

MINNESOTA COMES IN

Its State Building at the Exposition is Formally Dedicated.

GOVERNOR CLOUGH AND STAFF PRESENT

Gentle Wind from the North Tempers the Heat of the Sun.

WEATHER FOR THE DAY IS ALMOST IDEAL

Governor Holcomb Extends the Party a Cordial Nebraska Welcome.

PATRIOTISM MINGLES IN EXERCISES

After the Dedication Ceremonies a Reception is Held in the Unique Log House to the Visitors of the Day.

It was Minnesota day at the exposition yesterday and several hundred of the residents of the Gopher state were present to assist in the formal dedication of the State building, and take part in the exercises attendant upon it being turned over to the Mississippi and International Exposition association.

The delegation that journeyed from the north included the governor of the state, the members of his staff, numerous prominent citizens, and a party of the newspaper men from the Twin cities.

The Minnesota party arrived yesterday in two special trains. It was met by President Wattles, General Manager Clarkson and other exposition officials and conducted to their headquarters at the Murray hotel.

At 10:30 they were taken to the grounds to participate in the exercises which were held at the Minnesota state building.

The beautiful and unique log house on the bluff tract, representing the work of the Minnesota commission, was the center of attraction and all roads led to the building.

The crowd numbered several thousand people, many of whom were former residents of Minnesota, but now living in Nebraska and surrounding states.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the Minnesota delegation arrived on the grounds, headed by the Omaha Military band. The line of march was over the broad avenues, leading to the state building.

The Nebraska's Extensive Hospitality. J. Newton Nind, chairman of the building committee, presided at the exposition. He said that the hospitality of Nebraska is growing and that at this time it reached from sea to sea.

"We live in a country where the skies are brighter; at a time when our boys have gone away and planted the flag where it has never before floated. I am capable of expressing, I hope that you will remain with us and enjoy yourselves viewing the grand structures that have been erected in this great country of ours."

Hon. John L. Gibbs, president of the Minnesota commission and lieutenant governor of the state, was introduced and said: "Forty-four years ago congress passed a bill making the territories of Kansas and Nebraska the gift of the entire country and at the same time has convinced the world that Minnesota is active in advertising its resources."

Governor Holcomb reviewed the history of the exposition, explaining that the work was somewhat hard and hard times when the United States has been involved in war.

"Governor Clough in accepting the building on behalf of the state, spoke briefly, saying: "We meet at this time at a period when our country is engaged in war; we meet on soil that 100 year ago today belonged to Spain and over which the flag floated."

After this the governor reviewed the incidents leading up to the Louisiana purchase, contending that today it is the richest country in the world, containing more people than the entire Spanish nation.

"Minnesota produces more iron ore than any foreign nation excepting one, and in 1890, it will lead every country in the world."

Reviewing the Spanish war, the governor said that the people of this country will not tolerate any dog in the manger policy. "Great fortunes have been made in the Mississippi states, but they are nothing compared with the fortunes that can be made if we will work. There is no chance for the idler. This is true in Cuba, which we have just wrested from Spain."

GARCIA IS REPORTED DEAD

Intrepid Leader of the Cubans Said to Have Been Shot.

JUNTA LAST HEARD OF HIM JULY 11

Credence is Given the Report Because Garcia Was Engaged in Cutting Off Reinforcements at Manzanillo.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) JAMAICA, July 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The report in current here today that Calixto Garcia has been killed. A Cuban who arrived from Siboney yesterday told of it at the junta at Kingston. The manner and details of the death are a mystery. The utmost secrecy is maintained by the Cubans about the whole affair. The Spaniards here say the story is true and are rejoicing over it.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Kingston, Jamaica, cablegram to the Evening Post says that Calixto Garcia was shot by Spanish forces at Manzanillo. The Cubans make a mystery of it, saying that it should not be known yet for reasons of state, and give no particulars except that he was shot. Spanish reticence here is not officially connected with General Blanco believe the story.

The last word directly received by the Cuban junta in this city from Garcia was dated yesterday, July 11. It was a cable message, and stated that he was being held at Manzanillo, but that he was well and that the situation was satisfactory. At that time Garcia was to the west of Santiago, guarding the approaches from expected reinforcements to the city.

