

GARCIA PUT TO ROUT

SPANIARDS DEFEAT THE CUBAN ARMY.

The Insurgent General Atincked Spanish Troops on Their Way to Surrender to the American Commander—Forty-one Cubans Killed.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Santiago says: Great excitement was caused at Santiago Thursday by a story brought in by Cubans that 4,000 Cuban insurgents, composing General Garcia's army for the eastern department of Cuba, had been routed in a fierce engagement with a detachment of Spanish troops bound for Santiago to surrender. In this battle, which took place at a point several miles to the north of this city, forty-one Cubans were killed, the Cubans say, and many more were wounded. The Spanish loss was much smaller, it is said.

Nothing happening in this vicinity recently has taken the American officers and troops so completely by surprise as this story of this battle between the Cubans and the Spaniards. Our troops had come to look upon the insurgents as eaters rather than fighters, and they scarcely believed the reports that Garcia's men had lain in ambush and had opened the fight by attacking the Spanish troops.

It is not known whether General Garcia was aware of the number of the enemy he was attacking. If he thought he had encountered a small force of Spaniards and could overpower them easily it was a grave mistake, apparently. There were at least 5,000 Spaniards in the body, according to the report, and they drove Garcia's men into full retreat a few hours after the battle began.

When the Cuban general withdrew his troops to the mountains he resolved to move on to Holguin, about sixty miles to the north of this city. It was with this object in view that General Garcia withdrew his troops from the American lines and refused to longer act as an ally of General Shafter. He decided to capture Holguin if possible and there set up an insurgent government, making that place the Cuban headquarters for the Eastern department.

The Cubans and Spaniards met on the road between Santiago and Holguin. The Spaniards, it is said, had been gathered from the fortified towns in the vicinity and were proceeding to Santiago under the terms of surrender agreed to by General Toral. They were seeking to carry out in good faith the agreement made with General Shafter. They were not looking for a fight and were caught off their guard.

General Garcia, it is said, ordered his men to form so that they would be concealed in the chaparral, hoping to annihilate the first section of the Spanish troops. His plans were promptly put into execution, but the Spaniards, quickly recovering from the demoralization caused by the opening shots, fought fiercely, and General Garcia's ambush was a failure.

Although unsuccessful in his plan to trap the Spaniards, General Garcia, according to the Cubans, who brought the story, sent word to them demanding that they surrender forthwith. To this demand the Spanish commander returned an emphatic refusal. General Toral, he notified General Garcia, had surrendered to General Shafter, not to Cubans.

Despite information that the Spaniards were a part of those included in General Toral's surrender, General Garcia is said to have ordered his troops to prepare to fight.

The Cubans quickly took the positions to which they had been assigned and the order to fire was passed along the line. General Garcia had decided, it is said, to attempt to carry the Spanish position by assault, and his troops pressed forward when the word was given. Their progress was firmly resisted at every point by the Spaniards, who after several hours' fighting put the Cubans to rout, with a loss of forty-one killed and many wounded. The Spanish suffered a small loss.

The story of the battle and its disastrous results has greatly excited the Cubans. They are demanding vengeance and cannot understand why the Americans do not annihilate their Spanish prisoners of war.

OBJECTS TO CIGARETTES.

The Czarina of Russia Forbids It in Her Presence.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the ladies of the Russian court are greatly upset at the fact that the czarina has forbidden cigarette smoking in her presence.

The dispatch adds that the ladies have petitioned her majesty to withdraw the prohibitory ukase, pointing out that ladies smoke cigarettes at all the courts of Europe and that there are smokers among the crowned heads and the princesses of blood royal, including the dowager czarina, the empress of Austria, the queen of Roumania, the queen regent of Spain and the queen of Portugal, while, they allege, the greatest devotee of all is the Princess Henry of Prussia, the sister of the czarina.

A TUGBOAT BLOCKADE.

Although Ironclads Will Be Relieved, Cuba's Guard Will Be Made Stronger. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 25.—The government is dispatching a large fleet of tugboats and other small craft, carrying a few rapid-fire guns, to Cuban waters with the evident intention of relieving the big cruisers now that they are Spanish fleet there. With this fleet of tugboats and other small craft, the government is establishing a strict patrol, thus entirely shutting off all food supplies for Havana.

