COULD NOT REACH WOUNDED

Disadvantages Under Which Army Medical Corps Has Labored.

RED HOT REPORT FROM SURGEON MUNSON

and Management Responsible for Neglect of Wounded at Santingo-Corps Handienpped at Every Turn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. S .- Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following report concerning the conditions existing at Santingo, medical supplies, transportation and other features connected with the expedition to Santiago under General Shafter. The report explains what has been done by the medical department and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba.

TAMPA HEIGHTS, Fla., July 29 .- To the Surgeon General, Washington, Sir: In view of the recent charges made affecting the efficiency of the Army medical department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent north with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as adjutant to the chief surgeon, Fifth corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfiting of the hospital transports Iroquois, Cherokee and Breakwater, may possible give value to

Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments hospital tentage and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the San-tiago expedition. These supplies were divided upon the various vessels, each or-ganization having its own equipment. While the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospitals the regimental equipment was largely in excess of its needs and was intended to be called in to supplement, if necessary, the equipment of these hospitals. Medical Corps Without Resources.

The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed for-

diers. Having once left the ships, the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Biequiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These geon in charge, to proceed to New partially unloaded ships, in obedience to the indefinitely. transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The ones carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transport disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week. During this time the fight at Guisama had occurred and large numbers of sick and wounded were requiring treatment.

In the meantime a report of the conditions prevailing on shore was made to the chief surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the commanding general, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the medical department, for the collection of medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized in the proportion Commanding General Indifferent.

The exigency of the situation did not, apparently, appeal to the commanding general and for two days the medical depart-ment was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there were a large num-ber of naval launches and boats employed various other duties. On the third day, order of the adjutant general, one row boat was turned over to the medical department for the purposes above named, ix-mule team." On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my (Signed) EDWARD E. MUNSON, to take them on various errands. On my (Signed) EDWARD E. MUNSON, refusal to recognize their authority the Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. commanding general, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order, and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it

should return without delay.
Presenting the order for land transportation to the quartermaster on shore, I was infomed that only pack mules had as yet been landed, that neither wagon nor harness had been brought ashore and finally, that the road was impassable for wagons. After this boat had been taken away, the chief surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or still on transports, or of finding out their wants or of remedying the many already known to him. This condition of things remained until after the fight at Guisama, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed. The news of the Guisama fight being reported to the chief surgeon, he was finally able to get on board the Olivette and send it to Siboney, where it received the wounded Improvised Its Own Transportation.

Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first divis

COULD NOT EAT

The Affliction Which Befell a Fort Scott Lady.

FORT SCOTT, KAN .- "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and to purify my blood, with excellent results. I was so that I could not eat anything without distress, but since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food does not distress me, and I have felt better in every way. I believe it to be the best of blood medicines and gladly recommend it to others." EVA CRAIG.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists, 25c,

----The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

A Map of Cuba. A Map of the West Indies. And a Map of the World,

By Mail 14 cents.

The Omaha Daily Bee

* EXPOSITION * COUPON .

This coupon and 10 Cents will obtain three photogravures T of the Exposition. BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

ional hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents, the latter hospital finally obtained limited transportation to the front. After a two day's duty on board the Olivette I was directed to put the froquois in condition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of the ship on board. While doing this I was able to set ashore considerable hosp tal tenage and supplies found aboard of and, having control of its boats, I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medical supplies from them. While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted; gettling supplies from perhaps a third of the transports composing the fleet. Outside of this it is believed that no other regimental medical property was ever unloaded up to the time of my deprature with wounded on July 16. Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed the quartermaster's department that they could render no assistance in that way. The medical department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and im-provise its own transportation. I feel justified in saying that at the time of my de-parture large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under

Refuse to Obey Orders of Surgeon. The outfitting of transports for the re-ception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience and should never be entrusted to anyone except It includes the regular medical officer. to be used by the wounded, the removal extra supplies, such as canned soups, lime juice and catment, the establishment of a convalescents to specific light duties, which by General Shafter did not take place on materially relieve the overworked hospital that date. materially relieve the overworked hospital Usually it is necessary to overcome passive resistance and opposition on the part of the crews and a tendency on the part of the captain to disregard or modify Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources of the control of the captain to disregard or modify orders. In several instances in my own experience this action of the crew amounted almost to mutiny and was only to be captain to disregard or modify. officers had absolutely no resources at their with by threats, a show of force and, in command except such as were provided by one instance, by the use of the irons. While the orderly and hospital corps pouches and the first aid packets carried by the solcaptain of the steamship Seneca positively refused to obey the orders emanating from your office, given him by the contract surpartially unloaded ships, in obedience to the he remaining nearly an additional day at orders, then proceeded to sea from five to Hampton Roads with sick and wounded. fifteen miles, where they remained hove to and asserting that he would obey no or-

Such orders were given the ders given by the medical department A similar experience of my own at Biaquiri, which had to be settled by force, emphasized the fact that no one should be placed in charge of such a ship who is not accustomed to command men and en-

force obedience. Red Cross Did Not Co-Operate.

