Cut Rate Admission Fee Proves an Attraction to Many.

IDEAL DAY TO SEE THE GREAT FAIR

Weather Conditions Such as to Make Grounds Very Attractive.

BAY STATE HAS RIGHT OF WAY TODAY

Large Delegation of Massachusetts People Arrive in the City.

Entertaining Program is Prepared for the Men from "Down East" and the Day Promises to He a Feature.

The incentive of a 25-cent admission fee frew a big crowd to the exposition yesterday, but it was scarcely such a crowd as the concession deserved. It was by far the biggest Sunday crowd that has yet been on the grounds, but it was not the wholesale turning out of the Omaha public that the management had a right to expect. It is difficult to conceive how any loyal citizen of Omaha could have induced himself to stay at home when such an investment of a quarter of a dollar was open to him; but many of them did and they deprived themselves of a most delightful experience in so

It was an ideal exposition day, but it was equally well adapted for various other recreations that a good many people are in the habit of indulging in on a Sabbath afternoon. For that reason a considerable proportion of the crowd waited until evening before going to the grounds, and as usual the evening crowd was a decided improvement on that which was on the grounds during the day. Hundreds of people went past the grounds to Fort Omaha to see the soldier boys and many of them stopped off on their way back and spent the evening at the exposition. Crowd Above the Average.

But while there were people who stayed was far above the average. During the first two hours after I o'clock there was a steady comparatively few of these who came in the mon in the Exposition Auditorium. afternoon went away.

same decorum was apparent in the amuse- series of religious services. ment section as reigned in other parts of Speaking of the grandeur of the ment section as reigned in other parts of the speaking of the grandeur of the ment section as reigned in other parts of the speaking of the grandeur of the ment section as reigned in other parts of the speaking of the grandeur of the section as reigned in other parts of the speaking of the grandeur of the speaking of the grandeur of the section as reigned in other parts of the speaking of the grandeur of the speaking of the speaking

Plaza attracted an exceptionally generous audience.

It is understood that the same rate of admission will prevail next Sunday, as the decision to reduce the admission yesterday was not made public until so late that it did not become thoroughly known.

Massachusetts day appears in big letters on the exposition schedule today, and it will be celebrated with music and oratory, and the presence of a large and distinguished party of Bay state officials and citizens. The exercises of the day will be held in the Auditorium at 11 o'clock. They will include an address of welcome by Governor Holcomb and a response by Lieutenant Governor W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and addresses by President Wattles of the exposition association, President George B. Smith of the Massachusetts state senate. Speaker John L. Bates of the house and Mrs. G. W. Johnson.

Pollowing the formal program the guests the Casino, after which informal toasts will be responded to by W. G. Whitmore of Valley, W. H. Alexander of Omaha and various members of the Massachusetts delegation.

Phinney's band will play the usual concert programs in the afternoon and evening, and the first concert by the Pawnee City band will be given in front of the Boys' and Cirls' building at 6 o'clock.

COMMITTEE IS NOT SATISFIED. Secret Societies Disappointed at the

Action of the Management. The secret society representatives have been conferring with the management of the exposition and have made the following re-

To the Representatives of the Following Orders: Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World Fraternal Union of America, Business and Fraternal associa-tion, Masons, Royal Highlanders, Woman's Christian Temperance union, Improved Or-der of Red Men, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Woman's Relief corps. Ancient Order of United Workmen, Gordon, Scottish Rite Masons, Pocahontas, Grand Army of the Republic, County Veteran association, P. E. O., Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, Junior Order United American Mechanics and Royal Neighbors: The petition entrusted and the Board of Managers of the Transmississippi Exposition and considered by them, and they decided not to grant the concessions prayed for; only in a modified to your committee is not satis factory, and we, therefore, recommend that the committee of the whole convens at the Commercial club rooms. Sixteenth and Farnam streets. July 11 at 5 p. m., sharp, and formulate plans and arrange for places to hold our various meetings and gatherings without the Transmississippi grounds, as Yours respectset forth in our petition.

