AT

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

10 a. m., Grand Entry of Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 11 a. m., Patriotic Exercises at the

3 p. m., Phinney's Band, Government

6 p. m., Pawnee City Band, Grand Court.

7 p. m., Phinney's Band, Grand Plaza.

MANY STARVING TO DEATH

Frightful Condition of the Refugees

Who Are Huddled Together

at Coney.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

Jamaica, July 15.)-(New York World Ca-

English, German and French consuls liv-

ing in tents are sharing their limited stores

with 250 persons of all classes, including

many white and pretty women. There are

to save and prolong life are twelve miles

of both armies by corrupting the drinking

is alarming. If the ratio of increase con

before the entire army is sick.

spair.

did not sleep.

tinues it is only a question of a few weeks

EL CANEY, July 14 .- (Via Port Antonio

July 15.)-(New York World Cablegram-

commandant of the Red Cross directors

adjoining the church. Scores crushed the

cheers of "Viva la Americanos,"

on return. There was awful suffering from

Monday's storm. Death, starvation and dis-

are fearful. There was no food Thursday

GET A SCARE AT PORTO RICO

People Fly to the Interior, Fearing

an Attack from the Amer-

Take Charge of Yellow Fever

CAMP ALGER, Va., July 15 .- Mater

Thomas Somers and twenty-five men of the

First Tennessee have left Camp Alger en

route to Cuba to take charge of the hos-

of yellow and malarial fevers. He treated

demic of 1878-79. The twenty-five men who

go with him are yellow fever immunes and

Barceloua Fears a Bombardment.

that the inhabitants of that city are panic

pect help from the government.

special from Barcelona this afternoon

transferred to the regular army

and saved 1,500 patients during the epi-

morning and some are eating grass

suburbs are practically described.

hospital service.

GEORGE BRONSON REA.

EL CANEY, July 14 .- (Via Port Antonio,

4 p. m

5 n. m..... do 6 n. m..... ds

7 n. m..... (in 5 n. m..... 71 9 n. m.... 74

10 a. m. 76

12 m..... 80

At the Grounds:

Millitary Day.

Auditorium.

Building.

Program is Devoted to the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

ROYAL SENDOFF READY FOR THE SOLDIERS

Farewell to the Regiment.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE EVENT SHOWN

People of Nebraska Generally Take Up the Idea Most Enthusiastically.

GOVERNOR LEEDY GOES ON THE PROGRAM

Kansas' Executive Will Take the Pince of General Thayer-Lunch to Be Served in the Auditorium to the Soldiers.

There was no feature at the exposition yesterday aside from the band concerts, and a fairly good crowd for an off day. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance since last week, and it is expected that this will culminate in a tremendous crowd on the occasion of the farewell to the Third regiment today. Every detail has been perfected for the demonstration, and there is no longer any doubt that it will be commeasurate with the importance of the occasion. The soldier boys will probably leave for the front Monday, and this will be the last opportunity for the people of Nebraska to give evidence of their patriotic good wishes. The railroads will all run as many trains as may be necessary to carry the crowd, and with the very liberal rate of 1 cent a mile that has been offered there is no reason why anyone should neglect to come and help to give the volunteers a characteristic Nebraska farewell. The exposition management has done everything in its power to make the event a success

and the rest remains with the people. The management has made several changes in the program for the exercises that will be held in the Auditorium at 11 o'clock. It will be impossible for General Thaver to attend and Governor J. W. Leedy of Kansas has consented to occupy the vacant place on the program and deliver a short address. General J. C. Cowin has been called to New York on business, and will be unable to speak, but as there still remain four addresses, it was not thought advisable to schedule another.

Lap Lunch to Be Served.

The idea of serving the dinner on the Pawnee City band alternate in musical se- the exposition. the American District telegraph office, 1502 be any lack of material for the spread, but plauded. in order to satisfy 1,300 hungry soldiers the

women will be obliged to contribute liberally.

In the afternoon the soldiers will be left pretty much to their own resources and to the attentions of their friends and relatives. Nearly all the Midway attractions have given notice that all soldiers in uniform will be admitted free of charge, and several of the managers have even written to Colonel Bryan to extend to himself and regiment the hospitality of their resorts. There is some doubt whether the regimental officers will allow the men to remain on the grounds until after the fireworks, as while the occasion will be a sort of holiday for the men, they will still be under discipline. which looks with little favor on late hours This matter will be left to the discretion of Colonel Bryan and his staff, and in any event the bulk of the pyrothechnics will be visible from the camp at Fort Omaha.

