

MILES HAS LANDED.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO ASHORE.

Thirty Men From the Gloucester Met the Enemy, Killing Four, Without an American Loss—Gen. Miles Pushed the Army Ahead to Capture Railroads.

PORTO GUANICA, Porto Rico, July 25, via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 26.—The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States which left Guantanamo bay Thursday evening, was landed here successfully Monday, after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is less than twenty miles east of this place.

Early Monday morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoiter the place. With the fleet waiting outside, the gallant little fighting yacht braved the mines which were supposed to be in the harbor, and found that there were five fathoms of water close inshore.

Guanica bay is a quiet place surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

The Spaniards were taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating on a flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The first couple of 3-pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectiles hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch having on board a Colt rapid fire gun and thirty men under the command of Lieutenant Huse. These were sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised upon the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Norman, who received Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired upon the Americans the Gloucester opened fire upon the enemy with all her 3 and 6-pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans had landed. Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At the session of the cabinet to-day it was believed that the landing of General Miles at a point on the south coast of Porto Rico, near Ponce, if made at all, was designed as a feint.

The discussion, it is understood, brought out the fact that General Miles had considered the choice of three landing points for his forces, not one of which was Ponce. While not specifically stated, the three points named are suggested as probably Fayard, Guanica and Fuebas. General Miles's instructions were to disembark at one of these.

Guanica is on a deep bay. A movement from here toward Ponce would be entirely feasible. From Ponce to San Juan there is a fine military road about seventy-four miles in length. It runs right through the heart of the island. It will be over this road that General Miles' army will move when he gets it in thorough shape. It is not his intention to push forward for San Juan until all his forces have landed.

Although Ponce is the second city of Porto Rico in population and importance, its defenses are weak and its garrison is small. Not much resistance is expected.

The city of Ponce proper has no military defenses, but on the hills to the north of the town a series of earth entrenchments have recently been constructed. There are about thirty mountain howitzers in Ponce available for the defense of the city and railroad.

The regular garrison at Ponce does not exceed in number 2,000 men.

A President at the Vatican.

ROME, July 27.—At noon to-day the pope received General Campos Salles, the president of Brazil, who was delighted at the vigor displayed by the pontiff.

That They May Take Our Prisoners Home.

GIBRALTAR, July 27.—In accordance with instructions received from Washington, the United States consular agent here has issued safe conducts to the Spanish steamers Isla de Luzon and Isla de Panay, now at Cadiz, to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to Spain with the surrendered Spanish troops.

We Have 13,350 New Prisoners.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The United States has 13,350 prisoners who were not at Santiago when the city capitulated.

DIRECT PLEA FOR PEACE.

Spanish Idea of Honor Satisfied and Done Want to Negotiate. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Through M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, Spain has made a direct plea for peace. Mr. Cambon had an audience with the president yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and after the conference was over the following official statement was given out: "The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the White house a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of the terms of peace."

The appeal is not through the powers, but is a direct appeal to the president. The proposition submitted is only general, simply a plea that negotiations be opened up.

SPAIN'S ARMY IN THE WAY.

The Factor Preventing the Queen's Peace Movements.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Paris says: The castiron severity of the Spanish censorship prevents the disclosure of the exact situation at Madrid except through private channels. Any newspaper correspondent at Madrid suspected of even hinting at the true state of affairs now known to prevail there, would be imprisoned or expelled. Under these circumstances grave importance attaches to a Madrid letter of Saturday's date, received here to-day by a French diplomatist well known on both sides of the Atlantic. The correspondent of the Tribune is unfortunately not at liberty to mention the name of the writer of the letter, whose opportunities for ascertaining the truth at Madrid are unsurpassed, and is authorized to cable the following summary of its contents:

"The situation is far more critical than at any previous time since the war began. On the surface the habitual indifference of all classes of the people to the national disasters seems to continue. Social entertainments, popular amusements and bull fights go on as merrily as ever, but this apparent apathy is merely superficial. The slightest incident may at any moment precipitate a crisis and plunge the country into revolution. The news which reached here Thursday of the postponement of the departure of Watson's squadron is regarded as a definite abandonment of that expedition, and affords an immense relief to the Spanish cabinet. The work of defending the seaports, nevertheless, actively continues, and two transports with troops and heavy guns arrived yesterday at the Canaries."