B. R. BALL, T. J. WAGANELL, R. O. BAILEY. Committee.

MINING EXHIBITORS ORGANIZE.

Will Not Keep Their Displays Open

The policy of organization is becoming general among the exhibitors and other participants in the exposition and one of the most recent is the Commissioners' and Exhibitors' association of the Mines build-Commissioner J. J. Leeson of New Mexico is chairman of the association and Harry C. Smith of Colorado secretary. The other members are A. W. Miller, Oregon; James A. Reeves, Missouri; J. E. Richter South Dakota; Dr. William B. Phillips, Alabama; Samuel Anderson, Montana; Colonel H. B. Maxon, Nevada, and Harry A. Lee, Chairman Leeson and Messra. Anderson and Reeves compose the executive

Just at present the asociation is co-operat-

ing with the exposition management in an CLARK REPORTS TO SAMPSON effort to induce the American Institute of Mining Engineers to hold its fall meeting at the exposition, and although the matter is not settled there is a strong expectation that the movement will be successful.

The association has decided not to concede the request of the management that the exhibits be kept open during the evening. The managers of the various exhibits complain that the artificial light is not sufficient to permit of a satisfactory inspection of the specimens and that in the evening the guards would not be able to keep a sufficiently close watch on the many valuable features if there was a crowd in the

SERVICES HELD ON THE GROUNDS. Work of the Parliament of Religious

The first religious services to be held in the Auditorium on the exposition grounds occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock when Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago DISTINGUISHED MEN ARE IN THE PARTY secretary of the Congress of Liberal Re- full speed with the determination of carryligions, preached a sermon on the topic, 'The Parliament of Religions, and What

> The Auditorium contained an audience and endeavor to sink his vesels or force which would have made a large congrega- them to run ashore.' tion in any ordinary church. Among those present were many prominent representatives of the leading churches and many main battery, but when it was discovered people who are not regular attendants at any church. The ethics which usually govern audiences in church edifices were waived on this occasion and several times the audience manifested its approval of the re-

marks of the speaker by applauding. cago, president of the Liberal Congress of John McQuoid of the First Methodist church. by a double quartet from the Exposition to the shore in flames. chorus under the direction of Mr. T. J.

The exercises commenced with the singused as had been intended.

Rev. Mann delivered the invocation and mans for that purpose.

After an anthem by the choir prayer was

After a hymn, in which the entire auaway, enough came to make a crowd that Jones, referring to the fact that he is the secretary of the Liberal Congress of Religions, the outgrowth of the great Parstream of arrivals at both entrances, and liament of Religious held during the World's the grounds filled rapidly. Later in the af- Fair. Mr. Mann said it was especially sigternoon the influx was less constant, but nificant and fitting that the secretary of it increased rapidly after supper, while such a body should preach the opening ser-

Mr. Jones said it was a strange happening. There was no departure from the perfect and one without premeditation on the part order that has ruled on previous Sundays, of any person, that he had had the good and the crowd was as decorous and well be- fortune to preach the opening sermon at haved as could be desired. While no bars three expositions-at New Orleans, at Chiwere erected across the Midway, there was cago and now at Omaha; and he felt that no noisy or disorderly features, and the this occasion was to be but the first of a

The band concert in the ofternoon was day night under the magic spell of the heard by a crowd that fairly filled the broad area in front of the government building, and in the evening the program on the Columbian exposition at Chicago. As one Marix of the converted yacht Scorpion and who believed that harmony is an element Captain Purcell of the Oscello had a hot of character, the speaker said he wanted time on July 3 at Manzanillo, where they to express his appreciation of the magnificence of the scene and he declared that the

token. Taking up his subject, the speaker reviewed briefly the course of events in connection with the great Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893. He said he had served as secretary of the committee of fifteen in charge of the parliament and as such officer had had opportunities for obtaining a great insight into the inner workings of affairs in connection with that great undertaking.