MINNESOTA'S FLAX INDUSTRY One Exhibit that Has Proved of Great

Popular Interest There is one point in the Agriculture building where there is always a crowd. This is at the flax exhibit which constitutes early morning until late at night a crowd stands about the iron railing which preserves a small open space within which a woman sits at a table making "real lace." This woman represents an industry of Minnesota which is little known outside of the section in which is situated the town of New Ulm, a German settlement in the south central portion of the state having a popu-Itaion of about 10,000.

New Ulm is peopled exclusively with Germans who preserve the customs and traditions of the fatherland with fidelity, transmitting to their descendants the language undefiled by Americanisms, and the customs of living hallowed by the light of ages The women work in the fields with the men and return to their homes at nightn to prepare the frugal meal. This is made ready in a pot and when the ingredients are suspended over the fire of logs or placed on the more modern stove, the good housewife sits down to her lace cushion and weaves an inch or two of lace while waiting for the meal to cook. Lace making is a diversion for old and young and the little girls learn the scemingly intricate work at a tender age, acquiring a facility which is bewildering to those uninitiated in the art.

The woman in the Minnesota exhibit was procured by Mrs. Olberg, superintendent of the flax exhibit, to ilustrate this little known art of the state and the attention which the woman receives is evidence of the interest which is taken in industries of this Like most of the older inhabitants of New Ulm, the woman cannot speak or understand a word of English and the great majority of the visitors who congregate about are unable to talk with her, but a comparatively large number of the visitors are able to converse in German and the lace maker shows her enjoyment of the opportunity for talking by explaining the

The lace is made on a cylindrical cushio about one foot in length and six inches in diameter. This rests in a base which keeps it stationary and the lace is formed about the periphery of the cylinder. number of pins are stuck in the cushion and threads are tied to these. These threads are contained in bobbins which look like diminutive ten-pins, the thread tesuing from the small end. The pins are stuck in the cushion, the number of pins and their positions, together with the number of bobbins used, regulating the pattern to be made. When all is ready, the little bobbins are thrown from hand to hand, the threads turned and twisted, the

bobbins rolled over and back, up and down, bobbins rolled over and back, up and down. GETTING READY TO OUIT the result must be a tangled mass of thread with no intelligible result, but at the same time the lace is growing and bewildering patterns appear on the cushion like the delicate web of a spider as he weaves his trap for the unwary fly.

The patterns of lace turned out by this woman vary in design and in width. The CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES SUSPENDED length turned out in a day depends upon the width, but the process is a very slow one, notwithstanding the extreme rapidity Exposition Managers Prepare for the Public of the metions of the hands and the whirling of the bobbins. A pattern four inches in width is turned out at the rate of about one yard per day under favorable circumstances. As fast as a pattern of lace is completed it is placed on exhibition and another pattern is started. The number of different designs which are contained in the head of the operator seem to be without limit and the collection is beginning to assume formidable proportions. The lace is not for sale, the purpose of the exhibit being simply to illustrate the industry.

Glories of the Lone Star and Its Re-

lation to the Transmississippi. The resources and the future of Texas furnished a theme for a very enthusiastic meeting of Texan visitors and their friends at the Auditorium last night. It was given by the members of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Immigration company and the Business Men's league of Houston, who are responsible for the very creditable exhibit of their state, and ex-Governor Alvin Saunders of this city, who took a prominent part in working up exposition enthusiasm in the Lone Star state, participated in the proceedings. It had been originally intended to have a big meeting with brass band accompaniment and other incidentals. but the Texas people very sensibly concluded to postpone their big demonstration until after harvest, when there were more farmers on the grounds, and last night's session was a purely informal but very interesting affair

President Charles Peterson of the Immigration association presided, and Secretary M. J. Renney of Yocum briefly stated that they were there for the purpose of saying something about Texas and incidentally to discuss the best means of promoting a fellow feeling and stimulating the people of Texas to come to the exposition. C. I. Swan of Normanna was then introduced and spoke at some length. He deperienced so severe a struggle in its efforts toward advancement, but it is rapidly becoming the greatest state in the union. He illustrated its vast extent and limitless resources by a number of pertinent comparisons, and drew a vivid word picture of its marvelous fertility and promise.