With regard to the Red Cross society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were, on the Santiago expedi-tion, subverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship, State of Texas, was formally placed under the control of the chief surgeon, Fifth corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the so-ciety, he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Colonel Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of General Shafter to its destination. Although this the front for proper distribution. I was suggested by the chief surgeon as available for the performance of these divisions. til the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospitals established and

working order. The first offers of ald made by this society dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organeation to the medical department. praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish and the assistance rendered by them was of great value. In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable condition prevailing in the army and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front, "not to exceed one away from the possibility of supply with-

OVER THREE THOUSAND ARE SICK.

Shafter's Daily Report from Santiago Shows Less Deaths. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- General Shaf-

ter's sanitary report for August 7 is as fol-SANTIAGO, Aug. 8 .- Adjutant General

of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 7: Total number of sick, 3,445: total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406. Deaths, August 7: Private Ranger Mel-

in, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G, Eighth infantry, pernicious anne mia; Private Daniel Cruber, Company C. Eighth infantry, thermic fever; Privat Hans Larsen, Company H. Third infantry, yphoid fever; Private Fatlick Stevens, Company F. First cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck, Company D. Thirty ourth Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corporal George L. Hopper, Company H. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Royer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company D, Tweny-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank Dibler, Company F, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corporal Dudley Wilson, Company G. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

(Signed) SHAFTER, Major General. FIVE DEATHS FROM HEAT New York is Sweltering Under the

Fiery Rays of a Tropic Sun. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-Protracted high

emperature and extreme humidity were the auses assigned for five deaths in this city oday. The vicitms were; DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, 56 years of ge, said to have been a former inmate of

the Soldiers' home of Maine. MRS. CATHERINE M'COY BARBARA BERGRAS, 74 years of age. DOMENICO TICTRAYORSA, aged

AGNES PHILIP, 9 months old. At 3 o'clock this morning the temperature was \$1 degrees and at 9 e'clock the record was 85 degrees, according to the instrument in the signal service tower, while on the street as high as 100 degrees

was shown on thermometers. At 1 p. m.

the temperature, official, was 92 degrees;

at 2 o'clock, 90 degrees.

Six Bodies Recovered. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.-A Halifax speial says six bodies recovered by the steamer Hiawatha have been identified. They were those of Eugene Dubose, E. E. Hundel, Pedro R. Sora, Marioll Gilliatt, Peter Barratt and Joannis Lades. The first three named are to be found in the list of saloon passengers of La Bourgogne published after

the disaster. Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. S. At Bremen - Arrived - Frederich der Grosse, from New York. At Hamburg-Salled-Patria, for New York.

Genoa-Arrived-Ems, from At Liverpool-Arrived-Aurania. New York.

At New York-Arrived-Georgic, from Liverpool; Kensington, from Antwerp.

AND NAVY CO-OPERATE

Report Which Throws Light on the Operations Before Santiago.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN COMMANDERS

Plans Matured for Combined Assault In Case Toral Refused to Surrender-Forts at Entrance to Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- A good deal of light is thrown upon the relations between the army and navy during that critical period just preceding the surrender of Santiago by the following extracts from Admiral Sampson's report, dated July 15, which is now made public by the Navy department:

On July 1 a demonstration was made by a Michigan volunteer regiment at Aguadores under command of General Duffield. The orders to return to the United States. Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies, it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the quartermaster's department, the lamoutable by quartermaster's department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved. Some sixteen or twenty of the enemy had been counted while walting for the troops, but disappeared when the ships began firing The troops advanced as for as the bridge A corner of the forts was knocked off by the shells of the navy and the flagstaff was bot a away. Desultory firing was kept up be-he tween our troops and the Spanish, the troops proper policing of the portions of the ship returning to Siboney about half past ten-o be used by the wounded, the removal On the evening of July 1 the admiral was of bunks and partitions to give space and advised by General Shafter that the army air, the utilization of the ship's blankets, would assault at daylight on the second and of bunks and partitions to give space and advised by General Shatter that the simy air, the utilization of the ship's blankets, would assault at daylight on the second and door mats, rugs and carpets to render the bunks more comfortable, the securing of extra supplies, such as canned soups, lime was consequently closed in early on the morning of the 2nd, and kept up a vigorous mess and laundry and the assignment of fire for two hours, but the attack proposed

Agree Upon Plans.