HAVE STARTED TO JOIN MILES.

A Kansas and Missouri Regiment Will Go to Porto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 25.—General Brooke and staff left this afternoon on a special train for Newport News, whence they go to Porto Rico. The train was made up of a private car occupied by General Brooke, two Pullman sleepers and two baggage coaches. It will go over the Queen & Crescent route by way of Lexington, Ky., and Richmond, Va. The departure of General Brooke leaves Major General Wade in command of Camp Thomas.

At an early hour to-day the reserve hospital corps, reserve ambulance corps, the signal corps, Troop H, Sixth United States cavalry and Company F, Eighth United States infantry, left on special trains for Newport News. The several commands marched five miles to Rossville, where they were loaded on special trains. To-morrow morning four light batteries of artillery, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana will leave for Newport News. The whole of the First corps, with the exception of two brigades of the First division which are now on the way, will leave next week for Porto Rico.

The regiments are as follows: Twenty-first Kansas, Second Missouri, Fifth Illinois, Third Wisconsin, First Kentucky, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Second Wisconsin, Third Kentucky, Thirty-first Michigan, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota, First South Carolina, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania and First New Hampshire.

It is announced here that immediately after the several corps have left Chickamauga park the organization of the Sixth corps, to be commanded by Major General James H. Wilson, will be begun and completed. The corps will consist of twenty-seven regiments from the second call for volunteers, numbering in all 36,000.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Major General Coppinger, commanding the troops at Tampa, has telegraphed Secretary Alger that the Eleventh and Nineteenth regiments, regular infantry, Troop H of the Second cavalry and Light Batteries M and C of the Seventh artillery are embarking to-day for Porto Rico. These troops, General Coppinger states, totally exhaust the capacity of the ships now at Tampa. General Grant's brigade received orders to-day to immediately follow General Haines's brigade to Porto Rico. Orders were sent yesterday by the secretary of war to General Graham, commanding the troops at Camp Alger, to send troops under his command to Newport News for transportation to Porto Rico.

Commissary General Egan is rapidly making his arrangements for sending supplies to the Porto Rican army. The transport ship Massachusetts will sail in a few days from Newport News with a large amount of provisions. The vessel will go directly to Porto Rico.

General Egan has received a cablegram from Colonel Weston at Santiago in regard to the commissary supplies. This is the dispatch in full: "The Mississippi came in yesterday. The beef is delightful. We issued to our troops and hospitals 25,000 pounds. About 33,000 pounds is the daily average consumption. We have lightered it ashore. Ships holding our stuff should not draw over fourteen feet of water. Stuff should not be on ships with troops aboard where their rations are mixed with ours, causing loss to us. Our losses from this source are large. Full rations are issued and fresh bread to two divisions. All will have fresh bread in a few days. Smith writes me concerning a lot of bacon and hard bread, parts of 750,000 rations bacon and 500,000 hard bread sent by your orders for Cubans.—Weston, Chief Commissary."

HOBSON AT WHITE HOUSE.

Arrives in Washington With Dispatches From Admiral Sampson.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, arrived at the navy department yesterday.

Secretary Long came out of his private office and, grasping Hobson with both hands, said with sincerity: "Lieutenant, I am glad—very glad—to see you." Then he drew him into his office, where the lieutenant was introduced to Assistant Secretary Allen, and was greeted by Captain Crowinshield, Captain Bradford and Pension Commissioner Evans, who happened to drop in.

About 5:30 o'clock Lieutenant Hobson went to the White house to pay his respects to the President. Secretary Long accompanied him. The President received them in the cabinet room. He gave Lieutenant Hobson a most cordial greeting and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare.

Concerning the efforts that are being made to save some of the Spanish ships, he informed Secretary Long that two of the vessels, the Iclina Mercedes and the Infanta Maria Teresa, would be saved certainly.

LITTLE WILL NOT BE OUSTED.

The Board to Examine Into the Officer's Health Said to Be Dropped.

