...LL COST $535,000.

...ner of Sagasta Spanish Prisoners to Spain.

CONTRACT TO A SPANISH COMPANY.

...ed $10 for Each Officer and $5 for Each Enlisted Man—Ships Will Fly Spain's Flag.

Washington, July 20.—Arrangements have been completed for the immediate sailing of the transportation fleet for Porto Rico to-morrow.

The vessels are assigned to the transportation company recently organized by J. H. Flinter & Co., of New York. The company agreed to carry the infantry from Cuba early in August and all the troops for Porto Rico at the rate of $10 for each officer and $5 for each enlisted man. The company is to furnish the ships, provisions for the troops and subsistence for the crews. The government is to furnish the coal, ammunition and hospital supplies. The government is to furnish the transportation for the officers and enlisted men. The company agreed to furnish the ships for the sum of $535,000. It is understood that the contract was awarded to the company named because of the fact that the vessels of the company are all under the American flag, and it was deemed advisable to have the transportation service performed by American vessels. The ships will be ready for the service by the middle of August, and the troops will be transported to Porto Rico before the end of the month.

The ships will be in charge of Rear Admiral Sicard, who will be ordered to Washington for that purpose. The ships will be convoyed by the warships now in the West Indies, which will be joined by the Spanish fleet when it leaves Porto Rico. The ships will be provisioned for a period of twenty days, and will be able to carry the troops to any point in the West Indies.

It is understood in Washington that Judge Advocate General Lemuel Ely Ross, of the Bureau of Military Justice, and Assistant Adjutant General Ainsworth, will be ordered to Porto Rico to act as judge advocates of the military commissions which will be established for the purpose of trying the Spanish officers who are charged with the surrender of Santiago. It is also understood that Colonel Ainsworth will be ordered to Santiago to act as judge advocate of the military commission which will be convened there for the purpose of trying the officers who are charged with the surrender of that place. It is also understood that Colonel Ainsworth will be ordered to Santiago to act as judge advocate of the military commission which will be convened there for the purpose of trying the officers who are charged with the surrender of that place. It is also understood that Colonel Ainsworth will be ordered to Santiago to act as judge advocate of the military commission which will be convened there for the purpose of trying the officers who are charged with the surrender of that place.

Germany Decidedly Friendly.

Washington, July 20.—Further inquiry by the Associated Press today in official quarters as to the alleged complications between the United States and Germany in the Philippines failed to elicit anything which might serve as a foundation for the reports of such complications in the future. It is learned that there have been recent communications between the two governments of a decidedly friendly character, and it is said that not since the war began has there been greater reason than now exists for confidence in Germany's neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. Reports of misunderstandings in the Philippines or elsewhere should not be too readily assumed to be issues of future trouble between the two nations. Indeed, it is believed to be the desire, as it is also the interest, of both governments that the relations of perfect friendship between them should continue unbroken.

COULD HAVE WALKED INTO SANTIAGO.

City Was Left Unguarded While the Battle of El Caney Was in Progress.

Santiago, Cuba, July 20.—The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers and that their discipline was excellent, but they boast that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1st. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time. It appears that they had only a few thousand men and that they all went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unguarded. Reinforcements, however, arrived later and brought the number of Spanish troops up to 6,000 men.

At the battle of El Caney our casualties exceeded those of the Spaniards. While they had not more killed to our 150, they had only 500 men wounded to our 1,000. The list of the wounded has not been published, but it is said that those who are lying in the Presidio, Alfonso, Hermana and other hospitals here, General Linares (added to Marti on Feb. 24, before this date) Marti on the surrender of Santiago, a long message setting forth the inability of the city to hold out against an enemy encamped in sight of the Morro, the futility of firing of fewer and exhausted and demoralized by the loss of the fleet, and urging the surrender for the sake of humanity, to offer to capitulate, but adding that if ordered to remain in the Morro a rat in a trap he would do so. He would do so, he said, because it would be his duty, although realizing that a mistake had been made.

Somehow, information in regard to the message leaked out and the Spanish officers here are fond in their condemnation of Gen. Linares, who they accuse of faint-heartedness. Occasionally of war to the extent of "under the plea of a slight wound," having the marks of the shame of surrender upon Gen. Toral's shoulders, instead of facing the disgrace himself.

This feeling is general among the men who, passing the office where the Blanco and Rizzo appeared, shook their fists and muttered: "What a shame to our country. But she deserves it well."

CUBANS WANT NO TROUBLE.

Junta in New York Makes a Statement on the Subject.

Washington, July 18.—Senor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban junta have been in consultation with officials of the war department today. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba, as far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that Gen. Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in sympathy with the United States authorities. It was from a misunderstanding of the President's proclamation, and of the intentions of the United States government in the premises. The Cubans at Santiago, it was stated, probably thought that the war was waged against the inhabitants of Spanish race and against the constituted authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was thought that a proclamation stating that when the nation was made again to the Cuban officers in the field, they would acquiesce in the action of the United States and render the United States every heartiness.

