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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened In the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

On Wednesday General Brooke landed 3,000 men at Arroyo, 60 miles east of Ponce, Porto Rico. From there he can strike the military road leading to San Juana to Cayey, beyond Aibonito. This will compel the Spanish commander, General Otega, to abandon his stronghold, or be caught between two fires.

Mayor Van Wyck of New York, made a record as a beach hero. He rescued three young women from death in the waves at Freeport, L. I. One had gone beyond her depth, and the others, in attempting her rescue, also went down, when the mayor dashed in and brought all three ashore unconscious.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has sent an urgent appeal to General Shafter to remove our troops from the fever districts of Cuba. He says: "To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once."

A cablegram to the Boston Journal from Ponce, Porto Rico, says: A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts. The friction between the line officers and the officers of the brigade, which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached a climax Monday, when Colonel Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel Chafin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Dousseault and Captain Goodell, company K, resigned their commissions. The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not at present known. The matter has been fully reported to General Miles, and a rigid investigation ordered

Aspecial to the Tribune from Washington dated Wednesday says: Spain has practically agreed to the terms of peace without asking for their material modification. The hour spent by Ambassador Cambon at the White House this afternoon not only removed all doubt on this point, but sufficiently indicated that a formal conclusion of the negotiations would be secured more promptly than had been expected by even the most sanguine. The character of the inquiries regarding certain details demonstrated that Spain in all sincerity was ready to end the war, the sooner the better, but apparently could not resist temporizing for a few days for the sake of avoiding an appearance of too great precipitancy in surrendering, and at the same time taking advantage of the opportunity to gain a few trivial concessions which would be popular with Spaniards generally.

The pope has asked the war and navy department to protect the Catholics in Cavite. Massacre by Aguinaldo and his forces is feared.

A strike involving over 2,000 members of the Federated Wire Trades has occurred at Cleveland, O. The cause is an alleged cut of about 50 per cent in wages.

It is reported that George N. Curson, parliamentary secretary of foreign office, has accepted the office of viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

The village of Medina, Spain, has been wrecked by a cyclone, which killed many persons. Several houses at Hornillos have been engulfed by floods and a number of people have perished.

Assistant Secretary Howell has made public the following statement in regard to the receipts and disbursements of the government during the last fiscal year: Receipts, including Pacific railroad items, $405,321,335; expenditures, including Pacific railroad, $443,368,582; deficit, $38,047,247.

Reports from Madrid by way of London, stating that Spain had determined upon an answer to the demands of the United States, had the effect of arousing the most lively interest in all official quarters Tuesday. While the reports are accepted as showing the undoubted tendency of the Spanish government toward peace, and as likely to be borne out in the near future by the formal response of Madrid, yet it can be stated positively that so far the United States has received no answer from Spain, nor has the French embassy received an answer which will be communicated to the authorities here. It is apparent from this that the answer could not have been sent from Madrid on Monday, as stated in some of the foreign reports. The misapprehension doubtless arises from the fact that the Madrid cabinet, after receiving the American terms, desired more information upon some of the points involved. This led to a communication to M. Cambon. It was not intended as a response to the American terms, and was in no sense conclusive upon the subject mattter of the negotiations.

Minor News Items.

It is said that by a brave dash at a critical moment the negro troops saved the rough riders from extermination at Santiago.

Official advices in Washington from Santiago place the entire number of cases of yellow fever in our army there at 300 or less.

It is believed in San Francisco that the monitor Monterey will stop and take possession of the Caroline islands en route to Manila.

LATER NEWS.

Spain Accepts All the American Conditions of Peace.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—The cabinet council terminated after having completed and approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, at noon concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Senor Sagasta explained to her.

From a well-informed source it is learned that while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expedient to agree beforehand to suspension of hostilities.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Mgr. Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

The newspapers make no comments on the situation, owing to the strictness of the censorship.

Three were killed and a number of mail clerks severely injured at Canton, Junction, Mass., Monday, by the express mail special, from New York to Boston, jumping the track.

The Hawaiian commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, have arrived in San Francisco and will take passage for Honolulu on the Mariposa.

Ex-Mayor Sutro, of San Francsico, died Monday. He was the largest individual property owner in the bay city. He superintended the construction of the Sutro canal at Virginia City, Nev.

Blanco comes off his high horse. He realizes that he must soon leave Cuba. He pardons all Cuban political prisoners and assures the Spanish soldiers that they will be given safe transport to their mother coutry.