CAMP MERRITT, San Francisco, July 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Little of the Kansas regiment, into whose physical condition a board of medical survey has been asked to examine by the colonel and chief surgeon of his regiment, said yesterday that he had been informed by Brigadier General King that on account of his obvious good health the matter would be dropped and no board appointed.

SHERMAN ON THE WAR

SUGGESTIONS OF EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

Would Let the Cubans Try—The Position of the Insurgents—Would Keep Porto Rico, Increase the Army and Navy, and Build an Isthmian Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The German military attaché, Major von Goetzen; the Russian Colonel Yermoleff; the Turkish officer, Mahaaza Bey; the Japanese, Major Shiba; the French attaché, Colonel De Granprey; and the Englishman, Major Arthur Lee, royal artillery, with the American troops at Santiago, have all furnished short military reports to their embassies and legations here in regard to the operations and actions of July 1, 2 and 3 at Siboney and San Juan hill.

Major von Goetzen's report is perhaps the most interesting. "There was no mounted regular cavalry in action," says he, "the earth's surface not lending itself to the movements of cavalry. The artillery was four batteries, each of four guns, 8 caliber. It was the American infantry that did the work. Fighting in dispersed (open) order, their line was a mile long. The foreign attachés were all up on the line of battle, where we saw everything. One thing especially impressed us. There were three regiments of volunteers in the fighting line. The Spanish commanders directed their attack upon these and the regiments of blacks. The volunteers were never shaken and never gave ground once. Where they made an advance they held it. When one remembers that some of these volunteers—the Seventy-first New York, the Second Massachusetts and "Colonel" Wood's Rough Riders—had not been drilled more than two months, their steady advance under as hot a fire as was ever seen in modern war was a splendid evidence of the high courage and ready adaptation to military conditions of the American soldier. In the hottest of it all no man wavered. When the line was rent and men went down by scores, these stalwart Americans simply dressed their line and went on. It might have been a hail storm from the skies instead of one of rifle bullets, for anything one saw. No volunteers on earth ever stood such a fire unshaken for three hours.

"It was my first sight of war, my baptism of fire," said Major Shiba of the Japanese imperial engineering corps, graduate of the French Military School of Polytechnic, then the great engineering postgraduate school at Brianceau. "The battle was fought under very unusual conditions. The line was in a dense thicket under a tropical sun, where there was not much opportunity for the fine tactics of modern war or its schools. But one feature it exhibited thoroughly—the high courage and intelligence. In English the initiative of the American officer and soldier, by the man with the musket and bayonet, to their sergeants and corporals the leadership, as modern tactics direct. All went forward together, officers and men. The negro man attack appeared to be directed at the part of the line composed of the blacks, negro soldiers, but no troops could have behaved more gallantly. The blacks and whites went forward with a run. There was no attempt to mangle, to pretend illness, no shrieking. The intention was to restrain the blacks. 'Steady, steady, men,' the officers would say. 'Lead, let us get at them!' shouted a great, black giant, nearly six and one-half feet high, who was a sergeant. There was no maneuvering, nor any need for it. It was simply the old soldier's motto, where the strongest and bravest was leader, only there was no bravest, all were brave. I never realized the high, cool, enduring courage of this conquering American race as I do now, having seen them tried in the fierce fire of war."

BURIED WHERE THEY FELL.

Many American Soldiers Were Laid Away in Trenches, Coffins.

New York, July 25.—Dispatches to the New York World from Santiago say: The American heroes who during the heat of the fighting were compelled to force every step of their way were buried where they fell with the scant ceremony of war. Near the Quaxina blockhouse, which the "Rough Riders" stormed and took some days previous to the battle of San Juan, twenty-five are buried in one grave. Chaplain Vandewater of the Seventy-first New York said the burial service twenty-five times in one day.

The bodies of Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish were buried here. Both were taken home on the steamer Hudson, which started Thursday, by Nicholas Fish, father of the dead sergeant.