"Sagasta is now powerless either to carry on the war effectively or to conclude peace. The question of the war is thrown into the background by the urgency of dynastic considerations and by measures to avert a military revolution. The slightest incident may momentarily restrain the Carlists in the northern provinces, but has forced Sagasta to put his whole trust in the leaders of the army. The generals are now absolute masters at Madrid, and are likely to cast aside Sagasta as soon as they have no further use for him. The artillery is the most democratic as well as the most efficient branch of the military service and has always been early in taking an active part in any republican movement to overturn a dynasty. To-day the artillery force of the garrison of Madrid is openly hostile to the government, and if ordered to fire on the people would certainly refuse to do so and would fraternize with the insurgents. Several infantry regiments, when the emergency should arise, will also be ready to follow the example of the artillery."

"The disaffection of the army increases day by day. Officers of every grade accuse the ministry of incapacity in conducting the war and charge them above all with criminal neglect in failing to supply the Santiago force with food and ammunition. General Polavieja, a thoroughly honest, loyal soldier of the old school, whose devotion to the queen regent is beyond reproach, has had a long conference with the queen, Sagasta and the leaders of the opposition. Polavieja is the last hope of the dynasty. This blunt but genial soldier still retains an influence with the army, but those who ought to know best say that when the time comes he can do more stem the popular tide than could Marshal Bugeaud have prevented the Paris revolution in 1848 from sweeping away Louis Philippe."

"Not a day passes without the emperor of Austria exerting his strong personal influence with his niece, the queen regent, urging her to make peace at once, no matter at what sacrifices; for, in his opinion, the only salvation of the dynasty depends upon her ability to do so, and he believes that the longer peace is delayed so much the more intense will be the internal explosion. The queen is most anxious to act upon the emperor's advice and her great hope is that Polavieja will obtain the assent of the army to permit the cabinet to make such direct offers of peace to Washington as would be acceptable there. But whether Polavieja will be able to exert the necessary influence with the military leaders or not is considered more than doubtful."

SCOVEL RETURNS TO NEW YORK

The Hudson Brings Back the Bodies of Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 27.—The bodies of Captain Alyn Capron, jr., and Sergeant Hamilton Fish, dead "Rough Riders," reached this port last night on the transport Hudson. The body of Sergeant Fish will be taken to New York to-day and that of Capron to Washington. The father of Sergeant Fish has the clothing and accoutrements of his son, just as they were worn in battle, including a half emptied carbine.

The Hudson came direct from Santiago with eleven wounded men and no fever aboard. Scovel claims to have been badly treated.

SHIPS BRING YELLOW FEVER.

Several Cases Developed on the Aransas on the Way Up From Santiago.

TAMPA, Fla., July 27.—The transport Aransas arrived at quarantine yesterday and will be held. The Aransas has on board sixty-four persons and on her trip from Santiago several cases of yellow fever developed. Colonel Astor is on board the Aransas and his dispatches for the secretary of war, which he has orders to deliver in person, but he will be held until all danger is over.

MOVING ALONG WELL.

MILES WIRES DEPARTMENT FROM MOLE ST. NICHOLAS

Calls for Four Sea-Going Steam Lighters and Tugs—Has 3,415 Men With Him—Signal and Hospital Corps and Artillery Batteries—Has No Construction Corps

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Navy department received the following dispatch at quarter past 1 o'clock this afternoon: "Mole St. Nicholas, to Secretary of War, Washington: Am disappointed at non-arrival of Colonel Hecker with construction corps. Colonel Black arrived without snag boats or lighters. Please send at least four strong sea-going steam lighters and tugs. Also General Stone's boats at Jacksonville if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well." (Signed) Miles.

The war department received a telegram from General Miles to-day showing that at 7 o'clock yesterday evening he was still at Guantanamo. It follows: "PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 21, 7 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: The following troops are with me aboard transports in Guantanamo harbor, en route to Porto Rico: Four light batteries of the Third and Fourth artillery; Lonia's battery B, Fifth artillery; the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, 275 recruits for Fifth corps, 50 men of Signal corps and Seventh Hospital corps, 3,415 men all told.—Miles."

HAVANA WANTS WAR TO END.