Horatio S. Rubens, consul to the junta, when given the information contained in the dispatch, said this afternoon that news of Garcia's death had not been received at the junta; but that at best communication with the Cuban forces in the field was irregular.

"I was greatly surprised," he said, "but I do not find it hard to credit the dispatch. During the assault on Santiago Garcia was in the west with his command, with the special duty of intercepting reinforcements and cutting off the retreat of the Spanish soldiers."

When the city fell his duty there was at an end. But, it appears, the attack on Manzanillo was then planned. Manzanillo lies to the west, and it is, therefore, probable that General Shafter detailed Garcia's command to cut off reinforcements there.

"Hoguín lies near Manzanillo, and was garrisoned by a considerable force. It is the American general must have known. It is not unlikely that Garcia and his men came into conflict with a body of Spanish soldiers bound from Hoguín for Manzanillo."

Calixto Garcia was in his sixtieth year and was regarded by the Cuban insurgents as one of their most intrepid soldiers. In the ten years' war his skill, bravery and energy won him continued promotion and he received a general's rank. In an action in 1874 when Garcia was surrounded by Spanish troops rather than surrender he shot himself through the chin with suicidal intent. He recovered and was sent to Spain. He was released in 1877 when the peace of Zenon was declared.

Garcia at once set out for New York and organized an expedition for Cuba. He landed in Santiago de Cuba, but was taken prisoner a second time. He eluded the vigilance of the prison guards in Spain one night after a fifteen years' imprisonment and fled to England.

Garcia was the promoter of the Hawkins expedition in 1896 with 300 men and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition. The vessel sunk. He next fitted out the Bermuda, which was seized upon the eve of her departure in February, 1896, by a United States marshal. Garcia was released in \$5,000 bail. He at once made another start and landed in Cuba several days before the Bermuda set for his trial in this city. For the last fifteen years he has been engaged in conducting the campaign against the Spaniards in Santiago de Cuba province.

GENERAL BLANCO IS SHUT OFF

Can Communicate with Madrid Only by the Key West Cable—Havana Isolated.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Two days ago General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, cabled instructions to the officers in Santiago to seal up and place a guard over the three cable lines connecting Santiago with Cienfuegos, whence, by a land line, communication is established with Havana. Today General Greely was informed that his orders had been carried into effect. The closing of the Cienfuegos cables absolutely isolates Havana and General Blanco from Madrid. Blanco's only means of communication with the Madrid government now is by the Key West cable, which is under the strict censorship of the government of the United States.

As a result of the sealing of the Santiago-Cienfuegos cables several dispatches have passed between General Blanco and the Spanish government drifted into this country today. It is scarcely necessary to say that they did not reach their destination. The final cutting off of communication between Blanco and his home government is a source of great gratification for the government and is another laurel for General Greely's active vigilance.

TORAL TO BE COURT-MARTIALED

Reported at Madrid That He Surrendered Without Authority From Blanco.

MADRID, July 20.—Captain General Blanco has cabled the Spanish government that Santiago was surrendered without his knowledge. General Toral will be tried by court-martial.

MEN IN ARMY EXERCISE SUFFRAGE

Pennsylvania Soldiers Expect to Vote Theirs. There is a strong probability that votes will be cast in the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and perhaps even in Spain for the governor of the state of Pennsylvania in November next.

PEACE PROSPECTS DECLINE

Madrid Government Continues to Make an Exhibition of Itself.

MINISTERS ARE AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE

Carlitas Are Delighted to See All the Other Parties Wrangling, While the Press Curses the Censor and His Pen.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, Tuesday Night, July 19.—(Message forwarded privately across the Spanish frontier.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The prospects of peace have perceptibly declined and rumors of a cabinet crisis have increased. A Polavia cabinet is again talked of. The republicans fancy they have some chance, while the socialists and the federalists, led by Senator Play Margall, are for peace at any price first and revolution afterward. The Carlitas are delighted to see all the other parties wrangling and the regency floundering in the midst of so many embarrasments. The military censor will not even allow the Madrid press to print or telegraph abroad the severe criticisms against the Spanish authorities at Santiago for surrendering under conditions disapproved by the politicians and army officers here.