At the last ford before San Juan hill it is estimated that forty of our men were buried in trenches. Twenty lie in the trenches at the foot of El Caney. Owing to the necessity of feeding the starving, caring for the wounded and establishing an orderly government in the province, the disinterment of the brave men buried in the jungles has been impossible. Ultimately, however, they will be given a proper burial. The bodies of the officers only will be sent home. Coffins will be provided for the men who are to be buried in Cuba.

The Cuban insurgents are retarding the work of General Wood in restoring order in the city. They are still disgruntled because the town was not delivered over to them. The Spaniards are accepting the change of government in Santiago with good grace.

The insurgent forces have left the American camp and gone twenty miles into the interior. They have been warned, under the threat of extreme penalty, not to molest Spanish residents or return to the old system of brigandage.

Yesterday there were fifty funerals of refugees who died as a result of the scarcity of food at El Caney. Santiago is still short of food and the streets are full of hungry beggars. The householders have been ordered to clean their houses. A big sanitary force is at work in the streets and public places.

Fever Very Prevalent.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A dispatch received last night by Adjutant General Corbin says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes were reported in his camp before Santiago Saturday. As the same dispatch reports only four deaths, and none of them from yellow fever—from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of mild type. In times of peace soldiers should prepare for war by getting married.

WEYLER FOR WAR TO THE END.

All Movements for Peace Are Bitterly Opposed by the General.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—General Weyler is one of the greatest opponents of a peace policy in Spain, according to information received here. Not only will he refuse to have anything to do with a peace cabinet, but he refuses to exert his influence for the dynasty while there is the least talk of yielding. He believes in war so long as a single soldier is left.

He urges that the Spanish government endeavor to urge on Germany and the other powers, except England, against the United States and thus compel this government to divide its forces in order to sustain several fires. It is said that he has urged this course upon Romero Robledo and several others high in court favor. The Irene incident in Subig bay, he complains bitterly, was not taken advantage of. Had the German government been urged to resent this and several other incidents in the Philippines, a war would have been precipitated. Dewey's fleet would have been annihilated, and Spain would have had everything her own way.

Weyler spoke very favorably of General Blanco, saying that he reposed the fullest confidence in him, and believes that if Blanco does what he has promised and carries out the projects which he has before him, the Spanish flag will continue to wave in the western hemisphere. Weyler believes that the war will be a long and bloody one, but says that Spain will triumph, and he bitterly opposes anything looking toward an early peace movement.

WHEN SHAFTER WAS IN LIBBY.

General Joe Wheeler Once Captured the Officer Under Whom He Now Serves.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Terre Haute, Ind., says: Major Frank Crawford, paymaster of the Vandavia, was a roommate, so to speak, of General Shafter in Libby prison for six weeks. Shafter was a major in the Nineteenth Michigan, which was one of the regiments in the brigade commanded by General John Coburn, who afterward served a number of terms in Congress from the Indianapolis district. Crawford was a major in an Indiana regiment and was Coburn's chief of staff.

In March, 1862, the brigade was in Tennessee, where the cavalry of General Joe Wheeler, now under Shafter at Santiago, was attacking the Union forces in unexpected places. Coburn's brigade was ordered on a foraging expedition. Soon after starting it was learned that Wheeler's flying squadron was just ahead. General Coburn sent word to that effect back to the general commanding. The reply was that if General Coburn was afraid he could return. This angered him and he pushed forward at once. Within a few miles his brigade was surrounded and overpowered and many taken prisoners, among the latter Crawford and Shafter. These two were sent to Libby prison, where they occupied the same room for six weeks, at the end of which time they were exchanged.

TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY.

Call Issued for a National Conference to Consider the Subject.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Civic Federation of Chicago last night gave out a call for a national conference, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. The call is signed by over 1,000 men from every state in the union.

The circular letter sent out by Chairman Henry Wade Rodgers and Secretary Ralph M. Easley asking for signatures stated that neither the genesis nor conduct of the war would be discussed nor any political caste be given the proceedings, the object being entirely educational.

The responses were prompt and enthusiastic. The signers consist of governors, mayors, presidents of boards of trade, presidents of colleges, presidents of banks, labor leaders, leading clergymen and manufacturers. While only individual names are asked for, a great many organizations authorized their presidents to sign officially.