He declared that the Parliament of Religions was the greatest corporate event in the religious history of the world. For the Chancellor John L. MacLean, Music will first time in the history of man the words be furnished by Phinney's band, and there of the Master were fulfilled; Men came from will also be a quartet number and a solo by all quarters of the earth and sat down together in the kingdom of God, which the speaker declared to be the kingdom of love. of the day will be entertained at lunch at During the great attractions of the exposition, when there was so much to claim and hold the attention, for seventeen consecutive days there gathered the representatives of all the nations of the earth and spoke their message of love, which was received with gratitude by the ever-increasing throng.

To show the great interest which pervaded the entire session of the parliament, the speaker said he was required by his duties to be on hand at 7:30 o'clock in the mornthe entire session, and he said he never arrived too early or left too late to see little groups of Christian men and women sitting about discussing what was passing and endeavoring to learn something from all that ranspired.

The speaker referred somewhat in detail to the character of those who attended the parliament, speaking especially of the dignified men who came from far-away India to bring their message, discussing in pure English, which made the others ashamed of their own ignorance, the religious doctrines which had been handed down to them from unnumbered centuries.

The representatives of the Catholic church, the Episcopal church, the Afroment was intended for, to amalgamate all of the day with soldiers. the different religions and bind them together into one grand white beam to light

Rev. Mr. Jones spoke of the great uncercut the Gordian knot by declaring that any he great subject should be a proper one. at the park. From this he passed to a discussion of the most unpromising member of the congress, when they are moved. He was unable to speak English, but when a translation of the paper he had prepared port to General Brooke for duty arrived and with the greatest enthusiasm and proved to to be the strongest paper presented during the ond brigade. First proceedings. Rev. Mr. Jones declared that corps. this reception was not accorded this paper because the writer came from Japan, not

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

aptain of the Oregon Given His Version of the Battle with the Fleet of Admiral Cervera.

(Copyright 1898, by Associated Press.) OFF GUANTANAMO, July 9 .- (Per Asso ciated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda via Kingston, Jamaica, July 10.)-Captain Clark of the United States battleship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says in his official reporto Rear Admiral Sampson:

"The Spanish fleet turned to the west ward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continual flight of projectiles over the ship, but when our line was fairly engaged the enemy's fire became defective. "As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to westward we went ahead at ing out to the utmost your instruction: 'If the enemy tries to escape the ships must

close and engage him as soon as possible 'We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we used only the that the enemy's torpedo boats were following the ships we used our rapid fire guns, as well as the six-inch guns upon

them, with telling effect. "As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships, it headed for the beach, evi-In addition to Rev. Jones there were on dently on fire. We raked it as we passed, the platform Rev. W. H. Thomas of Chi- rushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to Religions; Rev. Newton M. Mann, pastor of bear, and before we had it fairly abeam it. Unity church of this city; Rev. T. J. Mackay too, was making for the beach. The two of All Saints' Episcopal church, and Rev. remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to six-The music for the occasion was furnished teen knots and the Vizcaya was soon sent

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left and or a time it seemed as if it might escape. But when we opened with our forward turing of the Doxology by the congregation, ret guns and the Brooklyn followed, the Rev. Mann explaining that the big organ Colon began to edge in toward the coast was not fully completed and could not be and its destruction was assured. As it struck the beach its flag went down.

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to it and when read the scripture lesson, choosing the the admiral caught up with the New York twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Ro- York, Texas and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the said by Rev. Mackay, who invoked the disaid bearing and conduct of all on board this tained that when tomorrow will come wine blessing upon the exercises and upon ship. When they found the Oregon had General Shafter will again repeat "unconrushed to the front and was hurrying to ditional surrender." succession of conflicts with the enemy's dience joined, Rev. Mann introduced Rev. would engage them, the enthusiasm was in-

ship and fought and supplied its batteries, the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the Vizcaya, would have escaped.'