Secretary Thomas Richardson of the Business Men's league of Houston spoke more particularly of his state in its relations to that their soldiers are as incapable as their the Spanish ministry and royalty. Whoever the exposition. He commented on the man-Grand Plaza has also been abandoned, as ner in which the Texans who had visited Some fear is expressed that the Santiago self. He only builds a bridge on which it was decided that it could be done more the grounds had been captivated by the troops will be attacked when landed at Ca- others will cross. There are few with the conveniently in the Auditorium. Imme- magnificent spectacle that they had witconveniently in the Auditorium. Imme- magnificent spectacle that they had wit- diz and it is suggested that they be taken diately after the exercises are concluded the nessed, and declared that thousands of their to the Canaries instead, whence they could tive in the present temper of the Spanish and away ahead of the year and the drafted in small bodies to the peninsula. populace." He believed, however, that the the goldiers remain in their seats. Then during the summer. Texas constituted onethe women of the bureau of entertainment sixth of the entire transmississippi terriwill bring their lunches to them in their tory, and no state, not even Nebraska, is der way in the shape of indirect inquiries seats, while the regimental band and the more vitally interested in the success of regarding terms which America and Spain

lections. The women who are in charge Miss Forest Tucker of Texas fortioned with ambassador at Washington and the British of the dinner wish to again urge the women a brief but very effective narration of her ambassador at Madrid, acting respectively of the city to deliver their contributions at experience in assisting to secure the means Douglas street, before 9 o'clock tomorrow then contributed a recitation that was exmorning. It is not expected that there will ceptionally well rendered and warmly ap-

A very interesting feature of the evening was the presentation to Miss Elsie Asmus of Norfolk, Neb., of a handsome gold medal as a testimonial of her honorary membership in the Immigration association. Miss Asmus was visiting in Texas when the question of representation at the exposition was first under discussion, and started the fund but not Porto Rico. Hard cash war lademwith a subscription of \$20, besides which she afterward raised \$100. The medal was presented in recognition of her enthusiastic Philippines becoming American. Sagasta's assistance by the people of Texas.

Short speeches were made by ex-Governor Saunders and others, and the meeting ended with a short social session.

During yesterday afternoon the Texas people held a reception at their booth in the Agricultural building, where they were visited by a large number of friends and leader highly applauds the repatriation of general visitors, Ex-Governor Saunders rendered valuable assistance in this function as well, and a very significant feature of the afternoon was his meeting with George F. Lupton, assistant general passenger agent of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railroad. Mr. Lupton was a boy when the war broke out, and the first confederate flag that was ever captured was taken by a part of the Minnesota exhibit, From General Lew Wallace from his hand. As ex-Governor Saunders is the only surviving war governor, the incident was made the occasion for a general expression of good fellowship between the southerners and their Nebraska hosts.

> LIFE SAVERS' FIRST EXHIBITION. One Day Next Week to Be Made

Notable Occasion. It is pre-osed to make a gala occasion of the first exhibition of the operation of suggestion that the powers should attempt the life saving service of the sea coast and the re-establishment of peace, but it is said. akes as shown by the crew and station at the south side of the Mirror, which con- not taken the initiative. stitute a portion of the government exhibit. It is expected that the apparatus quoted as saying in an interview that he will be in good working order by Wednes- thought peace might be arranged on the day of next week and an exhibition will following terms: The United States and be given as soon as all is ready. The of- Spain agree to let the Cubans decide by a ficials connected with the government ex- plebiscite whether they desire independence hibit and the exposition management are or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain; exhibition a big attraction and it is ex- the results of the plebiscite. In the event

by the novel sight. The "outfit" of the station on the exposition grounds consists of a thirty-four and dignifiedly from Cuba. foot boat and two smaller barges, together with all the equipment of a first class station. It has been found that the big boat city, says decrees suspending the constituis entirely too large for the crew of nine men assigned to duty at this station and have been published and, a state of war Captain Knowles has telegraphed for a existing, it is ordered that no meetings smaller life boat. The one on hand retwice as many as are available. One portion of the exhibition requires the capsizing of the boat, which is so constructed signs whatever. The decree concludes with that it rights itself and empties out the water. In order to show this feature a smaller boat will be sent here at once and issued. by the time this arrives the remainder of the equipment will be in working order.