A Member of Blanco's Official Family Talks of Peace.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The correspondent of the New York Evening Post sends the following from Jamaica: "Senor Caseras, the private secretary of Dr. Congosto of Governor General Blanco's government, asserted to your correspondent to-day that Havana is wishing for an end of the war, and that an arrangement of peace is near at hand. He belongs to the conservative part of Blanco's supporters, who did not expect war, and protests that he always had a liking for the Americans and cannot get over it. 'If there shall be no further rearmament between my people and yours,' he said, 'it will be now easy to bring back those amicable relations which so long delighted us, but, if not, Spain undoubtedly will continue to fight till some time further on.'"

Senor Caseras is suspected of being here to organize smuggling expeditions to Cuba, but declares that he is here only to recuperate. He was with the Spanish troops who frustrated the celebrated Gussie expedition in its attempt to land supplies in Cuba, and was wounded in the forehead.

SAMPSON'S REPORT IS HERE.

Lieutenant Hobson, Who Arrived on the St. Paul, Has the Document.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The United States cruiser St. Paul arrived here today, after a run of four days from the harbor of Guantanamo, with all well on board. Lieutenant Hobson, who took the Merrimac into the channel at Santiago, arrived on the St. Paul, and, it is believed, proceeded at once to Washington by way of the Pennsylvania railroad. It is possible that Hobson is the bearer of Admiral Sampson's report of the naval engagement off Santiago.

When Hobson left a ferry boat at the foot of Whitehall street it took only a few moments to learn his identity and a crowd soon gathered to cheer him. PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Lieutenant Hobson was met at Trenton by a reporter who rode with him as far as Philadelphia. The lieutenant said that he was on his way to the Navy department at Washington with Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet and he felt that it would be out of place for him to discuss any of the matters that were likely to be covered by the admiral's report. Lieutenant Hobson was asked if he would say anything about his experience in taking the Merrimac into Santiago harbor and sinking her. He said he felt delicate in discussing this matter, too, until the official report had been submitted to the Navy department.

EULATE SHOT HIS SAILORS.

Captain of Vizcaya Gloomy Thinking Over His Deeds.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—Captain Eulate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole agreement. He is gloomy and morose, associating little if any with his brother officers. A bit of gossip went the rounds which, if true, may account for the gloom which envelops the commander of the pride of the Spanish navy. It is said that Eulate shot and killed about forty of the men on the Vizcaya on the day of the battle because they refused to stand by their guns.

WOOD SUCCEEDS M'KIBBIN.

The "Rough Riders" Old Commander Made Governor of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—General Wood of the "Rough Riders" was appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, succeeding General McKibbin, who returns to his old duty and who is on the sick list. Squads of natives were sent to-day to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses that have been lying dead in the streets for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are taken.

GARCIA'S ARMY DISBANDED.

The Cuban Commander Permits His Soldiers to Leave for Home.

SANTIAGO, July 21.—Notwithstanding General Garcia's complaints that he had been ignored and that the restoration of the Spanish civil authority in the city of Santiago was most offensive to him and that in consequence of this he had been forced to tender his resignation as a general in the Cuban army he is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces at Holguin and Manzanillo quite as though nothing had happened. To-morrow General Garcia will issue a decree authorizing all Cubans who have been driven from their plantations and country homes by the Spaniards and who have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns, to return to the country and go to work on their farms and plantations, assuring them of protection by his forces. He has added like permission to those in his ranks who were recruited from the farm lands and who were employed in the fields at the outbreak of the war.

Altogether it must be confessed that General Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on the farms is construed to mean an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be altogether justified. It is certain a great many of them will continue to fight. The greater part of Garcia's army will leave here at daybreak (Friday). A large exodus of Cubans is expected during the next few days, as they are returning to the cultivation of the country, that work being the chief source of the wealth of the island.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Santiago, dated July 20, says: The action on the part of General Garcia is regarded as a ruse and is believed to have as its object the drawing of a vote of confidence from the leaders of the Cuban junta in America.

That General Garcia has not seriously retired from the Cuban army is disclosed by the fact that he has just agreed with General Castillo to march their Cuban forces against Holguin, and that both Garcia and Castillo have joined in a request to General Gomez to unite with them in driving the Spaniards out of all the other provinces prior to the American attack on Havana.