GET INTO A HORNET'S NEST

of Our Auxiliary Craft Enter the Harbor at Manzanillo and Meet a Warm Reception.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Associated Press Boat Cynthia, via Kinghad established a blockade.

Manzanillo has lately been unguarded and soul of man ought to rise to great heights has been a Cuban port of supplies. Now under the influence of the highest ideals, of General Pando and his branch of the army which architecture and beauty are but a are there. It was decided to lock the stable door last week and on Sunday, July 3, the Scorpion and Oscella were before the place. It is on a long, deep bay and a close examination by Captain Marix convinced him that its defenses were one fort with small guns.

On Sunday morning Captain Marix decided to go in after the gunboats and so signaled to Captain Purcell. Captain Marix crossfire. Said General Shafter's principal

"Imagine our surprise upon finding that instead of gunboats and a small fort the shore was filled with artillery. The fire we mowed into them was a desperate one considering that we did not have any protection for our men or the guns. For twenty-five minutes we stayed at it and I think we must have done a lot of damager I had no pilot and could not move in close. We were frequently hit, and at last when a shot had cleared our gallery and I saw it was useless to risk the men's lives, we moved out.

"The gunboats lay behind the hills in small coves and we could not get at them. We moved out slowly and the fire ceased. The next morning we captured a large lighter and a sloop filled with provisions. No attempt was made by the gunboats to come out to the defense of their ships. Th ing and remain until 11:30 at night during Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion, which had been around the coast looking for a place to land money and provisions. is in the harbor and has discharged its cargo.'

BOYS DO LESS CAROUSING

General Brooke's Order Has a Wholesome Effect Upon the Troops at Chicknmauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga. July 10 .- The beneficial effect of General Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two from each company was American representatives and many others noticeable today in the orderly quiet of the were mentioned, the speaker referring to day both at the camp and in the city of the fact that the many colors displayed in Chattanooga. A provost guard did duty at the robes of some of the visitors had caused Lytle and all disorderly people were kept is going forward. SYLVESTER SCOVEL. the newspapers to refer to the result as hermetically sealed. No soldier was allowed 'the rainbow religion." He turned this at Lytle without passes and as a consequence humorous designation to account by saying it was a sure enough Sunday in camp. All that the rainbow could be made from white the saloons at Chattanooga, which have in light and could be transformed again to the past been wide open, have been closed, white light, and this was what the parlia- and the streets were crowded a large portion

Services were held in the twenty-two Christian tents now in operation in the camp and the proclamation of President McKinley suggesting that prayers for peace be offered ainty which prevailed at first regarding by all ministers was observed. From every the limitation which should be placed on pulpit in Chattanooga today prayers for the congress, but said a Methodist minister peace and the triumph of the American arms were offered by the officers. Masses were question which could throw any light on said by Catholic clergymen during the day

Three Catholic priests arrived this mornvarious representatives who came from for- ing, Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Rev. Dr. Belford eign lands to take part in the parliament, and Father Chryostan, the latter having Among the most unpromising in appearance been engaged in work for many years in the of these was a Shinto priest, who seemed West Indies. These three ministers will re- and was deeply impressed by the fine dis the embodiment of narrow bigotry and a main with the army and go to the front

Today the following officers ordered to rewas read to the congress, it was received were assigned: Captain F. B. Harrison, quartermaster of the Secbe division. Captain William Meiken, Third brigade, First division, First corps, on the staff of because he were an claborate robe, but he- Brigadier General Boynton: Captain Charles Moyer, commissary officer, Third brigade, First division, First corps.

Condition of Spaniards in Santiago Deplorable Beyond Description.

CAN HOLD OUT BUT A LITTLE LONGER

Will Surrender Unconditionally When Their "Honor" is Vindicated.

STARVATION STARES ARMY IN THE FACE

Water Supply is Nearly Exhausted and Dons Pray for Rain.