On the night of July 1 the Reina Mercedes vas sunk by the Spaniards so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed, and if smaller vessels had been sent in and sunk by the mines or batterles, the harbor would have been effectually closed against us. It was essential to the new scheme of attack of the combined forces that the position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried and this was the scheme of action first proposed by Gen-eral Shafter on the day of his first arrival. was at that time explained to him that it was of primary importance that these points should first be carried, as possession insured the destruction of the mines, the entrance of heavy ships into the harbor. and the assault on Cervera's fleet. was heartily consented to by General Shafwho stated that the entrance to the harbor was the key to the situation. was repeated in his interview with General Garcia at Aserradero.

It had been the admiral's desire to do everything possible to co-operate with Ceneral Shafter. Such an attack as that pro-pored by the general was in complete accord with the views held by the admiral and discussed with his staff. It was proposed to bring up the marines from Guan-tanamo and add them to the marines of he squadron, thus making a force of nearly 1,000 men which might be landed either at the foot of the Morro in Estrella cove to assault the Morro, or to the westward for the assaulting of the west battery; at the same time detaching a force of 2,000 or 3,000 I can think of nothing more cruel finan a demen from the army and proceeding by Agui-dores, occupy the ground between the Morro

and that just to the northward of it.

Result of Conference. A visit to General Shaftes was arranged but the admiral being ill, his chief of staff went instead. The following arrangement was made: CAMP NEAR SAN JUAN RIVER, Cuba,

July 6, 1898.—Minutes of a conversation between Captain Chadwick of the navy, representing Admiral Sampson, and General Shafter: "That a long continued bombardment be made of Santiago from the sea with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and continually during say twenty-four hours, at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour, at the rate of one every two minutes. This refers to the 8-inch to 13-inch shells. If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that Par, far beneath, the noise of tempests dieth. an assault be arranged on the Socapa battery, using marines and the Cuhan forces under General Cebreco, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller ships of the squadron. This attack to be made upon knowing the result of a second demand made upon the commanding officer of the Spanish forces for the surrender of the place, stating to him the conditions that surround him; destruction of the Spanish fleet, etc., etc., and the number of forces opposed to him. To give him time to consider the matter, the date of the bombard-ment is fixed at noon of the 3th, unless he positively refuses to consider it at all, when it will be begun at such time as is

convenient to ourrelves. General Shafter will furnish the admiral with correct map showing where his lines are surrounding the city, and also open telegraphic communication by the way of Siboney down to near Aguadores to give in-formation as to the falling of the shots."

DEFENDS ADMIRAL SAMPSON

Secretary of Navy Long Writes a Manly, Patriotic Letter, Answering Detractors of Naval Commander.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The secretary of the navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The foilowing is a copy of his reply to one of them which he furnishes for publication:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned upon the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been placed upon Admiral Sampson; of his very superior at-tainments as an officer, and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning ac-complishment of his efforts for weeks and

weeks before Santiago. Justice is always done in the long run but when you indulge in such unfounded criticism I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel to do, if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving

officers. Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment with an eye singly to the public interests, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department, and Sampson was next in com-mand. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the ordnance bureau, and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of very highest professional attainments, solely ted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward and when you accuse him of anything of that sort, you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than

by the simple discharge of his duty. Reconnoissance to Porto Rico.

The movement on Porto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of admirals commanding squadrens, did. however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong. Its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships and secure for us the domination of the The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine s destroyed, and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary destruction of any of our battle-ships, except in battle with I the enemy's ships. The movement to Porto lriver.

Rico was to meet if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera. undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan, changed his destination to Santingo. Our movements to Porto Rico thus became a reconnoissance and fulfilled its

not then ready to co-operate.

With regard to sending our ships into the harbor of Santiago; Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department to not ex-pose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines and the wisdom of his course I believe, is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the army. How effectually under the co-operation the result was accomplished is now a matter of history. There are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock upon the afternoon of the Fourth o July, when Shafter, with his troops, ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply Spanish commander to the demand for sur-Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood upon the heights ready to wig-wag the signal for fir-

tack. Admiral's Responsibilities.

Please bear in mind that variety and weight of the responsibilities, which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cer-vera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the block-ade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of saips; charged with clerical correspondence and other duties, especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man whom you so sweepingly ac-cuse, was devoting his days and nights to duties. If you will read the orders these issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt at escape, so when that attempt came, the move that. ment to prevent it, by the attack on our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards went on like clockwork; as if the Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout

Mountain. I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest as I am in giving them the credit they so richly—every one of them—deserve for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a sin-gle hair from their merit. But I cannot understand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all these officers, subordinate to him, in their reports, clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washington, going to confer with General Shaf-ter, yet the battle was fought under his orders, and that the victory was the consum mation of his thorough preparation.