The big boat will be rigged up yacht, as it has two masts with sails, and will be decorated with flags, forming a in course of time, and in order to more pretty sight. The equipment of the station was shipped direct to Omaha from the Nashville exposi- greatest enthusiasm for Spain.

tion, and it requires a complete overhauling before it could be used. This is nearly impleted and the men of the crew now men come from different parts of the country, and are strangers to one another and make them familiar with one another's style, etc.

Experiments with the mortar which

(Continued on Third Page.)

Spain Putting Itself in an Attitude to Ask for Peace.

Prospects for an Early Ending of the War Appears to Be War avorable from a Z & b.
Stendpol (Copyright, 1898, by Presi LONDON, July 15.—(N hing Ca. LONDON, July 15.—(N Cablegram—Special Telegr icle's Madrid dispatch sa World stitutional guarantees are suspended owds are reading the official notice Sol Perfect. Order preva at Puerta affirm categorically that it does not formmeasure ally exist, and there is no danger of it checks the Carlist agitat mored on the French fro orreo Es TEXANS CELEBRATE THEIR STATE. panel was prohibited today for an insulting article. Peace prospects increase, but everything depends on the attitude of the army

> LONDON, July 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-News of definite peace proposals is now hourly expected from Madrid. Suspension of constitutional rights throughout Spain is accepted as a precautionary measure adopted by the cabinet against the imminent opening of negotiations. A leading English politician told me today that Sir Henry Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, minimizes in his later dispatches the likelihood of revolution following upon the cabinet adopting a peace policy. Prompt and firm action would, in Wolff's opinion, paralyze the projects of the revolutionary parties, whose organization and funds are alike deficient. The Carlists he regards as potentially a most troublesome party merely because when a rising is decided upon Carlos is expected to provide the sinews of war to keep it going. He speaks enthusiastically of the regent's courage, firmness, patience and resolute persistence in peace counsels.

Proise for America. There is no question that the surrender Santiago forces to Spain is also commended wedge in a peace movement, as a brilliant expedient for dealing with Senator Cannon of Utab h what must have been an awkward problem. the president, and does not take an entirely The return to Spain of this large body of its roseate view of the outlook. "I hope for best soldiers, defeated and disarmed, will peace early as a necessity," he said, "but serve as an object lesson to the Spaniards not by the willing and voluntary action of fleets to cope with the United States forces. makes the first proposition there ruins himdiz and it is suggested that they be taken The Daily Madrid correspondent says:

Preliminary negotiations for peace are unmight accept. It is stated that the French in habilt of Spain and America with which to provide the Texas exhibit and ducting these inquiries, which are at present quite informal.

VIENNA, July 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A leading Spanish diplomat here describes the situation in Spain tonight thus: "Spain wisher England alone to interfere, hoping much from England's present influence at Washington. Spain is prepared to give up Cuba nity Spain would willingly pay. Sagasta hopes Europe will help him prevent the opponents wish for continuation of the war. which is abetted by the Carlists, from whom Sagasta fears more for the dynasty than from the republicans with daggers drawn

among themselves. PARIS, July 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Temps in a the Spanish army of Santiago and says the act is not for the first time an appeal to the delicate sentiments of honor and courtesy which Spaniards justly claim. Aurore on the other hand hopes the powers will not ntervene to prevent the independence of Juba, the Philippines and the establishment of a republic in Spain.

Sagasta Talks of Peace.

MADRID, July 15 .- Premier Sagasta quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, but that "it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves. The army," the premier is said to have added, is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet, the situa-

ion would be very different." The pacific tendency is increasing. The general public take a favorable view of the contrary to the reports current, France has

The minister for war, General Correa, is co-operating in the effort to make this first | the two governments to agree to abide by pected that large crowds will be attracted of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw its army, gradually

> A decree of the captain general of Madrid. which has been affixed to the walls of this tional guaranties throughout the kingdom take place without the previous authorizaforbidden to publish without previous authorization any writings, engravings or de-

Continuing the minister for war said "We ought to retain Porto Rico at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to despoil us easily communicate with the South American republies, which daily display the

"As to the Philippines, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila. An ofindulge in daily practice at the oars. The ficial dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage. The he practice rows on the lagoon are to government has formed a scheme which will not only secure to Spain the Philippines,

but will establish tranquillity. LONDON, July 15 .- The Madrid corro-

spondent of the Times says: Regarding the prospects of peace, Senor | Spanish fours,