EXCELLENT WORK OF THE RED CROSS

Clara Barton and Her Assistants Are Ministering Angels Among the Wounded American Soldiers and the Refugees.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MAJOR GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE UBA, July 9 .- (Via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 10.)-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-General Toral will soon surrender unconditionally. Deserters and prisoners report that this is inevitable and that the surrender will be made as soon as General Toral thinks he can take the action with honor. General Toral offered today to capitulate if he were permitted to take his artillery and march his force in safety to Holquin, 100 miles to the west of Santiago. In answer General Shafter briefly repeated his ultimatum: "Unconditional surrender."

Today General Toral informed General Shafter he was willing to leave his artillery in the city if his men could retain their rifles and march to Holquin,

General Shafter and his aides expect that tomorrow General Toral will ask only that arms and that his men, disarmed, be per-

Every day that passes greatly strengthens vessels if they could be overtaken and the Americans position without helping has not yet left Havana, but troops are fense is left to Toral; he has exhausted "As these Spanish vessels were so much all his resources. He may construct more more heavily armored than the Brooklyn. mines in the closest approaches-to the city they might have concentrated upon and and in the very streets, but his mines can overpowered it. Consequently, I am persuaded that but for the officers and men of lery. Prisoners and deserters report that easily be avoided or countermined by artilthe Oregon who steamed and steered the Toral has thrown up barricades in the streets and is turning the houses on the street corners into temperary forts as strong as he can make them. English cable operators who were admitted to the city so that Toral might consult with Madrid by cable declare the Spaniards cannot possibly hold out for a week longer. Spanfards Pray & r Rain.

The Spaniards, they say, we praying for rain; the wells and cisterns which supplied water since the water pipes running into the city were cut are exhausted. So close OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July S.—(Per, were the Spaniards to starvation that biscuits were selling for \$5 a pound. Deserters Spaniards have never recovered from the fierceness of the attack on July 1. Unwilling to call the American soldiers orutes they call them fools.

"The pigs charged up the hill like fools," say the Spaniards. "They're madmen, imeciles. They don't know what danger is. Outside the city six of our batteries are such position as to necessitate Toral's inconditional surrender. The hills which lank Santiago are occupied by artillery placed behind sandbags and bomb proofs. The United States field mortars are exremely well placed and must do great ex-

ecution. The American Hnes have been pushed forward on the flanks so that the central Spanish trenches will be nearly in a aide today: "Whatever damage they do us when we open fire on them we can kill every one of them." Admiral Sampson is sending ashore his rapid-fire guns to add to the deadliness of the land bombardment. On July 7 these deaths occurred in the

field hospital: SILAS A. ENGART, private, Troop L. First United States cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders).

PATRICK O'CONNOR, private, Company , Seventh United States infantry,

CHARLES B. SCHWARTZ, private, First United States cavalry. On July 9: NOAH PRINCE, private, Troop S, Ninth

United States cavalry. Only fifty-four sick and wounded men remain in the hospital. They are convalescing end unless there are unexpected complicans all should recover.

General Linures' wound is healing. There s no yellow fever among the United States roops.

Clara Barton's Good Work. Clara Barton's Red Cross physicians and nurses are doing noble work. The army surgeons say they would scarcely be able properly attend the wounded without the aid of the Red Cross. Miss Barton is of invaluable service, too, in attending to the feeding of the refugees from Santiago, for General Shafter is kept busy furnishing supplies to his own men and the Cuban soldiers,

The spirit of the men in the trenches is improving daily. It never was low, except the case of the Seventy-first volunteers, whose soldiers bitterly accuse several offieers of cowardice under fire. A thorough investigation of the conduct of these officers

SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING People Assemble in Churches and

Render Thanks for Success of American Arms.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- This has been a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The president's recent proclamation was the result of a concert of patriotic utterances from many pulpits. Thanks were offered for an early consummation of peace. In nearly every church where the proclamation had suggested the text of the sermon special music and patriotic prayers were rendered and the services closed with the hymn 'America."