GLAD TO SURRENDER.

Spanish Troops Delighted at Prospect of Returning to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The War department at midnight posted the following: "Lieutenant Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Estrinao, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported; 3,005 Spanish troops and 305 volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work; 3,000 stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox-carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo, and over 3,000 at Sagua and Baracoa. SHAFTER.

Shot a Kansas Soldier.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 25.—Frank Wagner, Company M, Twenty-first Kansas, was shot by a farmer yesterday while picking peaches in an orchard outside the park. A squad of soldiers dodged the guards by wading the creek. The wounds are not considered serious. They are in the face and arm and were made by bird shot. There is considerable excitement and there may be further trouble.

It seems sometimes as if half the people were busy making tools of themselves.—Ex.

MORE TALK OF PEACE.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT IS FOR ENDING WAR.

According to a London Dispatch a Message to Washington Has Been Drawn Up—Preparing Spain For More Losses—Favor Annexation to Independence.

LONDON, July 25.—It is announced in a dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, that the Spanish government has drawn up a message, addressed to the government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

The press is preparing all classes for the loss of Cuba and Porto Rico and for developments at Manila. El Imparcial, reflecting a widespread opinion, advocates direct negotiations for peace with the United States, and admits that American annexation of Cuba is preferable to Cuban independence.

El Imparcial and El Heraldo describe the military precautions taken at Madrid against any possible disturbance. Great distress continues among the working classes at Barcelona and Malaga, and it is said that not a vessel is to be seen either at Cadiz or Barcelona.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Peace prospects have greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours. The diplomatic exploration of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, has been more practical than was supposed and it is now tolerably certain that the government's efforts are entering a new phase which may gradually lead to tangible results.

AS THE ATTACHES SAW IT.

The American Soldier a Revelation to the Foreigners.

New York, July 25.—A dispatch to the New York World from Washington says: Ex-Secretary John Sherman, in an interview, said: "I regret to hear of the reported differences between Generals Shafter and Garcia in Cuba. If the Cubans deserved enough respect to be recognized by the United States it seems to me they should be respected on the field of battle. They have battled for liberty and freedom from Spanish tyranny for half a century or more and now that the object which they have so long fought for is in sight they should share in the fruits of victory. General Garcia should have been invited to the surrender of Santiago and if he was not a blunderer he would have been." "Congress passed a resolution to expel Spain from Cuba. In that resolution it was clearly stipulated that we would leave the island to the control of the people thereof after a firm and stable government had been established. Therefore, we cannot with any show of consistency lay claim to the island after it has been taken from Spain.

"It is yet to be determined whether or not the Cubans are capable of self-government. If they are, well and good. We should turn the island over to them, but if the Cubans become dissatisfied with their own form of government after we set it up, and rebel against it, we would doubtless feel called upon to step in and take the island. This, to my mind, is the only contingency which could arise wherein the United States would be justified in taking Cuba.

"At this time it is not possible to form an approximate estimate of the amount of indemnity we should demand from Spain. Much depends on future events. It seems to me, however, that the Maine incident should not be lost sight of when the United States begins to figure on indemnity. I have always believed that the Maine was blown up by the Spaniards. It may be, however, that the act was done surreptitiously and without the knowledge of the Spanish government. But the Maine went into a friendly harbor on a friendly mission and should have been protected while in that harbor. This is a fact which the American people cannot lose sight of.

"Of the Spanish territory which may accrue to Cuba as a result of the war there is only one island because of the war there is only one island to be retained, and that is Porto Rico. There are reasons why Porto Rico would be a desirable acquisition. But, as I believe, there is no excuse for taking the Philippines or Cuba. Annexation of the Philippine Islands would mean endless trouble for our government. Already we are confronted with the insurgent leader Aguinaldo, who has bedecked himself with jewels, whistles and other trinkets to distinguish himself from other mortals. If we attempt to lay claim to the Philippine group we may have serious trouble with the insurgents.

"Porto Rico is needed as a coaling station for our warships in time of war and for our merchantmen in time of peace. The day has come when we should have coaling stations in all parts of the world. The present war has forcibly demonstrated that coal is as valuable as gunpowder and we should make every provision for fuel in the future.