Sagasta, interviewed by a representative of El Correspondencia Militair, is represented as saying: "It is certain, most certain, that the government has endeavored to ascertain extraofficially the disposition of the Washington cabinet respecting a pacific solution, but for the moment I can say absolutely nothing because the president might wrongly suppose that we desired peace at any price, and accordingly show himself nore exacting. I have read the proposals cabled to El Imparcial, which are supposed to have been communicated by President McKinley to M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington. These conditions are so hard that I consider them inadmissible. The government has news of other proposals that are much more acceptable. In reply to a question as to whether he intended to remain in office to conclude

arising easily as the press indicates." M'KINLEY HOPES FOR PEACE The press urges Polivicia to help his coun-

an Early Settlement of

the War.

peace now." In the course of other inter- plainly highly pleased. views he gave voice to the same sentiment,

hope that peace would come. tilities. It was received with this interpretation with great satisfaction, but in the fident of so satisfactory an outcome.

union the national diadem secured its serious that amazement is expressed that the brightest star. No other state has exSpanish commanders did not attempt a sortic.

Deleaguering the city was apparently so misconstruction of Spanish motives and the across to San Juan while it is being bomsick from typhoid, measles and literal starwater famine in city imminents. Have supply cut; this was fold Lieutenant Miley by
brightest star. No other state has exSpanish commanders did not attempt a sortic. brightest star. No other state has ex- Spanish commanders did not attempt a sortie pursue. At the same time he took a hopeful before capitulating, but later advices of the view of the situation and thought that the frightful condition of affairs in Santiago royal pronunciamento might, in the exigency give an explanation. The deportation of the of the Spanish case, prove to be the entering

Senator Cannon of Utah had a talk with nerve and courage to undertake the initiaroyal decree possibly signified a move in

TORAL'S DEMANDS DECLINED

Spanish Soldiers Will Not Be Allowed to Have Their Arms When They Reach Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- After an exended conference with the president tonight, at which three other cabinet members were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We are determined to grant no such concession, nor no concession except the generosity of this govrnment to transport them to Spain. Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known no

other terms would be granted the surrender would take place, and he said such was the case. He said no other concession would be offered by this government.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference adjourned. Besides Secretary Alger there were present Secretaries. Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. Adjutant General Corbin was present during the last hour of the conference.

Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known the administration will make it short, and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States government proposes or immediate attack on the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

More on the Matthews Matter.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-As authoritatively stated yesterday the United States embassy here absolutely repudiates all knowledge of the alleged transaction with British Naval Signalman William Matthews, who has been imprisoned for stealing the confidential signal code from the training ship Ganges. Some indignation is felt that the story should be persisted in by the newspapers here and that the allegation against the United States naval officers in charge of the cruiser Topeka and torpedo destroyer Somers at Falmouth last April should be allowed to pass without official contradiction by the British admiralty. Even if Wheeler is confessedly a miscreant of the lowest class and did make such charge against the United States the officer's motive would be too obvious to make it credible unless corroborated by unimpeachable testimony. Such testimony or indeed any testimony is not forthcoming. Still certain papers here return to the question today with further elaboration.

Taking Wounded to New York. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 15 .- The United States transport Olivette arrived at Old Point this afternoon, having on board a number of men who were dangerously wounded at the battle of Santlago. None quires eighteen men for its operation, or tion of the military authorities. It is also of them were landed at Old Point. The vessel sailed at 5 o'clock for New York. where the injured men will be treated. Among those seriously wounded aboard are specifying the punishment which will be Major Brodie, Major Ball, Major McClinmeted out to those who disregard the orders tock, Captain Knox and Lieutenants Beveraux, Nichol, Fiscus and Rogers. The Solace

Spaniards Desert Havana

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, Fla., July 15 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telgram)-Three Spanish sailors off of the gupboat Aguila in Havana harbor deserted, taking a boat at midnight, leaving the harbor until picked up and brought here by the Castine. They were transferred to the Lancaster to be kept there ten days in quarantine.

Affects the Stock Exchange LONDON, July 15.—The aettlement on the Stock exchange here is over. The surrender of Santiago materially improved the tone of business, which is expanding, notably in the case of American securities and

ON TO PORTO RICO NEXT TEMPERATURE

Another Important Move to Be Made by American Forces.