President McKinley attended the morning acryices at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church. He went alone to the church course delivered by the pastor, Frank Bristol, D. D. The church was crowded long before: the services began, persons remained standing Scores of throughout and many more went away unable to gain admission. Dr. Bristol's ser-First mon held the attention of his auditors from on the staff of General Haines; the first sentence to the last. At times his hearers were so thoroughly aroused by his gage. One battalion of the regiment sailed patriotic utterances that ripples of spontaneous applause swept over the congrega-

NEW YORK, July 10.-Thanksgiving so Companies D and M were left here.

OMAHA TEMPERATURE AT

7 n. m..... 67 n. m..... 68 9 n. m.... 69 5 p. m..... 6 p. m..... n. m..... 70 11 a. m..... 72

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

Massachusetts Day. 11 a. m., Reception to Massachusetts Visitors at the Grounds.
3 p. m., Phinney's United States

Band at Government Building.

6 p. m., Pawnee City Military Band at Girls' and Boys' Building.

7:30 p. m., Phinney's United States Band at Government Building.

services were held in many of the churches here today in accordance with the proclamation of the president, asking that thanks be returned for the victories of the American navy and army. PORTLAND, Ore., July 10 .- The pulpits

of the various Protestant churches of this

city were occupied this morning and evening by visiting delegates to the National council of the Congregational churches. Special thanksgiving services were held in all the churches in accordance with Pres ident McKinley's proclamation.

GREAT DISTRESS IN HAVANA Little to Ent and Poor People Daily Dropping Dead on the

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 10 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Mail's Kingston dispatch says: The Talbot arrived from Havana with twenty-three passengers, including Sir Alexander Gollan, British consul, and Higgins, vice consul. Jerome was left in charge of the consular office. Gollan and Higgins, on leave, are proceeding to England. Passengers report that only well-to-do people can survive in Havana. Poor people are dying like sheep. his officers be allowed to retain their side It is no uncommon sight to see them fall dead in the streets. The price of food is mitted to march to Holquin. It is ascer- prohibitive. Biscuits are 10 cents apiece. bread 50 cents a pound, rice 40 cents a pound, corn flour, 28 cents. The soldiers are on half rations and the barracks are full of starving women and children. Pando of Cienfuegos, thence marching along the

SPAIN YEARNS FOR PEACE

Government Recognizes that Inevitable Defeat Now Stares it in the Face.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, July 9 .- (Via the Frontier.)-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-With their traditional rebound from despondency Spaniards now indulge in hopes of a misunderstanding between Americans and Cubans to prolong the struggle in the West Indies and Philippines. The wildest reports of alleged difficulties for the Americans at Santiago are instantly believed and velop eptimistic tendencies in publi opinion. The war party cabinet simply War and Navy departments today, an unlooks on and lets the press rule opinion, usual thing for a Sabbath, but a sign of the only too glad to be allowed a respite to continue negotiations with Germany, Austria call upon the people of the land to celeand Italy to have everything ready when brate the glorious achievements of the Amerthe war takes an aspect permitting them lean army and navy. The president himself to sue for peace direct with the United and the members of the cabinet led the way States, but having powerful European in the observance of the terms of his proclapatrons ready to make McKinley understand he must not be too exacting.

LONDON, July 10 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily News' Madrid correspondent says: Should Santiago capitulate the government will ask an armistice to negotiate peace. The ministers say the army desires to continue the campaign, but the government believes resistance is impossible without vessels to grams and dispatching orders to all points land munitions of war and provisions in

The Morning Post's Madrid special says Of all the large towns in the south Cadiz alone is in favor of continuing the war. In Madrid it is difficult to gauge public opinion because of the complete subjection of the people to the preponderating influence of the military, which is concentrated here in overwhelming numbers.