I am able to give the true reasons for his determination no longer to cooperate with the American forces. The Cuban general in the first place took this action while piqued over General Shafter's refusal to let the Cubans into Santiago. But he seems to have felt even more keenly the contempt in which his command is being held by the soldiers of the United States.

Garcia and his principal officers seem thoroughly to realize that the Cubans have not shone brilliantly as warriors in the Santiago campaign. He now intends to act independently and to demonstrate to the United States that the Cubans are worthy of confidence and respect as allies.

The dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Cubans was merely hinted at in the early days of the operations about Santiago. There can now be no denying that the American troops look upon the Cubans as persons more fond of flesh pots than of feats of arms.

DECLARED DICTATORSHIP.

Aguinaldo Places All the Philippine Islands Under Martial Law.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following cablegram has just been received at the war department: "HONG KONG, July 22.—Secretary of War to the Adjutant General: 'Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies.—Anderson.'"

Colonel Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its Hong Kong date. The reference to China ponies means that Colonel Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

WATSON DELAYED.

His Fleet Will Not Sail for Spain for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Long said last night that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterrupted, but that the departure necessarily would await the movements of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for conveying the troops to Porto Rico.

STOP TO SEIZE ANOTHER ISLE.

American Flag Floats Over One of the Marshall Group.

HONG KONG, July 23.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 19, say that the American transports hoisted the American flag over Wake island, one of the islands in the Marshall group in Micronesia, a Spanish possession.

SANTA FE HOLDUP.

Six Masked Men Try to Rob a Train in Texas—They Make a Failure of It.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 23.—The southbound Santa Fe passenger train due here at 10:30 last night was held up near Saginaw, eight miles north, by masked men. The robbers ordered the engine run to North Fort Worth, three miles from the city. Sheriff's posse, city officers and armed citizens have gone to the scene on a yard engine. Reports reached here that some seventy-five shots were exchanged.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, July 20.

Captain A. G. Fisher of H company, 2d Neb. Vol. Inf., is at home in Chadron looking after some legal business. When finished he will join his company at Chickamauga.

Annie Graf, aged 23, of Naponee, was killed by lightning. She was at work in a harvest field when the storm came up and started for the house, being struck on the way.

The Lincoln Evening Call plant has been purchased by the Evening News company, and the name of the consolidated papers will be the Lincoln Evening News-Call.

Sparks from a passing locomotive set fire to an oat field near Chapman and burned four acres of oats. The fire spread to the adjoining farm of Fritz Mueller and destroyed a lot of wheat. Mueller was just ready to bury his wife, but the funeral had to wait.

At a late hour Monday night Charles Tollivar of Nebraska City, who had been drinking heavily, entered his home and attempted to kill his wife. His aim was bad and the bullet from the revolver lodged in her thigh instead of a vital spot. Tollivar fled and is still at large.

The secretaries of the transportation board and the attorney-general have, on complaint of the Nebraska Telephone company, been cited to appear before Judge Holmes at Lincoln and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The company contends that Judge Cornish's recent injunction is not in force while the case is being appealed.

Attorney-General Smyth has threatened to begin proceedings against express and telegraph companies for their refusal to send packages and messages unless the senders pay the one-cent revenue stamps for each. The attorney-general believes the revenue law contemplates the payment of the tax by the companies, and unless they comply with the law efforts will be made to revoke their franchises. Business men of Lincoln and Omaha demand that the companies be made to pay the tax.

Thursday, July 21.

Bloomington has decided to build a \$1,250 jail to keep prisoners in.

John Pisacka, a well-known Bohemian farmer living on Beaver Creek, west of Chadron, was killed by lightning.

John G. Maher's famous typewriter, which figured in the courtmartial case at Chickamauga, is now in the possession of Mr. Maher's brother, Blake Maher, stenographer in Judge Albert's court at Columbus.

Charles Tollivar, who attempted to murder his wife at Nebraska City last Monday night by shooting at her with a revolver, and who has since been in hiding, was found Wednesday morning hanging to a tree two miles west of the city. Mrs. Tollivar will recover.

Carlisle F. Drips, a railway mail clerk, making the run between Bladen and Hastings, was arrested yesterday for extracting registered letters from the mail. He was brought before Commissioner Billingsley at Lincoln and bound over to court in the sum of \$1,000.