ARMY AND NAVY TO UNITE IN ONSLAUGHT

General Miles Will Lead the Soldiers and Admiral Sampson Will Look After the Assault by the War Ships,

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HEADQUARTERS GENERAL MILES. peace, Senor Sagasta said that such was his FIVE MILES FROM SANTIAGO DE CUBA intention, and he added, respecting the July 14.—(Via Port Antonio, July 15.)—(New ministerial crisis, this statement, "I can York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) -There is probably no military man in existence who is happier than General Miles at the surrender of the Spanish forces at Santiago and in eastern Cuba. It is undoubtedly a fact that his appearance upon the scene of action, although at a late day, had a salutary effect upon General Toral Fall of Santingo Believed to Portend and that the American commander's presence at the final conference today, wher the capitulation was agreed to on the parof the Spanish general, even though Miles WASHINGTON, July 15 .- President Mc- had little to say, was a strong element in Kinley gave expression today to a strong settling matters. General Miles, however, hope for an early peace. Responding to is modest in his conversation with officers blegram-Special Telegram.)-1 witnessed congratulations on the success of the San- and correspondents and makes no effort the distribution of rations last night. I saw tiago campaign, he said: "I hope for early whatever to claim undue credit, but he is men and women fighting for food, children

dying in their mothers' arms while the lat-As soon as Santiago is occupied he ex- ter pleaded for food and medicines. One not expressing his entire belief, but a strong pects to head an expedition to Porto Rico woman, the mother of four children, claspmade up of 15,000 of the best troops in ing one in her arms, threw herself at my ope that peace would come.

The dispatch from Madrid announcing the coupling individual rights of those who fought at Santiago will be in charge of the commissary at El Caney, distinct understanding that they were to royal decree suspending individual rights of those who fought at Santiago will be in charge of the commissary at El Caney, in Spain was quickly communicated to the taken and the others will be drafted from and pushed most particularly for food. The in Spain was quickly communicated to the president and was read at the cabinet meetthe different camps in the United States child was dying and, though medicine was his surrender was authorized by General ing. As in Madrid, it was generally taken where they are now concentrated. The ex- given it, it died later. Many white women mean the imminence of a move of the pedition will be accompanied by the New of refinement, French, German and English, Spanish government for a cessation of hosYork, the lowa, the Indiana and several are among the suffering, though they bear Lawton and Miley on the part of the United of the smaller gunboats and converted ships. up bravely. The personal misery is most Of course it is entirely too early in the pathetic. absence of a definite official assignment of proceedings to formulate the plan of cam-Spanish motive the administration, while paign against Porto Rico, but in all probstrongly hoping for it, it not entirely con- ability San Juan will be bombarded and it with the Cubans and Spanish and the chilis known that Sampson is eager to have a dren who swarm the public squares and One member of the cabinet expressed his try at this Spanish stronghold again so clamor for food. No shops are open. Many of Santiago is regarded in political and opinion that the issuance of the decree at military circles here as a coup for which this time indicated the end was not far off. the United States generals deserve great but he was not sure that that was the not unlikely that the troops will be landed an invalid, offered ten gold pieces for a credit. The plight of the American forces Spanish intention. He cited the frequency of on the south side of the island and march can of condensed milk. More than 200 are

Spain's Forces in Porto Rico.

There are on the island of Porto Rico 17,- ten cases of sickness. The town is policed 000 Spanish soldiers, including the regulars by one troop of the Second cavalry. There and volunteers. They are mostly located are only four doctors and eleven priests. about San Juan. There are enough of them. | Clara Barton says she visited El Caney however, to offer serious discouragement to and was shocked at the condition of the an invading army of 15,000 men. A more women and children, who clung to her skirts likely program will be for the war ships for food. She said 1,400 tons of stores are to totally demolish the fortifications of San on transports clustered thick in the harbor Juan, then the troops will land and occupy at Siboney, but there are no means of getthe city, using it as a rendezvous for the ting them ashore in sufficient quantities. American forces which it may be necessary | The neglect of the government to provide to send to Cuba later for the investment of lighters and transports over roads deep in Havana. The climate of Porto Rico is far mud is outrageous. Unless relief comes and away shead of the yellow fever, malaria, there will be many deaths. Good medicines