MADRID, July 10 .- Noon .- Information received from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The hoplessness of the war is finally recognized and the peace idea now seems to predominate in the cabinet, and negotiatons are now considered urgent. The cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured. It is now rec ognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and that owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war it must fall. will blockade Cuban and Porto Rican ports, place if it requires the whole of the 125,000 cutting off their supplies, while the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is plish it." coming to the peninsula. There is no confidence felt that the powers will interfere. even if defenseless seaports are bombarded, and, therefore, what measures of defense are are possible are being adopted. PARIS, July 10 .- The Madrid correspond-

ent of the Temps says: "The end is impatiently awaited, even the government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that after the fall of Santiago the time will have come for think- into that port. It did not include the names ing about overtures of peace, especially as of enlisted men, but this may follow all the European chancellories advise this course. The meetings that are being held at Bayonne in the province of Navvarre and along the Pyrennean frontier, are greatly disturbing the ministry. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intentions to rise if the terms on which peace is made should entail a loss of territory. General Blanco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid on the defense, the duration of which will depend upon the supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie."

The Temps commenting on the foregoing dispatch from its correspondent says: "What should decide neutral cabinets to give wise counsels to Madrid is not only the fact that the latest developments of the war have entirely changed the complexion of the situation, which was already enough for Spain, but the further fact that there are trustworthy indications of a beginning of a reaction in favor of peace in

Recruits for Shafter Sail.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.-The steamship Rita, captured recently off Cuba by the Yale and purchased yesterday by the United States government for \$125,000, sailed for Santiago this afternoon with 650 men of the Sixth Illinois regiment and their bagwith the expedition under General Garrettson on the Columbia. It was found that the Rita could not carry the remaining 800 men.

BOMBARDMENT BEGINS

American Guns Open Fire Once More on By guered City of Santiago.

TERES

General Shafter Reports Three of His Men Being Slightly Wounded.

WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES DULY INFORMED BY

Operations Begin About 4 O'Clock on Sunday Afternoon, After an Armistice Lasting for Several Days - American Land Forces Hold an Impregnable Position and Feel Fully Confident to Bring the Spaniards to Terms and Will Have Force Enough Today

to Cut Off Retreat on All Sides.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-The War department has just been notified that the bombardment has begun.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-The War department has posted these bulletins of dispatches received this evening:

SIBONEY, Cuba. Via Hayti, 5:55 p. m., July 10.-Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.-Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 10.-I have just received a letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by army and navy will begin at as near 4 p. m. today as possible, SHAFTER, Major General,

WASHINGTON, July 11,--Shortly after midnight the War department gave out the following from General Shafter:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 10.-To Adjutant General, Washington: Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 o'clock with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces tomorrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well.

SHAFTER, Major General. General Garcia reports that the enemy evacuated a little town called Descaninos, about three miles from Santiage and near the bay.

TENOR OF EARLIER ADVICES

Shafter Holding His Position Before Santingo with No Fear for the Result.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The American times. It was a reminder of the president' mation by repairing to their respective places of worship and offering up thanks for the success that has attended a righteous cause and prayers for a continuance of the

manifectation of divine favor, In the War department Adjutant General Corbin was busy at his desk, as he has been every single day and half of every night since the war began, opening official telewhere the soldiers are gathered. It was not expected that hostilities would reopen at

Santiago today. No message came during the day from the army in Cuba until 4:30 o'clock, when Secretary Alger received a cablegram from General Shafter and immediately sent it to the president. The secretary said the cablegram indicated there was no change in the situation and expressed the opinion that there would be no fighting today. General Shafter, he said, occupied an impregnable position and did not fear an attack. The matters contained in the cablegram beyond that he did not care to make public. The secretary at 6 o'clock went home and said he expected nothing important tonight.

Unconditional Surrender.