A Washington special to the Herald says: In connection with the probable selection of Secretary Day as one of the peace commissioners, it is stated that he will at an early date retire from the office of secretary of state, and, after concluding his labors as a member of the commission, resume the practice of law at Canton. Although this is the first public announcement that Day intends to retire from public life, it has long been known to his intimate friends that when he accepted the portfolio he did so with the understanding that he would resign immediately after peace was restored bewteen Spain and the United Stats.

The government will make an immediate attempt to raise the Cristobal Colon.

The Italian government intends to propose the construction of six armored cruisers.

The transports Arizona and Scandia will, when they reach Manila, be converted into floating hospitals.

President McKinley has decided to assert our rights in the Pacific by establishing a coaling station at Samoa.

The next troops for Manila may go by way of the Suez canal. A scarcity of tarnsports on the Pacific coast is the cause.

Aguinaldo has sent a message to Consul-General Wildman, saying the United States should declare its intentions before asking the insurgents to state theirs.

General Shafter has received orders to move his entire army North. This will apply not only to the sick, but to the well, as it is thought that the hardships through which the men have gone must have taxed the vitality of even the strongest.

Well-founded rumors are in circulation that a concerted attempt will be made next month by a fleet of Canadian sealers to raid the rookeries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. There is but one government vessel, the gunboat Wheeling, to guard Behring sea against pelagic sealers.

There is great uneasiness on all sides says a London dispatch, in regard to the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury, in yielding to Russian aggressiveness, is responsible for a dangerous complication which can only be overcome by a prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease. In this connection a story is current that the Princess of Wales' hurried departure from England was in response to a dispatch from her sister, the dowager empress of Russia, bearing upon Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the dowager empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the Far East, and it is said that great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

Word has been received at San Francisco that on the day the news of annexation was received at Honolulu an expedition, authorized by the Hawaiian republic, started on a 1,700 mile voyage to annex two islands to the Hawaiian group. The islands in question are Byer and Morell, about 100 miles apart. The Hawaiian flag has never been raised over these islands and Senator G. N. Wilcox was sent on the steamer Windale formally to annex them to the Republic of Hawaii

CAPTURE OF GUAM

Lieutenant Braunersreuther Tells His Experiences.

FEARED SPANISH TREACHERY

By Prompt Action He Prevented Any Underhanded Work on the Part of the Governor—Spanish Prisoners Protested and Pleaded.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 9.—The first details at first hands of the Ladrone islands reached Wheeling today in a letter to Hon. Augustus Pollack, from the naval officer who figured in the leading role of the exploit, Lieutenant William Braunersreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter follows:

"United States Cruisers Charleston, at sea and 1,000 miles from Manila June 24.—We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone islands, Agana. I was selected by the captain to undertake this job and given 60 men to land with as a starter. I went ashore to have a talk with the governor about affairs, and the result was that I did not lose even a single man. The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us 54 soldiers (Spanish) and six officers.

"I had the whole matter to handle and did it up quickly. The captain's instructions were to await a half hour for an answer to his ultimatum, then use my troops. I waited, and in just 29 minutes the governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the captain of my ship out in the harbor, about four or five miles off. I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the governor protesting and saying that was a letter for my captain. I replied:

" 'I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, senors, and will have to come on board ship with me.'

"They protested and pleaded, and finally the governor said:

" 'You came on shore to talk over matters and you make us prisoners instead.'

"I replied: 'I came on shore to hand you a letter and get your reply. In this reply, now in my hands, you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will accede to any demand I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Agana, the capital (this place was five miles distant), directing him to deliver here at this place at 4 P. M. (it was then 10:30 A. M. June 21), all arms and ammunition and all Spanish flags on the island. Each soldier is to bring his own rifle and ammunition, and all the soldiers, native and Spanish, with their officers, must witness this.'

"They protested and demurred, saying there was not enough to do it; but I said: 'Senors, it must be done.'

"The letter was written, read by me and sent. I took all the officers on board with me in a boat, and at 4 P. M. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops, and had only four men with me. At 4 P. M., when I disarmed 108 men and two officers, I had 46 men and three officers with me. The keynote to the whole business was my breaking the seal of that letter and acting at once. They had no time to delay or prepare any treacherous tricks, and I got the drop on the whole outfit, as they say out West.