Yesterday before the splendid news of away and the people are starving to death. the surrender of General Toral, General English Consul Ramsden asked me to de-Miles went down the line of the American scribe the pitiful condition of the people troops through a pouring rain. I accom- that his government might learn of the panied him on his journey. We saw men plight of 160 of its own subjects. panied him on his journey. We saw men plight of 160 of its own subjects.

bivouacked who were wet to the skin but SAN JUAN HILL, July 14.—(New York morning at 9:36 o'clock, and it is supposed ready to fight. We arrived at a point where | World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The | the terms will be settled today | Santiago was less than a mile away. We | population of Santiago is huddled at Capey | The following statement has could see the Spanish troops in the trenches | in huts. The country is destitute and starysurrounding the eastern and southern approaches to the town. They were bailing out water that ran knee deep. General Miles turned to me and said:

"I am convinced we will have Santiago before many days. I hope we will get it 18,000. Their presence threatens the health without further shedding of blood. The loss of life already has been great and water. The spread of disease in the army disease will increase it."

"Will you remain here, general, after the capture of Santiago?" "I do not think so." was the reply. will stay, of course, until the surrender or

capture of the town, but I will then go on." "Will you go back to Washington? "No, I hope not until the war is over. am hopeful we will get the army away

from here in a day or two." Fever on the Increase.

SAN JUAN HILL, OVERLOOKING SAN TIAGO, July 14 .- (Via Port Antonio, July 5.)-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Today General Miles assumed direction of the troops, including the Cubar allies. General Shafter remains in command of the Fifth army corps, which includes all the troops in the field.

General Miles' intentions are to conduc the siege of Santiago personally, General Shafter co-operating. General Miles, on his arrival, learned the status of the negotiations of the Spaniards, the existence of fever and the starving of the reconcentrados and the refugees from Santiago who are now at El Caney. General Miles entered on the work of relief of the suffering and of bringing to a close the siege of San tiago with the utmost seriousness. He was greatly shocked to learn that the fever had broken out. He expressed a dread of it to the president before leaving Washington. It is reported that he found thirty cases a Siboney on his arrival there and that since then the number has quadrupled. The cases, however, are mainly confined to Siboney. General Miles at once notified Washington that the situation demanded the best doctors and experts in the treatment of the disease and additional medical supplies.

At El Caney we found indescribable mis ery and much sickness. The town under ordinary circumstances is a small village of less than 1,000 inhabitants. It has grown in population since the women and children and non-combatants left Santiago to 18,000 souls. They are herded in 300 mis erable huts and tents. There are ration for only 5,000 persons served. The food supplied consists of rice, beans and bard bread. There are many cases of actual starvation. SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

Soldiers Cheer the Good News.

AT THE FRONT, July 14 .- (Noon, Via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 15) .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram. -The news of the surrender of Santiago spread like lightning along the three miles down the road toward Siboney. The regiments camped along this road were cheer ing for the surrender even before it was accomplished. The Eighth Ohio gathered en masse and made the hills ring. The is due to arrive in Hampton Roads some fever patients in the ambulances shouted Major Somers is an expert in the matter the good news to one another. After the first jubilation many sorrowful remarks were heard. "The Spaniards are getting out of it dead easy" seems to be the burden of the American soldiers' remarks. The fever is now on the increase. Sur

geon Jones reports two deaths on account of the men having been brought to the hospital from the front in a moribund con-SYLVESTER SCOVEL dition.

Dewey Compliments the Chinese. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The State do artment posts a bulletin stating Admiral Dewey pays a high tribute to the Chinese on board the American ships at the merchants are sending goods to the battle of Manila and suggests that of safety. The governor of Barcelona has they should receive recognition by being informed the people that they cannot exmade citizens of the United States.

OMAHA FIXING UP DETAILS

Hour. Deg. 1 p. m..... 82 2 p. m..... 83 Shafter's Commissioners Busy Agreeing on Santiago's Capitulation.

7 p. m..... 83 8 p. m..... 81 9 p. m..... 79 TAKES TIME TO COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS

> Surrender of the City as Absolute and Complete as Possible.

> TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS GIVE UP

Of that Number About Half Are in the City Itself.