The Cubans assured the war officials that nothing was further from their desires than a rupture with the United States forces and authority. It also became known that the Junta had sent a message to the Cuban officers that their cause and the American cause were identical, and that the Cubans should not be misled by the Spanish representations that the United States was waging war against the Cuban people. The Cuban officers were assured at the war department that the better class of Cubans in the island were heartily sympathetic with those who would bring about trouble, but that it is the lower and violent classes who desire to loot and plunder the city.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Very Few
people come back for their money.
Why?
Schilling's Best suits them.

SPAIN'S MORAL COWARDICE.

It is Previously Shown in Connection with Gen. Toral's Surrender.

London Times Finds Out the Shame of Accepting Toral—Worrying Over Watson's Squadron.

London, July 20.—The Times, editorially reproaching the Spanish government this morning, "with moral cowardice" in endeavoring to screen its own misdeeds by persuading the world that "Gen. Toral has betrayed his country," says: "It is incredible that Spain can hope for anything from Cuba, as it is impossible for Blanco, as it was for Toral, to fight against hunger, and it is unlikely that the former will have anything to fight with for about three to come. Neither can anything be hoped from European intervention. If Commodore Watson's squadron remains, though its arrival would be an incalculable spectacle to more than one European power.

"It may be assumed that Commodore Watson's authorization is not the Philippines will not weaken the Spanish fleet in Spanish waters, but it will be a serious matter for us with Austria and it may be one of the seconds of the Spanish ships at Manila."

The Daily Graphic says editorially this morning: "As strong adjectives and adverbs of disbelief in the United States are sure to be applied to the announcement of the surrender of Santiago, it would be unfortunate if Gen. Toral's ordinary action in the surrender of Santiago and a subsequent attempt to escape to Havana should be taken to be of an heroic character.

"This is their national character. It was that which ruined Napoleon, who had 1,000 forts to counter the whole country, while at every point an American fort could only have would be taken if European complications."

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Nothing is known regarding the decision of the peace commission. As to the peace question, Aguinaldo, if the government does not guarantee the security of making peace quickly, and the public mind is so inflammable, the newspapers claim that the secret societies are planning to their usual manner assassins, and then the lower orders are assisting. Meanwhile with Spain and Cuba conditions are so bad that Spain can ill afford to lose the Philippines. Probably immediate disaster regarding peace, but they are anxious in the country. It is hoped that there have been recent communications between the two governments of a decidedly friendly character, and it is said that not since the war began has there been greater reason than now exists for confidence in Germany's neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain. Reports of misunderstandings in the Philippines or elsewhere should not be too readily assumed to be issues of future trouble between the two nations. Indeed, it is believed to be the desire, as it is also the interest, of both governments that the relations of perfect friendship between them should continue unbroken.

ITALY'S CLAIM AGAINST COLOMBIA

How It Originated, and Why It is Sought to be Evaded by Colombia.

Washington, July 18.—There is considerable misapprehension concerning the exact point of difference between Italy and Colombia growing out of President Cleveland's award, as the claims of Marco Cerruti for losses to his property in the department of Cauca, in 1885.

It is not true, as generally believed, that the Italian war vessels are now at Cartagena for the purpose of exacting payment by Colombia of the $95,000 awarded to for the claims of Cerruti. Colombia has never protested against that portion of the award and has paid the installments the money being in the Italian treasury. It will be remembered that Cerruti was a member of the partnership of E. Cerruti & Company, and that as Mr. Cleveland decided, Colombia had not exercised its power for protection for the loss of their lives and as he could not hold personally liable for them, and in the chief reason of the losses was in place due to the enlargement and protection of the "lost cause" already existing in Colombia, and that Colombia adhered to Cerruti's claim for the property and refused to do so on the ground of Cerruti, which had been called in question, in the proceedings and resented that Colombia on its part should discover and protect Cerruti against the liability on account of the partnership debts and claims, which as far as he might be compelled to pay any of them, which would be a hardship, inasmuch as all property of the partnership had been taken from him, which property was in the hands of the Colombian government, and the proceedings which they now seek to enforce. The request for the Colombian government to pay the Italian claim, which arose originally in the partnership debts of Cerruti, Bros. & Co., in which Mr. Cerruti's brothers were interested, Mr. Cleveland thought, ought to be paid, but he did not think it was in the power of the President to make just the kind of a treaty which Colombia desired, and it would be impossible to deny that under the existing issues of the treaty the Italian claim had power to enforce payment of the claim. The Italian claim had been in existence for years, and Colombia had been urged to make just provision for its satisfaction, and to declare the amount of liability which was entitled to receive. The matter was submitted to Attorney General Olney, who, according to Mr. Cleveland's statement, had the decision to Cerruti, informed Cerruti that the claim was just and as a member of the firm was entitled to the amount of the claim, and that they proceeded to the end of the matter. The Italian government, however, declined to make any further demands on Colombia for the payment of the claim, Mr. Cleveland's decision to make other and proper representations to Colombia for the payment of the claim, which was done. This proposition regarding the payment of the claim was necessary to the minister of the United States in Colombia, Mr. Cleveland said, it was a wise proposition. The personality involved here was in some sense a claim against the government of Italy. Colombia has not an equal to present Cerruti against their claims and the former government had been betrayed by the corporation.