All Deserve Unstinted Praise. For myself, I know no predeliction for any one of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurel. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserve unstitted praise; not one of preciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief, phys cally frail, worn with sleepless vig-ilance, weighed with measureless re-

sponsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks, with ceaseless precautions, blockadin, the Spanish squadron, at last, by the unerring fulfilment of his plans, creshing it under the feet which executed his command; yet now comvindictively as if he were an enemy to hi country.

I am sure that no one more deprecate such an attack than the officers of the fleet, commodores, captains and all. Among them, all is peace; whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am reminded of Mrs. Beecaer Stowe's beautiful

And silver waves chime over peacefully; And no rude storm, how fierce so 'er Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea. Truly yours, JOHN D. LONG.

ALASKA EXPLORERS ARE LOST Iwelve Prospectors, Hended by Missionary Weber, Swept to Death

in Kuskovin River. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 .- A letter received by the Alaska Commercial company

dated Unalaska, July 28, says: Information received here is to the ef fect that an entire party of twelve prospectors, calling themselves the Columbia Exploring company, together with Rev. R Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife and two native pilots, bound for the Kus- IN kovin river, have been lost. Not long ago Rev. Weber was asked by some of the prospecting party who were on board th steamer Lakme to go with them as pilot and interpreter, with two Indian pilots, up the Kuskovin river. He agreed to do so taking his wife and child along. On June 24 Weber met the party, who had a fiftyfoot steamer and two barges. They were at Good News bay, but were short one boat, which was needed to carry their stores On July 27, the natives say, the small steamer, with two barges in tow, left Good News bay to proceed up the river. Soon after their departure a terrific storm arose. stranded barge ashore on the north side of the river. It was landen with supplies, all of which were appropriated by the finders. Later on a raft was found adrif Nothing has been heard of any of the sev enteen persons who started up the river names of the prospectors have not been

RECORD BREAKER WHEAT CROP

ascertained

Indications That it Will Exceed the Bumper Crop of 1891.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 .- The Post today says: According to reports received by railroad ompanies and business men, the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within a fortnight The winter wheat yield, which aggregates from \$75,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, will be increased to the extent of nearly 350,-000,000 bushels from the spring wheat region. The "bumper crop" of 1891 will be eclipsed this year by 100,000,000 bushels its conclusion, Major Mapes' battalion gay from present indications. Reports received from members of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, who are assembling here today to attend the fall meeting, afford positive proof, it is declared, that a new era of prosperity is dawning throughout the great west. Railroad officials who have just come in from extended trips through the spring wheat and corn-growing states, make equally optimistic reports. State crop reports received today from Kansas and Michigan say; "A

bumper crop is here. The Pearson-Taft Land Credit company, which holds \$9,000,000 worth of farm more gages in the west, has but \$17,000 worth of property under foreclosure.

Successful Voyage Through Lakes. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—The United States revenue cutter Valter Q. Gresham arrived today, baying sailed from Chicago through the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence

NO FEAR FOR NEW ARRIVALS

Can Stand the Climate at Sa ntiego Withou purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Porto Rico, as the army was Danger of Disaster.

SHAFTER REPORTS ON THE ROUND ROBIN

Condition of Troops Now at Santiago Due Principally to Exhaustion and Exposure in the Late Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-General Shafter has telegraphed the president regarding the publication of the "round robin" signed by he general officers of his command, as fol-

I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggra-vated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent of the coming. Happily, instead of this signal, came the good word that the Spaniards had surmand had been down with malarial fever from which they recover very slowly, and rendered to this combined readiness for atare in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I do not believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August with good camps, good water, abundance of tent-ege-which they will find here-need not

apprehend serious danger.

I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the view ex

Caution is Necessary.

The issuance of the statement from Gen eral Shafter was the sequence of a confer ence held at the White House this afternoo between the president, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long. It was felt that the state ments made as to the conditions of th troops at Santiago might create a grave im pression abroad. While the statement as is sued was brief, it occupied almost an hour in its consideration, it being felt that the ut most precaution was essential at the present stage of the negotiations between this country and Spain, which had at first been felt to at least be impeded by the knowledge of the serious condition revealed in the appeal signed by the officers there. The issuance of the statement was the result and it speaks for itself.

After the portions of the dispatch made public had been finally passed on there was some discussion of the status of the peace negotiations. It was the opinion of the president and his two war councillors that no communication of the action of the Spanish cabinet would be made by M. Cambon before tomorrow. This, however, was based merely on the circumstances attached to the transmission of so important a dispatch, with frequent translations from cipher.

