MANFULLY STAYS BY IT

General Miles Will Take Back Nothing of His Statements as Printed.

GIVES US SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

With Reference to the Santiago Campaign—Secretary Alger's Treatment of Requests Shows His Size.

New York, Sept. 7.—While talking to a party of newspapermen on the deck of the tender this evening, Gen. Miles gave up his stateroom and sat down and talked for the benefiting of Santiago and last when finally called upon to attend a plate of carnation he did so, and put it in writing. In addition he took the stand first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans, and thereby save the life of our people. The very hardships of the Spanish forces. "The cry of 'on to Havana' should be moderated, for when the transports loaded with troops were out of sight of land they could sail as straight as steam power would take them to the city of Havana and the key of the whole situation. Now the Spanish forces which are scattered in Cuba are to follow by means of a strong cavalry force which was to be transported and equipped by August or September. By November or the 20 000 cavalry be thrown to the center of Cuba, cutting the line of communication and moving west to Havana by the time the rainy season was over, and the Spanish would be prepared for an army, we could move against that city a well-manned, well-equipped and well-disciplined army and complete the capture of the Spanish forces. The surrender of Cervera's fleet is a factor of importance in changed the conditions and made it necessary to move a military force to that point.

Gen. Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the occupation at Santiago that he requested permission to accompany that expedition, or to organize another to Santiago. This was not granted, and he accompanying the expedition was restricted, but authority was granted to organize a second "for subsequent operations against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico." However, before the expedition had sailed, application was made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately transported.

On the third day of July, Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated and that he was with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was actually considering the advisability of falling back to a position he was to take, and that he had not been able to go into the city because of the fire.

Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter, that he would be able within a week or ten days to the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba, as well as in Porto Rico.

These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding general and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago.

Under the instructions of the President, Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, but he was informed that such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and the government. These were the instructions under which Gen. Miles left Washington, arrived at Santiago July 11th, see as a result of his campaign, he felt as a result of his personal conference with Gen. Shafter, and the Spanish commander, that the surrender of the Spanish forces in Cuba would be made by capitulation, and that the Spanish forces would be transported to Spain, and that the Spanish commander was willing to meet him at 12 o'clock next morning.

The morning was hold, and after a short conversation between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, the latter, Gen. Miles frankly admitted to the Spanish general that he had left Washington six days before and that it was upon the direct information of the government that his surrender of the Spanish army must be carried or destroyed. Gen. Toral, in reply to the Spanish general that his forces numbered had arrived with him, that some of those forces had been withdrawn and the remainder would be concentrated on the west side of the harbor and that it was useless for him to contend against the invitation. Under such circumstances could be plainly seen by the Spanish from Morro Castle and other points.

Gen. Toral replied that as long as he had rations and ammunition he would not fight, in order to maintain the honor of his south army. In response to this he was informed that he had already sacrificed that honor and that further resistance would be useless and would result in a wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was willing to surrender to his government and was informed by Gen. Miles that he had already taken much time for that purpose and would be given until daylight of the following morning, namely, 12 o'clock, to submit an answer. He stated that longer time was necessary expressed until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally agreed to by Gen. Miles. The morning conference and the others separated. On return, Gen. Miles received a dispatch was handed him by Gen. Miles from Washington as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 11.—Mail by telegraph your answer surrender of Spanish people to officers and men. Do not let the wounded their side-arms. The officers and men will be paroled to go home and to return to Spain, the United States assuming. If not accepted, then assume taking in your judgment. Your action would fall. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the season as you jointly agree upon. Report results to me. Should be acted promptly.

R. ALGER, Secretary of War.

This, the statement says, does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a cipher. He was directed to use his discretion in the matter of ordering an amount of reinforcements and fortifications of an army which, if successful, would have put at least 100 men, or at withholding the amount, if in his judgment such assault will fail. No general condition was any given to any general commanding, or, were, and that is more, he will be observed, he was authorized to accept the surrender which he did, in the exercise of his discretion, he personally declined to do and went away, leaving all the honor to his corps in rank, file, shafter.

On the morning succeeding the first interview a letter was received from Gen. Toral, of which the following is a literal translation:

Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1898.—Commander-Chief of the American Forces. Honored Sir—Her excellency, the president-general of the Red Cross of Spain, has telegraphed me a dispatch of Cuba, telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 2 p. m. the following:

"Believing that the exercise of such important as the commander of the place, or is known and decided upon by the government of his country, I give you notice that I have done the conditions of your telegram relative to humanitarian and generous, and also to show that to the general of the American army is so it is not agreed to and the conditions of the surrender of the Spanish forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"In these camps, with the exception of the part to guide an military conditions will be made, the Spanish forces will be transported to Spain, on the same conditions as the American army will be treated as soldiers. They will be above every possible consideration and their health will be provided for. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary condition of the camps. They are the ones who should be held responsible.