The new Armour packing house at South Omaha was auspiciously dedicated yesterday morning. The new plant is operated throughout by electricity. It is a most modern and perfect plant, and its daily capacity when in full operation will be 7,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, and 3,000 sheep, which will require the services of nearly 2,000 men.

Friday, July 22.

Wm. Maaks, one of the oldest settlers in eastern Lancaster county, died the other day, aged 73 years.

In selecting volunteers for Bryan's regiment, Major Koerber examined all the men personally and rejected 325 men out of the number who applied for admission.

Frank Weakley was released from the Nebraska penitentiary yesterday but was immediately taken in hand by Kansas authorities who want him to fill out an unexpired term in the Kansas penitentiary.

Saturday, July 23.

State Treasurer Meserve has issued a call for general fund warrants aggregating \$35,000. The call will become effective July 28. The numbers of the warrants called in run from 40891 to 41251.

Harvard was startled yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock to learn that Dr. James K. Whitman had been found in a dying condition at his office. Drs. Butler and Howard were hastily summoned, but upon examination found life was extinct. The doctors pronounced the cause as paralysis of the heart.

Sunday, July 24.

A telegram was received yesterday stating that the son of A. K. Griffith, Lincoln was ill with typhoid fever at Chickamauga park. The son is a member of company F, Second Nebraska. Mrs. Griffith left for Chattanooga as soon as possible.

The Farm Land company of Omaha filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the secretary of state. The incorporators are A. E. Becker, Charles McArthur and Will Stull. The company has a capital stock of \$150,000.

The state board of equalization has fixed the state levy for the various counties, basing the levy upon the assessed valuation as returned by county clerks. The following shows the assessed valuation as returned by counties and the total state levy as determined by the state board of equalization:

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Assessed valuation, State levy in mills. Lists counties from Adams to York with their respective values and levies.

Total \$167,830,822. Average per county 65.8

In relation to the report of the government that Nebraska had not furnished her quota of troops under the two calls, Governor Holcomb entered a protest to the adjutant-general at Washington, and received a reply explaining the mistake. The false report caused a rush of offers from persons of other states to fill the quota. The governor was very much worried over the affair as Nebraska had furnished 301 more men than the quota.

W. Van Boening, a farmer living near Glenville, in the southeastern part of Adams county, while returning home was accidentally thrown from his buggy seat, his foot catching in such a way as to drag his head and shoulders on the ground, being unable to loosen himself or stop the team. He was dragged along for nearly a mile until the team stopped at the barn, when he was discovered by his son. He was in an unconscious condition, his skull being fractured and the skin being torn from his back and head. He never recovered consciousness.

Monday, July 25.

Clyde Davis, an eighteen-year-old boy, who, with his brother, Frank, was engaged in carrying the mail in Beatrice, was drowned about 5 o'clock last evening in the river. He met his death about fifty feet from the pontoon bridge, two miles north of the city, while in swimming.

Inquiries have been made about the brigade and the number of the army corps to which the First Nebraska regiment belongs. According to letters received from volunteers the regiment has not been assigned. Its position in the army was to have been made known upon the arrival of the regiment at Manila.

Mrs. Charles Peterson, living a few miles east of Davey, was badly injured last Friday by being hooked by a vicious cow. A gash several inches in length was torn in Mrs. Peterson's left side before she could be gotten out of reach of the infuriated animal. Dr. Bush of Ceresco was called and dressed the wound, taking a number of stitches to close the injury.

W. P. Freeman of Auburn was severely injured by being struck across the face and shoulders with a sand bag or some similar instrument in the hands of burglars. He was awakened about 2 a. m. by some one in the room and called out to find who it was. He was answered by two blows, which left him insensible. The whole house was ransacked. Entrance was made by cutting a screen. Some cash was taken.

Tuesday, July 26.

Judge Cornish yesterday filed his final orders in the contempt case brought by the Nebraska Telephone company to punish the secretaries of the state board of transportation and Attorney-General Smyth. The judge held that the board did not act in contempt, but under belief that they were right. He enjoined the board from taking further hearings in the Veiser complaint.

It seems sometimes as if half the people were busy making fools of themselves.—Ex.