The minister authorized Mr. Cleveland to do and perform and come to the decision and all matters and things that the minister might be necessary to conclude the Italy and equitably and honorably to settle the matter, which he did, and it was done.

Under the power it is stated that Mr. Cleveland was justified in recognizing the claim of Cerruti, and he was entitled to the payment of the claim when, of its own gave it, had taken place. Cerruti the owner of a decreasing claim.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Madrid advices say the native Philippine insurgents are fraternizing with Spanish prisoners.

The loss of New Holland, N., was practically wiped out by fire on Wednesday, loss $1,000.

The Spanish minister of war says Gen. Blanco has not resigned, and that the Madrid papers are the wires concerning Gen. Blanco and will not transmit official messages.

In a letter from Admiral Cervera, received at Portsmouth navy yard, he says he has been treated well by the whole American people, and is pleased with the respect shown him.

It has been finally and definitely decided that the white town in Washington forbid for the surrender of that city and the protection of its property, and peace of either the city or navy.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived in the offing, Saturday, shortly after midnight, her crew with thirty-four additional Spanish officers, prisoners of the United States, aboard.

The largest mission reported sick among the Hawaiian volunteers since they left San Francisco, that was reported last week, when there were 30 in the sickness, hospital, those who have been confined in the hospital.

With the exception of about ten men, the members of the Kansas regiment who were released by taking back have been discharged from the hospital at Camp Algier. The remainder are expected to return to their duties today.

"The statement that Oregon is behind is furnishing no basis of troops is untrue and is not correct," says the adjutant general of that state. "The troops were recruited and furnished promptly. The city has been in waiting the men to fill the ship which the state is not responsible."

Admiral Thomas Lesle Massie, known as the father of the British navy, is dead. He was born in 1802, entered the navy in 1818 and served at Navarino, Beirut, Acre and St. Jean d'Acre and in China and in the Black sea.

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Time Table in effect May 29, 1898.

Leave Ogden	Arrive Salt Lake	Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Ogden
7:00 a m	10:30 a m	8:00 a m	11:30 a m
9:00 a m	12:30 p m	10:00 a m	1:30 p m
11:00 a m	2:30 p m	12:00 noon	3:30 p m
1:00 p m	4:30 p m	2:00 p m	5:30 p m
3:00 p m	6:30 p m	4:00 p m	7:30 p m
5:00 p m	8:30 p m	6:00 p m	9:30 p m
7:00 p m	10:30 p m	8:00 p m	11:30 p m
9:00 p m	12:30 a m	10:00 p m	1:30 a m
11:00 p m	2:30 a m	12:00 night	3:30 a m

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From Ogden, Pocatello, Portland, Sun Francisco, Ogden and Intermediate points 8:20 a m
From Ogden, Pocatello, Cache Valley, Bear River and intermediate points 7:10 p m
From Ogden, Logan, Montpelier, Bear River and intermediate points 10:40 a m
From Park City, Kamas, Heber and Provo City, Eureka, Marysvale and Richfield 3:00 p m
From Ogden, Logan, Montpelier, Bear River and intermediate points 6:00 p m
DEPART.
For Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Denver, Cor. Devers, Park City 7:00 a m
For Ogden, Pocatello, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and Intermediate points 7:00 a m
For Ogden, Logan, Montpelier, Bear River and intermediate points 1:15 p m
For Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver, Cor. Devers, Park City 3:30 p m
For Ogden, Logan, Montpelier, Bear River and intermediate points 6:45 p m
*For Ogden, Pocatello, Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Portland, San Francisco and Intermediate points 7:30 a m
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No. 1—For Provo, Street Junction and all points East 4:30 a m
No. 2—For Provo, Street Junction and all points East 7:00 p m
No. 3—For Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Lewiston, Spokane, Portland, Puget Sound points West 1:00 a m
No. 4—For Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Lewiston, Spokane, Portland, Puget Sound points West 1:00 p m
No. 5—For Provo, Street Junction and all intermediate points 10:00 a m
No. 6—For Provo, Street Junction and all intermediate points 6:00 p m
No. 7—For Ogden and the West 12:30 p m
No. 8—For Ogden and the West 6:00 p m
No. 9—For Provo, Street Junction and the East 10:00 a m
No. 10—For Provo, Street Junction and the East 6:00 p m
No. 11—From Provo, Eureka, Gunnison, Richfield, Marysvale, Bingham points 8:00 a m
No. 12—From Provo, Eureka, Gunnison, Richfield, Marysvale, Bingham points 3:00 p m
No. 13—From Ogden and the West 10:00 a m
No. 14—From Ogden and the West 3:00 p m
No. 15—From Provo, Street Junction and intermediate points 10:00 a m
No. 16—From Provo, Street Junction and intermediate points 6:00 p m
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