"During the way many of these officers disregarded the specific instructions that had been given looking to their physical well-being. Now it is time for them to take this work upon themselves, and with the knowledge that they are responsible for their health they will be expected to devote their best energies to the work. When men are incapacitated to discharge their duties they must give way to competent men, for again I wish to make it clear that these company and regimental officers are to be held responsible for the welfare of their men.

"The great complaint of the soldiers is homesickness and a great deal of this has been caused by the unconstitutional publications in the sensational yellow press of the United States. Every experienced officer knows that a great many died of homesickness during the Carolinas campaign which cause the homesick soldier to make the most of the situation, and it is impossible for them to do their duty.

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The secretary gave assurance of his purpose to carry out strictly the question he had to hold field officers responsible for the condition of their men.

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PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Which do you like best—grocer-bills or doctor-bills?

Use the wholesome baking powder—*Schilling's Best.*

HE PLACES THE BLAME

Alger Shifts the Responsibility for Bad Management on to Regimental Officers.

NEWSPAPERS MADE MEN HOMESICK.

Wants the American People to "Stop Those Mouths Up"—Did Not Refer to Other Days of Ongoing Alger.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Secretary Alger is now putting his affairs in shape to admit of his absence from Washington on a tour of inspection of the army camps throughout the country. He will leave tomorrow evening, going first to Camp Meade, Pa., and thence to Detroit. Now that the active war operations have closed, the secretary feels free to express certain views entertained by the President and himself respecting the place of the commander of the soldiers and incidentally the source from which responsibility should be placed for some of the matters of complaint.

In this connection he says: "The requests that have been ordered mustered out will be mustered out. Testimony that have been designated by the President to remain in the service will have to remain. As soon as we have mustered out those men of job, we shall reorganize the army—every brigade, division and corps, and put them into comfortable camps with such of them as are entitled to be withdrawn for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"In these camps, with the experience of the past to guide an military conditions will be made, the Spanish forces will be transported to Spain, on the same conditions as the American army will be treated as soldiers. They will be above every possible consideration and their health will be provided for. The officers commanding regiments and companies will be held strictly accountable for the sanitary condition of the camps. They are the ones who should be held responsible.

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NEVER IMITATED—NEVER EQUALED

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes it unnecessary to mention the name of the Company.

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DIRECTORS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

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General Banking Business

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And pay 6 per cent interest on deposits. Receive your accounts.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. ...Established 1852.

Buys and sells exchange, makes telegraphic transfers on principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of sons and bullion. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier

Walker Bros. Bankers...

Established 1850. | Successors to the Union National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Established 1841. 160 Offices.

The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. Dun & Co., The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE OSMOND, General Manager. Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

T. R. Jones & Co., ..BANKERS, 160 Main Street.

Commercial National Bank. Capital Paid in $200,000.

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Dr. Thos. Moyle, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moses C. Fox, Thos. Marshall, W. F. Nolan, George M. Downey, John W. Donnellan, Newell Brennan.

Dr. O. B. Hewett, The Leading Dentist.

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Over 400 testimonials all past 6 months.

Fillings and extractions without pain.

Only not painless THE BEST.

GUNPOWDER.

Let him now shoot who never shot before. And kills who always shot not shot the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle"
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Pullman Palace Sleepers, Dining Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Colonist Sleepers.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets on sale to all points of the world.

Pullman Palace Car Tickets.

D. E. BUSLEY, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

E. W. DOCLES, General Traffic Manager.

W. H. BANCROFT, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.

No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.

No. 6—For Ogden, Lehi, Provo, Spanish Fork, Helper and intermediate points.

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Provo and intermediate points.

No. 3—For Ogden and the West.

No. 5—For Ogden and the West.

No. 7—For Park City and intermediate points.

Arrive Salt Lake City.

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Only one night on the road to Omaha, two nights to St. Paul and St. Louis. Other lines two nights additional.

The Union Pacific is the only line through the above points without change.

The only line operating Buffet Smoking and Library Cars through to Omaha.

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Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville, Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and all points east. Only line running through Cripple Creek. Through sleepers on both morning and evening trains. This line, in connection with the Rio Grande Western, reaches Denver earlier than any other line. Leave Salt Lake City, Ogden or points