"The native troops I released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted. They manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule. While it was harsh, it was war, and in connection with the Spanish treachery, it was all that could be done. Twenty-four hours—yes, I believe even four hours—with a leadership of the governor, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish army, would have given them a chance to hide along the road at Agana and at intervals in the dense tropical foliage they could have almost annihilated any force we could land. The approaches to the landing, over shallow coral reefs, would have made a landing without a terrible loss of life almost an impossibility.

"We have increased by conquest the population of the United States by nearly 12,000 people. The capital has a population of 6,000 people. This harbor in which we are is beautiful, easy of access, plenty of deep water, admitting of the presence of a large number of vessels at the same time, and is an ideal place for a coaling station. If our government decides to hold the Philippines, it would then come in so well; San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; Honolulu to the island of Guam, 3,300, and thence to Manila, 1,600 miles. With a chain of supply stations like this, we could send troops the whole year around if necessary, and any vessel with a steaming capacity of 8500 miles could reach base of supplies.

"The details I have scarcely touched upon, but had the officials and soldiers dreamed for one minute that they were to be torn from their homes there would, I feel sure, have been another story to tell, and I am convinced this letter would never have been written.

"The captain, in extending to me his congratulations, remarked:

" 'Braunersreuther, you'll never, as long as you live, have another experience such as this. I congratulate you upon your work.'

CLOUDS OF WAR.

England and Russia Prepare for Trouble—British Navy on the Alert.

London, Aug. 9.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though officials deprecate the alarmists' reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to already created some misgiving at Petersburg, will have the desired affect in arresting Russian aggressiveness. As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man on furlough or half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy at the present moment has a full war complement ready to go to sea when the time arrives. According to Paris advices Admiral Bedelliere, commanding the French China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements, and a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. There is suspicion here that the action of the French admiral means support of Russian designs.

FOR SAN JUAN

Miles' Army Begins Its Advance—All Columns Move North.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—A general advance of the American force began this morning. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the advance center, constitued by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh infantry, of General Henry's division, started to the left, toward Adjuntas.

Troop A, of New York, the Philadelphia city troop, and troop H, of the Sixth regulars, are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast through Salinas to Arroyo.

Wire communication with General Brooke on the right has not yet been established.

Colonel Tice, of General Miles' staff, will probably be assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachussetts.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce, to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regiment infantry and two batteries, moved today through Yauco, toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men

Seized a Custom-House.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the custom-house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spanish were killed.

ON THE BLOCKADE.

One Spanish Sloop Sunk, Another One Captured.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 9.—The tug Hudson, which has been with the Uncas on the north coast of blockade, sank a little Spanish sloop a few nights ago and captured another one off Cardenas yesterday. The Spanish sloop was the Christina and was loaded with fish, a quantity of which was served up for breakfast to the Hudson's men, who had been out a month and had little left in the way of provisions. Three Spaniards who were on the Christina put off in their tender when they saw the Hudson approaching and gained a key just off shore.

The converted yacht Oneida also came from the blockade today. She reports that Friday a body of Spanish infantry fired about 30 rifle shots at her from a point on the beach several miles west of Morro castle. The gunboat did not return th fire.

EMBARKING THE IMMUNES.

Third and Fifth Regiments Arrive at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 9.—The Third and Fifth regiments of United States volunteers arrived here today and are in camp awaiting transports to take them to Santiago. The Third regiment arrived this morning from Macon, and the Fifth tonight from Columbus, Miss.

The transport Rio Grande arrived tonight and is loading the baggage of the Fifth regiment, two battalions of which will go on board tomorrow and will sail at noon.

The Leona is expected in the morning. The Minnewaska is delayed through an accident to her machinery and is not expected before Tuesday. She will carry the Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Patrick Ray.

All of the officers and men are anxious to get away. There is no lack of enthusiasm among them, and the appeals that have been made to the war department to save them from Santiago, the men of both regiments say, are without authority and misrepresent them by discrediting their valor.

Went Through a Bridge.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Tonight two cars on the Belt line trolley road went through Bradley's bridge near Whitesboro, and 17 passengers were precipitated in the Erie canal. Miss Mary Brady, of this city, was the only person killed. Several were injured.

London, Aug. 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Russia is now practically in possession of the New Chwang, and "the open door" in North China is already shut.

IN OUR CONTROL

Americans Hold the Eastern Part of Porto Rico.