When the conference ended each party t it stated unequivocally that the president was without a word from any official source of the acceptance. It may be reiterated, however, that there is no impatience felt or the part of the administration on the score of the delay of Spain in taking a week in reaching its decision. They recognize that the internal situation in Spain is very crtical and that manipulation and the most careful deliberation is necessary to adjust everything to satisfy the Spanish people with the acceptance.

This evening General Shafter supplenented his first dispatch with a second on the same subject, as follows:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 8, 7:15 p. m .- Adjutan General of the Army, Washington: In connection with my telegram of the 3d inst. and the letter of the general officers to me of the same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exbausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent of which have been ill with the very weakening malarial fever lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them and not subject to any hardships and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger in my opinion and that o the division commander, would be reduced

"SHAFTER, Major Commanding."

CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA Record of the Daily Doings of the Second Nebraska and Grigsby's Rough Riders.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 6 .- (Special Correspondence.)-Private John G. Maher of the Second Nebraska received several con gratulatory telegrams yesterday from friend who were attending the state democratic convention at Lincoln, Neb. He does not fully understand the meaning of the mea sages. At first thought he said to himself 'Can it be possible that I have been nomin ated for governor?" Another telegram gave A few days later the natives reported a the name of the nominee of the convention and this set Private Maher at case on that point. He nows thinks he was congratulated ecause he is alive and is at Chickamauga. Captain Fisher and Lieutenant Doring went to Chattanooga Thursday evening t see Sergeant Benecke, who is ill at th and all are thought to have perished. The home of Mrs. Saunders. Sergeant Benecke is much imroved.

Company H has received a choice lot of reading matter from Mrs. Judge Baird and Mrs. Captain Fisher of Chadron, Neb., and from the Women's Relief Corps of Fre ment, Neb.

Captain Fisher while home on a visi donated \$50 to the Young Men's Christian association, of which he is an active mem

General Colby and staff of the Third bri-

gade, First division, Third corps, visited the camp of the Second Nebraska Thursday evening and witnessed the dress parade of the Third battalion, commanded by Major Major Mapes took the Second battallor to witness the dress parade by the Eighth

New York regiment Thursday evening. At an exhibition drill, which greatly pleased the spectators. Private Zellin D. Zediker of Company First Florida volunteers, has been trans

ferred to Company F. Second Nebraska.

Zediker is a Nebraskan and was formerly

Private Oliver Glessner Leidigh of Con pany D, who has been transferred to the Third Nebraska regiment, now at Jackson ville, Fla., is a son of George W. Leidigh, warden of the Nebraska state penitentiars

Hersford's Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves, and Induces Sold only in bottles.

mirer of Colonel Bryan, which accounts for the transfer.

Private Blankison of Company G returned esterday from Omaha, baving visited his ome on a furlough

Grigsby's Rough Riders. Colonel Grigsby's rough riders expect to eceive a most welcome visit from the paymaster this morning and as a result they are in good spirits.

Colonel Grigsby and Licutenant Colonel Lloyd are on Lookout mountain on a short visit and during their absence Major Stewart is looking after the interests of the boys. He will continue in command until the two colonels return to camp-A dress parade and review of the regi-

ment was held yesterday afternoon. The review was conducted by Major Stewart and he was very well pleased with the appearance of the regiment. Sergeant Kipp of Troop B is on Lookout

mountain, suffering from an attack of malarial fever. Lieutenant George Grigsby, who is also III on the mountain, is reported as being

much improved. Acting Brigade Commissary Sergeant George H. Deane has gone to Springfield

III., on a ten days' furlough. Licutenant McMichael, the brigade nissary, who is a practicing physician, is bringing his profession into use. He is attending one of the actors who has been appearing on the boards at the Camp Thomas theater and who was recently taken ill. Lieutenant McMichael has his brigade commissary store in good working order now since the removal of the camp.

Signal Corps Lenves Chickamanga. CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Aug .- The signal corps under Major Squiet left Camp Thomas at 5 o'colck this morn ing and marched to Ringgold, a distance of eight miles, where its effects were put aboard cars for the trip to Newport News. Their departure for Ringgold over the Western & Atlantic railway was made early in the forenoon. The party consisted of 160 officers and men. There were no other departures from the camp today. Chief Paymaster George R. Smith began paying the troops early this morning. The following regiments received pay for July: Third Tennessee, Fifth Pennsylvania, Third United States cavalry, First Pennsylvania, First New Hampshire, First Vermont, First West Virginia and First Arkansas.



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