The president's ultimatum was voiced today by an authorative sourse as follows: "The only solution to the situation is the absolute and unconditional surrender of It is considered certain that the Americans General Linares' army, and that will take men in the United States army to accom-

General Miles will reach the army before Santiago with the reinforcements within a day or two and if the end has not been reached there shortly afterward it will be for him to advise whether this vast army is to be called into play. Another grim reminder of the dark side of

the war came to the War department today in the shape of a list, telegraphed from Tampa, of the sick and wounded brought shortly. The surgeon general will consult the medical officers now at Tampa as to the dis position of the invalids and it is probable that such of them as are able to bear fur-

ther transportation will be brought north,

where they will be surrounded by better con-

ditions than exist at the temporary and

crowded southern hospitals. The list of the

wounded and sick officers brought by the Therokee is as follows: List of Wounded. Captain John Bigelow, jr., gunshot of

thigh and left leg. First Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, gunshot ight hip First Lieutenant G. H. Godfrey, gunshoi of scalp. Major Ellis, Thirteenth infantry, gunshot

left knee.

Lieutenant W. S. Wood, Ninth cavalry, gunshot right cheek and throat. Captain J. E. Bret, gunshot right elbow H. L. Kinninson, gunshot left breast and elbow. Lieutenant H. G. Lyon, genehot right hip.

First Lieutenant William Wassell, gun-

shot left cheek and neck, also left ber

Captain A. C. Ducal, gunshot both thighs. Lieutenant W. H. Simmons, gunshot right Lieutenant R. E. Spencer, gunshot right leg and left hand.

Captain Lassiter, gunshot right side

The following are sick:

Captain A. B. Heyl.

General S. M. B. Young.

Captain S. F. Allen. Lieutenant C. M. Saltzman. Lieutenant G. H. Patten. Lieutenant F. W. Lewis. Captain Robert Sewell. Lieutenant W. E. P. French. Chaplain Dwight Gallinger. Lieutenant W. C. Rivers. Lieutenant C. B. Humphreys. Lieutenant F. P. Perkins.

All sick from the effect of heat, but are loing well. Springfields All Right.

The ordnance officers of the army are indignant at the statements that have appeared in the press, some of them attributable to high army officers, questioning the merits of the Springfield rifle, with which a large portion of the United States army s armed. These statements, they say, are calculated to do infinite harm among the volunteer forces, though the regulars know and like the old Springfield too well to distrust it now. The principal argument made against its employment by the critics is that its short range enables the Spanish armed with Mausers to pick off our men long before they get within the range of the Springfields. This is said to be based upon error. The Springfield has a range of 3,400 yards, which is only a few hundred yards short of the Mausers, and the former's big 500-grain bullet is said to have

greater killing power at the long ranges. The opinion of some good practical soldier as to the respective merits of the Springfield and the modern small-bore is shown by the fact that such able soldiers as Colonel Ray and Colonel Schuyler of New York, who are organizing independent regiments, have specially requested the War department to supply them the former.

A good deal has been said also as to the great superiority of smokeless powder used in the small bore over the black powder of the Springfield, but one of the best ordnance experts in the War department has declared that there are merits in both powders. open fighting the smoke of the Springfield often serves to obscure the marksman from a return fire, while the man armed with the smokeless weapon is exposed to aimed fire. The news of the bombardment came at the close of a busy Sunday in the Navy department. Previous to the receipt of this dispatch the secretary of war had heard twice from General Shafter.

In the early morning came a telegram saying he had ridden over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch reported that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fear of a successful sortie by the Spanish troops should any maneuver of this kind be attempted.

Both delegrams, which also emphasized he fact that General Shafter's physical condition had greatly improved, were shown the president and occasioned bim considerable gratification.

When questioned as to whether he believed there had been a bombardment of the elty General Corbin replied: "You know as much about it as I do. I have kept nothing back. I should say, however, that the firing today was but the preliminary to the more serious business of tomorrow.

This being the case the attempt to take he city will probably be made tomorrow CAMARA ON THE WAY HOME

Squadron Sails from Port Said with the Exception of the Buttleship (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 10 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Port Said

squadron sailed except the Pelayo and San

The latter is transferring coal

Augustin.

in the harbor. MESSINA, Sicily, July 10 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The officers of the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied Admiral Camara to Port Said, who arrived here on the way home, were much affected on learning of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The crew declared themselves ready to make every sacrifice and determined to fight to the last