LIGHTHOUSES ARE RELIGHTED

Marines Landed Without Resistance at Cape San Juan—Troopships Are Scattered—Troops Met by a Deputation of Citizens at Cape San Juan.

San Juan, Porto Rico, via D. W. I., Aug 8.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island.

Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted the lamps in the lighthouses at Cape San Juan and other lighthouses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The warships now in this vicinity are the Mongomery, Annapolis, New Orleans, Puritan and Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the troop transports which left the United States, and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, Florida and Raleigh yesterday, and they are at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place, and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, Where General Miles is awaiting them.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her hollow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Captain-General Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now, as I did Sampson's attempt before."

A daughter of the captain-general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city.

The troops of the enemy who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans have not yet arrived.

Americans Assisted by Insurgents.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "American cavalry, assisted by the insurgents, have charge at Fuenata and Cabejas, the lighthouse station at San Juan."

Progress of Miles' Army.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—Major-General Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensens are being issued. The second and Third Wisconsin are moving up to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania today.

Colonel Hullings has captured 5,000 sacks of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him.

Major-General Brooke's landing at Arroyo was successful. The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, the First Missouri, the First Pennsylvania and the Fifth Illinois, are disembarking there. The Morgan troop of the Fifth cavalry and the Mississippi commissaries have arrived here.

GAUTEMALA REVOLUTION.

Morales Has 7000 Men, and Is Supported by Wealth.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The following message regarding the revolution in Guatemala has been received in this city from a friend and supporter of General Morales, now at Tampachula:

"Prospero Morales is at San Marcos. Quescaltengo favors the revolution. We are on the way to Ocos.

"MIGUELIN."

Morales is said to have 5,000 Remington rifles and 700 men. Details of the revolt are hard to obtain, as telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Morales is represented to have little means of his own, but he is supported by men of wealth in the liberal party. There is believed to be an understanding between Jose Leon Castilla and Morales, both of whom are candidates for the presidency, that the one who has the strongest following will receive the other's support. What they are bent on is the defeat of Cabrera.

Riot at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 7.—Rioting has been resumed by the striking woodworkers here, on account of the sash-and-door men trying to run the plants with non-union labor. At 6 o'clock this morning the strikers congregated and clubbed and stoned the workmen who were trying to reach Morgan's mill. Thirty policemen were dispatched to reinforce the small squad on duty there, but when the police arrived the crowd set on them with sticks and stones in a rough manner. The police used their clubs freely and the street was finally cleared at the expense of many broken heads and a score of arrests.

Russia Trying to Secure a Port.

London, Aug. 8.—Replying to a question in the house of commons, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, said her majesty's government had heard that a great power was endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the gulf was British, Mr. Curzon added, wherefore the government was especially interested in the matter. The power mentioned, it is said, beyond doubt, is Russia.

SUPPLIES FOR CUBANS.

Steamer Wanderer Made Three Successful Landings.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 8.—The steamship Wanderer returned here today, after effecting a successful landing of arms and ammunition at three different points on the Cuban coast. She left here early in July with about 40 Cubans and 11 members of the Third United States cavalry, to protect the landing of about 2,000 rifles and carbines, with nearly 1,000,000 cartridges.

July 23 she attempted to discharge her cargo at Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, but was fought off by a force of 700 Spanish, who peppered the ship's hull with Mauser bullets, killed three Cuban scouts, who were waiting to receive the expedition and wounded six of the Wanderer's crew. The steamer then came back to Key West, left three injured men in the hospital here, and started on her second attempt. This time she went to a point about six miles east of Bahia Honda where she met a small party of insurgents from Colonel Zarillo's forces, but no Spanish. About one-third of her cargo was discharged here, and 25 Cubans were put ashore.

The Wanderer then headed for the mouth of the Manati river, province of Puerto Principe, where, on the night of July 30, she landed without difficulty about the same quantity of arms and ammunition and seven Cubans.

From there she went to Puerto Padre, in the same province, where the remainder of her cargo and men disembarked. All three landings were made without the necessity for firing a shot.

COALING STATION IN SAMOA

Work of Improving Pango Pango Harbor Will Begin at Once.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A special to the Record from Washington says: The president has decided to make practical use of American rights at Pango Pango harbor, Samoa, and the establishment of a fully equipped coaling station there will be undertaken at once. With this view Civil Engineer Frank P. Chambers, now on duty at the New York navy yard, has been ordered to Washington for consultation with the authorities prior to departing next week with official instructions and full power to carry out the important project.