The government is afraid of the people. It has not permitted the publication of telegrams from General Blanco censuring General Toral for having disobeyed his orders, which were to resist as long as his ammunition, not provisions, lasted. Premier Sagasta thought he would avoid many difficulties at home by letting the Spanish people find out about the fall of Santiago as they learned about the disaster at Manila, through foreign news—while the official departments at Madrid received the information by direct communication from the military palace. So when the official confirmation of the news came it was received with indifference verging on contempt.

Most Spaniards now believe they are drifting toward the loss of all the colonies, and a condition made perhaps worse by domestic troubles, which their present rulers are as incapable of avoiding as they were of foreseeing them. The stolid silence and indifference of the public add to the perplexity of Sagasta and his ministers. They are a sensible and peace-loving people. Gamazo and the duke of Almodovar leading those who argue for peace and War Minister Correa being the chief advocate for war.

Admiral Camara's squadron has reached the Blearic islands on the way to Cartagena. LONDON, July 21.—A m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A Madrid dispatch to the Mail reports that General Toral probably will not return to Spain, but it is doubtful if he will be punished. The two telegrams sent to his government before the surrender of Santiago never reached Madrid. Possibly they explained the causes which compelled him to capitulate. The conditions of his surrender are contrary to the Spanish military code and have made a painful impression on the army in the peninsula. The ministers refuse to believe in the terms of his capitulation, and think some of them may refuse to lay down their arms, thereby causing fresh complications. General Blanco repudiated responsibility for the surrender.

LONDON, July 21.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Morning Post Madrid's correspondent states that the ministers have agreed unanimously in favor of peace, leaving the responsibility of capitulating to Blanco and Toral solely.

PEACE PARTY LOSING GROUND

Sentiment in Spain Takes Another Turn—Condition Against the Ministry.

MADRID, July 20.—The newspapers here say that a coalition is being organized between the different parties and against the government on account of the suspension of the constitution. A peace party and a newspaper venture the supposition that a British squadron would prevent the American squadron from passing the straits, but the suggestion is regarded as improbable.

Madrid, July 20.—The Temps this afternoon says: "Dispatches we have received this afternoon lead us to believe semi-official communications have been exchanged between Spain and the United States, with the view of sounding the United States on the question of loaning the United States the Temps Madrid correspondent, who is also the correspondent of the London Standard, is unusually well informed. It will be noticed that he said 'semi-official' and not 'official,' which would leave the situation pending with for several days, for it is generally admitted here that certain powers are already sounding the United States in behalf of Spain."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The powers, including Great Britain, are exchanging notes concerning their attitude in case Commodore Watson's squadron is sent to the Philippines. It is made thus far satisfactory to Spain."

A dispatch from Washington, received at the United States embassy here, but not from an American source, says the British ambassador, Lord Dufferin, has been in the negotiations. It is also admitted that several of the powers are urging Spain to ask for peace, the main reason being fear that Commodore Watson's appearance will lead to complications.

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ENTERTAINING THE THIRD

Nashville People Provide Nebraska Boys with Entabes and Flowers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Several hundred members of the Third Nebraska regiment, who are here on furlough, arrived here today and were met at the depot by a large crowd. They were entertained at lunch and soon afterward proceeded on their way to Atlanta, Ga. Colonel Bryan, who accompanied the regiment, arrived this afternoon and was given a very enthusiastic reception. All of the soldiers were provided with box lunches and presented with flowers.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—Hon. Benton McMillis presented Colonel Bryan to the large and enthusiastic audience of men and women who greeted him with cheers. Colonel Bryan said: "We do not know what may be the result of this war. War often brings results which are not imagined in the beginning, but one result has already been achieved during this war. If there was anybody in the United States who doubted the loyalty of the people of the south, there would hereafter be no one to doubt the loyalty of the people of the south."

Thinks Watson's Mission is a Mistake. BERLIN, July 21.—The Kreuz-Zeitung (conservative) says: "The authorities at Washington are overrating their strength. It would be a profound political mistake to send Commodore Watson to the Spanish coast. Even an occupation of the Canaries might lead to regrettable complications, all this being much more volcanic territory than the Philippines."

Spanish Ships Seek Safety. GIBRALTAR, July 20.—Three Spanish transatlantic steamers have arrived here from Cadiz, fearing that the squadron of Commodore Watson will attack that place and destroy all the shipping in port.

