiago.

The indications to-night point to the sending of another expedition in the very near future from Tampa. That such an expedition will occur who would have some on the expedition which left to-day, had the capacity of the transports been sufficient. Among these are the remnants of several regiments of cavalry, the Fifth United States Infantry and four troops of the Tenth Cavalry. The such an expedition is in contemplation by the Government and that a number of the volunteer regiments from here are to go on it is evident from the fact that the movement to Fernandina was suddenly stopped this afternoon. The Second Georgia Regiment was already on the train, with equipments and horses, when an order was received for it to unload and go into camp on Tampa Heights.

The indications of this order has completely upset all speculations as to the intention of the Government. It seemingly means that a number of the volunteer regiments are to be kept in Tampa for some time yet or that they are to be sent to Porto Rico for the next expedition. The volunteer regiments still here are the Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, Second Georgia, Third Pennsylvania, First Ohio, 157th Indiana, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland. To-night everything is in a state of uncertainty, and the volunteers are all on edge, for there is the momentary expectation of additional countermanding orders from Washington.

THE NEWPORT NEWS EXPEDITION.

Soldiers from Camp Thomas Will Arrive To-day—Stores on the Transports.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 23.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad officials here have received notice that the troop train which was expected to arrive here this afternoon at 8 o'clock from Chikomanga will not get here until to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. There was some delay at Clifton Forge, which caused the change in the schedule of the train.

Five thousand men are expected to arrive here to-morrow. The men are on two trains and will get up to Newport News at such intervals. It is more than probable that the trains will be stopped just outside the city opposite the camping ground which has been selected by Major Wilson, and the men marched directly there, as the loading of the troops on the transports will not begin until Monday morning or, maybe, just after.

It is evident that there will be no scarcity of food among the soldiers who are sent to Porto Rico. There are now sixty-five cars of subsistence here waiting to be placed on board of transports bound for Porto Rico. Fifteen cars arrived this morning at 1 o'clock, and the remainder came in during the day. The material consist of canned goods principally, there being eighteen cars of canned tomatoes.

The City of Washington has been receiving quantities of stores, ammunition and horses all day long, and the material consist of canned goods principally, there being eighteen cars of canned tomatoes.

ST. PAUL GOES BACK TO-MORROW.

She Lacks Forty Men—Will Carry Some Small Boats for the Navy.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul took on coal and water yesterday from barges and will sail for Santiago to-morrow morning. Capt. Sigbee said yesterday that he had made a request for forty new men and that he thought they would be sent over from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day.

The St. Paul had been short-handed for a long time. She had to have eight men at Santiago because they accidentally took a yellow fever patient as a passenger in a boat they were rowing, and yesterday Capt. Sigbee dismissed eight more men because of general unfitness for duty.

The St. Paul will carry a big cargo of medicines and stores to Santiago and will also take some large cutters and whale boats for the navy, which may be used in landing troops at Porto Rico.

GOING BACK TO SANTIAGO.

A Large Number of Refugees Leave Jamaica for Home.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 23.—The Royal mail steamship Doe sailed from this port to-day with a large number of refugees on board returning to Santiago.

This is the first batch of refugees that have returned since the capitulation of Santiago, but there are thousands of others who will follow as soon as they are able to do so.

HER RULERS WANT PEACE.

THIS IS THE GREAT FACT IN SPAIN'S SITUATION.

Madrid is Prepared to Go as Far as He Can Toward Peace and Then Leave the Issue in the Hands of a Military or Fusion Ministry—Carlism Is Growing Fast—Friends of the Little King Turn to Gen. Polavieja as the Possible Savior of the Dynasty—His Position Is the Stronger Influence—His Politics Not Known.

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MADRID HEARS STRANGE NEWS.

By What Cable Does Havana Tell Her We Have Landed 18,000 Men at Manzanillo?

MADRID, July 23.—A despatch received here from Havana says that 18,000 American soldiers have landed near Manzanillo. The announcement at that place is doing everything possible to prepare the town for a strong defense.

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THAT VICTORY AT NIPE.

FOUR OF OUR SMALL WARSHIPS TOOK EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

Fortes Banged at Them, Mines Were Exploded About Them and a Spanish Cruiser Fired Wildly—Results, the Forts Are Ours and the Cruiser Is Sunk.

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