OTHERS ARE IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT

Water Famine is Imminent in Santingo, as Shafter Reports that He Has the Supply Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The following bulletin has been posted at the War department from General Shafter:

HEADQUARTERS, SANTIAGO, Playa, July 15.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to the surrender. General Total agreed yester-Blanco and that its submission temorrow was merely formal. The commissioners to States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled today and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements

> SHAFTER. Major General Commanding. Disputch from Miles.

quently, when negotiations are progressing.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- All information, obtainable from the seat of war is composed in the following cablegram:

BIAQUIRI, July 15. - Secretary War, Washington: Commission on behalf of United States was appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulations. I will reach Siboney to

morrow. The second dispatch is signed Jones, a signal officer in charge of the terminus of the military line at Playa, and is as follows PLAYA, July 15.—The commissioners ap-pointed to arrange the details of the surrender held a meeting yesterday lasting

by Secretary Alger from the disputches he ing, the people living in filth and corruphas received from the officers at Santiago: tion. The worst feature of this crime of the century is the total inadequacy of the United States to cope with the situation Only 5,000 rations are issued daily to feed

The commissioners on the part of the United States named by General Shafter were Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley. Their discussion lasted until late last night and was taken up by them at 9 o'clock this morning. This sur-render covers a great area of the eastern part of Cuba. Of course the details may some little time, but they are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

English Consul Takes Part. BEFORE SANTIAGO (Via Playa Del Este), July 14.-Santiago has surrendered. A commission of two Spaniards, one Eng-

Special Telegram.)-Food riots occur daily lishman and three Americans is now arat Caney. Eighteen thousand Santiagoites ranging terms.

are there. Major Allen, Second cavalry, is Our army will remain outside the city, out our sick will be taken in and a general He is exhausted but doing aplended work hospital headquarters will be immediately Seventeen are dead, mostly of starvation. established. Nearly all children are starving pitiably. The truce which was to end at noon to-

Saturday morning thousands filled the street day was prolonged by a flag sent out from the Spanish lines at 9:30 this morning. soldiers, knocked down men who knocked General Toral acted on Captain General down children to steal food. There is hardly Blanco's instructions to communicate by a single ration at Caney. Saturday aftercable with Madrid, the surrender of Sannoon 1,000 clamored vainly in black detiago being too important a step to be taken without royal authority. Meantime General Lieutenant Miles brought the news of the Blanco offered to appoint a general commit-Spaniards' surrender. An interpreter an- tee to arrange terms. General Shafter and nounced that our people would be in San- General Miles accepted a request for a pertiago in forty-eight hours. The people sonal interview, his message being ammobbed the officers for joy. I heard shouts biguous. They rode out between the lines like a roaring sea a mile away. A photogand met General Toral, who said rapher and myself were caught by hyster- he had received a few minutes ical hundreds and carried to town. Women before authority from General Blanco to embraced and kissed hands. Deafening capitulate and to make the work of the "Viva commissioners final. The general named Cuba Libre," filled the air. Girls chanted Robert Mason, British consul, General Tolon Cuban songs, boys paraded and starvation and his own (Toral's) chief of staff. Genwas forgotten in paroxysms of joy. Caney eral Shafter and General Miles named General Wheeler, General Lawton and Lieuten-The morning after the clamor for food ant Miley of General Shafter's staff. The by selfish men began. Allen ordered one commission is now working on the terms of man from town and threatened shooting him

the surrender. The news was received with enthusiasm in the American lines. The American war ease are on an alarming increase. A wealthy ships are expected to pass under the guna planter paid \$30 for six biscuits. The roads of El Morro this evening and will command the town from the upper bay. It is probable that but few will remain here, orders being received for all the heavy vessels to join Commodore Watson's squadron

for the Spanish coast. Forced to Give Up.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14 .-(Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15.)-The re-ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 15.-Advices is complete. Santiago has fallen, and with verse to the Spanish arms in eastern Cuba received here from San Juan de Porto Rico it all the eastern end of the island. Genshow the inhabitants of that place are eral Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed greatly alarmed. They expect the port will to the general terms of the surrender at a be attacked by the Americans today. The personal interview with General Shafter this terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the in- afternoon, at which General Miles was terior and it is said today the city and present.

The victorious American army has had a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and nen and accept the news with heartfelt relief. The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Aserraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Palmas Sorian, Alcantaza, to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. Many of the remainder LONDON. July 15 .- it is announced in are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of eastern Cuba. All these troops are to embark and be sent back to

stricken. They believe the Americans will Spain under parole. Only Praise for His Men.

select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are re-General Shafter bears his honors modmoving their specie to the country, and estly. To a correspondent of the Associated

Press he said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It