OUT AMMUNITION

Active Expeditionary Forces at P. Thoma Are Fully Equipped—Brooke's Return.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 20.—Colonel Brooke and Colonel William Richardson, adjutant general of the First corps, went to Washington to confer with a number of railroad men this afternoon, hurrying as rapidly as possible the arrangements of transportation. It is the desire of General Brooke that the entire First corps form the expeditionary force going from here. This would mean a departure from Chickamauga of about 30,000 volunteers.

The inference is that the War department is considering whether or not it will be necessary to draw so heavily upon the forces at Camp Thomas. It being a question of progress, it is not likely that any would be needed in addition to the regiments now under orders to go from other points.

There is still some question as to whether the corps will go as organized. There are some first regiments, the Third corps that was originally drilled and equipped, and it is not improbable that some of these will be included in the force, being substituted for regiments that all along have been identified with the First corps. Colonel Harshbarger, Young, and the medical department of the corps had all the supplies of every nature necessary for the expedition about to be entered upon.

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Major Hemphill reported today from Camp Alger and was assigned as quartermaster of the First division, First corps. Mrs. Edwin Young, wife of Major Young, Bristol, vice president; Mrs. M. B. Chamberlain, corresponding secretary; and Miss Frances Harper of the First Illinois United States Volunteer Cavalry auxiliary of Chicago arrived at the camp today to invest in the military and sanitary conditions of the camp. W. H. Harper, chairman of the Illinois Army and Navy league, also arrived today.

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An act of congress passed in 1864 gave the right to open polling places in the various camps throughout the country. In this way every man who wore the blue cast his ballot just as though he was in his own precinct or township. The conditions are slightly different now. Just what ought to be and can be done to give Pennsylvania a vote while in the field is the perplexing question. The state republican committee has been the first political body to take the matter up. At its meeting, held Tuesday last, a committee was appointed to draw up a resolution to authorize the appointment of a sub-committee to insure the exercise of this right to Pennsylvania soldiers who are

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows show temperature readings for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: 3 p. m., Phiney's Band, Government Building. 5 p. m., Concert Grand Court, Phiney's Band and Exposition Chorus. Down Town: 9 a. m., National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, Creighton Hall. 10 a. m., American Fisheries Society, Millard Hotel.

Blanco gave the terms of the capitulation and requested instructions. The war minister and General Blanco to leave every initiative to General Toral, for it was impossible to recommend any other line of conduct. General Toral accordingly acted as he thought advisable and would explain before a court martial the motives which induced him to capitulate.

CUBA IS NOT CONQUERED YET

So Says a Spaniard Who Formerly Stood Very Close to Captain General Blanco.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KINGSTON, July 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At the Myrtle Bank hotel today I met Senor Casares, who during the long troublous weeks before the war was declared, was secretary to Dr. Congo, at Havana. In those days Casares held the post of adjutant general in the palace. He belonged to the very small exclusive inner circles at the palace who used to walk the Prado with their fingers on their lips and who knew Madrid's secrets and helped Blanco form his plans and cabinets.

Very different was the Casares who greeted me today, pale and emaciated. He has been living here for some weeks as a convalescent invalid in such retirement and obscurity that he might almost be said to be invisible. Few of the thousands of Cubans in Jamaica knew of his presence here at all. Those few regarded him as nothing more than an ordinary Spanish refugee who takes an interest in an occasional smuggling expedition. He led me into a corner of the smoking room.

"I am glad to see you, here," he said. "Although we are enemies, national enemies, I mean, but always personal friends, like almost every other Spaniard I have the highest regard for American character. When do you think this war will be over? When shall we go back to the friends that existed between your country and mine for 300 years? I was wounded by an American bullet when Captain Dorst tried to land in Cuba (Casares pointed to an ugly scar on his forehead) and had fever afterward, and am here getting well. Americans must have learned one thing by this war—that Spaniards are not cruel, nor inhuman, but quite as much men of honor as themselves."