"We have a navy of fair proportions, but the future will require an enlargement of our present sea force. I am emphatically in favor of an increase in our naval strength, but it is just as well that this increase should come gradually.

"Our land forces also should be augmented: a standing army of 50,000 would not be too large for our population.

"An interoceanic canal, which I hope to see constructed in the near future, would be of great advantage to us in defending our Western sea coast. It would do away with the necessity of maintaining a large navy in the Pacific. A canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should be built by the government."

Fanston Rebuked Reporters.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Several privates in the Kansas regiment, acting as correspondents for their home papers, have been printing complaining letters, and in some cases severe criticisms of their officers. Yesterday Colonel Fanston ordered the more flagrant offenders of them to be brought before him. He gave them a scathing rebuke, with the warning that they might expect severe punishment should they again offend in so unsoldierly a manner.

Bonds for 30,000 People.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A treasury statement shows there are about 30,000 persons to whom bonds under the governments popular loan will be allotted. All persons offering to take \$4,500 or less will receive bonds. The first shipments of the new bonds were made to-day.

SHAFTER EXPELS SCOVEL.

Four Other Newspaper Correspondents Deported From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—General Shafter reported by cable yesterday that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the Spanish prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them with tents, yet this deficiency is being made good, and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender.

The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, hence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of the published stories on these subjects.

In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, General Shafter has thrown some light upon difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santiago after the initiation of the negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by General Shafter.

Thus, for instance, one correspondent, in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city hall, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment—even death—yet General Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba.

A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to rioting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents, who, it appears by General Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were likewise deported, and as evidence that he has no ill-feeling toward the paper represented by them, but desires only an exercise such control as is imperatively demanded in the interest of safety of our troops and protection of the people under their care, General Shafter has declared that these correspondents may be immediately replaced by others from the same paper, who will observe the rules of prudence. No mention is made of any other cases requiring attention, and it is indicated that the relations between the newspaper men and the army officers at Santiago are generally amicable and satisfactory.

In a very dignified manner General Shafter takes notice of some of the severely critical newspaper articles that have appeared, touching the condition of the troops before Santiago, while they lay in the trenches. He admits that there was a shortage of tobacco for a time, but shows conclusively that there was no lack of the necessities of life, and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Although this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison, it embodies the main features of the army ration while on field service and removed from a base of supplies.

As it has been alleged in some quarters that there was a lack of purpose in the battles incident to the advance upon Santiago, it is interesting to note that for two days he was himself lying ill, owing to the great heat and exposure, he asserts that the plans laid down in advance for the movement were carried out with absolute exactness.

CUBANS ARE INDIGNANT.

Recent General Shafter's Attitude in Ignoring Garcia—Annexation Is Feared.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The Cubans here resent General Shafter's attitude in ignoring General Garcia and in refusing to allow the Cuban troops to enter Santiago, or to consult General Garcia on terms of the surrender of the city. General Garcia's action in withdrawing his troops to the interior, his letter to General Shafter and the resignation of his command, forwarded to General Gomez, are approved and applauded by all classes of natives. General Garcia insisting that he was an ally.

General Shafter's answer, saying that this was a war between the United States and Spain, irrespective of Cuba's individual interests, and President McKinley's instructions with reference to the administration of the surrendered district, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of American intention to annex the island and not to grant independence.

This is opposed by the Cubans Senor Joaquin Castillo, president of the San Carlos Cuban club and a brother of General Castillo, urges an official protest to President McKinley without delay, saying "silence now would indicate our consent to the American attitude, which is a plain breach of faith, that Cubans cannot possibly tolerate."

An Obedient Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The document which is being circulated in signatures among Cuban residents in Santiago, addressed to the President of the United States, thanking him for the co-operation of the army of the United States and expressing the hope that the American government will recognize Cuban sovereignty in the surrendered portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba, was drafted by Arms, the newspaper correspondent on the staff of the Cuban Castillo, who drafted the alleged letter of protest from General Garcia to General Shafter.