Pango Pango is the only harbor of any value in the Samoan group, and one considered by naval officers as of scarcely less strategic importance in the Pacific ocean than Pearl harbor, Hawaii.

The decision to utilize the concession secured by Admiral Meade, 25 years ago giving the United States permanent ownership of the harbor, indicates sufficiently the administration's appreciation of the vastly extended sphere of American interests in the Pacific. It is the inauguration of a great naval and commercial policy in that direction, due in great measure to the responsibilities incurred in Asiatic waters.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Idea of a School Children's Battleship Interests the President.

Washington, Aug. 8.—W. Rankingood and Harry Price, of Cincinnati, two young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battle-ship to be called The American Boy, are in the city, forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them the following letter, indorsing their idea:

"Mr. W. Rankingood, Cincinnati, O. —My Dear Sir: The circular which you have presented to me, outlining your plan for raising a fund with which to build and present to the government a battleship has greatly interested me. Love of country and devotion were never more conspicuous in America than they are today, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking. Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Moonshiners in New York.

New York, Aug. 8.—For over two months, Colonel Williams, the chief internal revenue agent of this district, has had agents watching a vinegar factory in Broklyn and a yeast manufactory in New York, for the purpose of securing evidence of the manufacture of illict whisky. This work resulted early today in the arrest of three men, the seizure of 27 barrels of whisky and the closing up of the yeast manufactory. The whisky was made at the Brooklyn malt vinegar works. It has been the custom to ship the whisky to New York on two-horse trucks, 20 to 25 barrels at a time, and usually two loads were delivered every day. The other alleged illicit concern is known as the Manhattan Yeast Company.

Cervera at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Aug. 8.—Admiral Cervera arrived here this morning, having been granted a leave of absence to visit Captain Conache and the Spanish sick at the naval hospital. The Spanish admiral was received by a guard of honor and conducted to Captain Conache's room. The admiral took lunch with Medical Director Cleborne. He will remain here several days.

Washington, Aug. 8.—In accordance with a decision rendered by the attorney-general, there will be no change in the law and regulations affecting tariff, immigration and tonnage tax between Hawaii and the United States until further legislation by congress. Speaking of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, the attorney-general says that it is replete with indication that, temporarily, the relations of the two countries are to continue practically unchanged.

TO RETURN HOME

General Shafter's Army Ordered to Leave at Once.

TRANSPORTS ARE ON HAND

Further Stay in Cuba Would Mean Loss of the Army—Men Weakened by Malaria Will Be Ready Prey for an Epidemic of Yellow Fever.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The president this afternoon had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretaryy Long and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, at which action was taken for the prompt transportation of General Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk point, Long Island. It was decided that there were sufficient vessels off the Cuban coast for the purpose. The dispatch of troops home accordingly will begin at once.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, succeeded in hurring the movements of the war department, though in his disregard of the conventionalities he has drawn upon his head a rather sharp rebuke from the secretary of war, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the war department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and more than a week ago General Shafter was instructed to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of the determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than a lack of intention to redeem this promise, that caused the delay.

As far as the question of removing the the troops back into the mountains was concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the medical department made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that, if the troops must be near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground.

Surgeon-Geneari Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that men who have suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the south coast of Cuba, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

SITUATION EXPLAINED.

Destruction of Shafter's Army at Santiago Involved.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6.—As an explanation of the situation at Santiago the following letter was handed to a press correspondent for publication:

"To Major-General Shafter—Sir: In the meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning we were all, as you know, unanimous as to what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division of brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practially the entire command North at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep. When a real yellow fever epidemic strikes us, and it is bound to do so if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September, it will, in all human probability, mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if we are here during the sickly season, will die. The sick list is large, though its exceeding 4,000 affords but a fair index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent of the men are fit for active work.

"The fever immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. I write only because I cannot see our men go to destruction without striving so far as lies within me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Colonel Commanding First Brigade."

After Colonel Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the general officers united in a "round robin" address to General Shafter.

Struck Near the Heart.

Corvallis, Or., Aug. 6.—Charles Ryder, an employe at the Corvallis saw mill, was accidentally killed this afternoon. He was running the gang edger, when a small piece of slab wood was caught in the saw and hurled with such force as to lift the covering from the machinery and strike him near the heart. He breathed a few moments after he was struck, but never spoke. He was unmarried. He was 23 years of age.