"How about the Spanish sharpshooters who fired into the Red Cross hospitals near Santiago?" I asked. "Most of those stories are lies," he replied. "Spanish bullets that did fall in American hospitals did so by accident. Think of Porto Rico. There the only shell from the American fleet that did any damage was one that exploded in a hospital. It looks as if it had been fired there deliberately. The French and German consuls so reported to their governments. But I think they were wrong. Americans would not trust to the American spirit of justice. I would not fight. I don't know what my government's plans are as well as I did in Havana, but we want peace. If men and newspapers in New York and Madrid would only stop calling names and use a little Christian charity with the American spirit of justice, I would soon follow. But I shall return to Cuba soon. We may meet on some battlefield, for Cuba is not conquered yet."

F. H. NICHOLS.

FIGHTING FOR ANNEXATION

Aguinaldo and the Insurgents Want to Be Taken into the United States.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HONG KONG, British China, July 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is fighting for the United States. He has written to the United States and the Bana families and other families of influence on the island have been giving money freely to buy arms for the insurgents on assurances from the United States consul here, Mr. Wildman, that they could trust to the American spirit of justice. A report that President McKinley has decided not to retain the Philippines, sent out by Reuter's news agency and credited to the New York Herald, has excited much distrust among the insurgents at Manila and has led to a general feeling of gloom. General Aguinaldo has written to Consul Wildman about it, and the members of the Philippine junta here have called for a denial of the report. It required all of Mr. Wildman's influence to convince them that the New York Herald is not the president of the United States, nor his mouthpiece. Consul Wildman, who was stationed at Manila before the war and is now with Admiral Dewey's squadron, is anxious to have Mr. Wildman go to Cavite and have a personal interview with General Aguinaldo. The insurgents are so accustomed to being betrayed that they are suspicious and resentful.

NO RIOTING AT ST. THOMAS

Report of Nine Fatalities at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Last Sunday is Denied.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 20.—Careful inquiry here this evening elicits nothing to justify the report circulated in the United States and said to have emanated from St. Thomas, an alleged rioting with nine fatalities at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, last Sunday, and a demonstration by Spanish residents there in favor of the Americans. The report is believed to be entirely without foundation.

More Spanish Prisoners Arrive.

ANNAPOLIS, July 20.—The Harvard arrived in the offing shortly after sundown this evening with a number of Spanish officers, prisoners of the United States government. They were soon transferred to the Naval Academy wharf where an affecting scene took place. The new arrivals were embraced tenderly by their brother officers who arrived last Sunday and there was hardly a dry eye among the men as they greeted one another.

MILES HOLDS BACK

Reports that He Cannot Secure Suitable Naval Convoy.

EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO DELAYED

President is Believed to Have Ordered Miles to Wait.

DESIRES HE SHALL BE FULLY PREPARED

Government Profits by Its Experience in Landing at Santiago.

MONTEREY IS BELIEVED TO BE AT MANILA

With This Addition to His Fleet It Is Felt Now That Admiral Dewey Will Be Able to Take Care of Himself.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The War and Navy departments are making a bad thing all the arrangements for the dispatch of the Porto Rican expedition and Commodore Watson's eastern squadron. General Miles' expected departure was again deferred. The allegation given is that there was a difficulty experienced at Santiago in securing the naval convoy for the expedition. It is known, however, in addition, that the president himself has restrained General Miles to the extent of adjuring him in earnest terms not to commit the folly of starting for Porto Rico without the most complete preparation. The government has profited by the lessons taught by the Santiago expedition.

Aside from the actual loss of life that might be expected to result from a badly calculated start it is realized that our relations with some of the European powers would be in a small measure at least impaired by the adverse moral effect created by anything approaching a defeat for the American arms at this stage of the war. Therefore it is certain that so far as the department can prevent General Miles' soldiers will not run short of food nor of tents to protect them from the tropical rains, nor of the means of transportation that were so deficient at the beginning of the Santiago movement.

General Miles reported this afternoon that he had with him ten transports, which it is presumed have aboard several thousand men, although two of them are filled with equipment. The means of transport are suffering from delay precisely as did the soldiers who lay in Tampa bay before the departure of the General Shafter expedition.

Inquiry made at the Navy department to ascertain where the ships were required in securing convoys was met with the statement that the orders to Admiral Sampson in this matter were general. He was simply directed by the department to furnish a convoy and it was assumed that he would do so. General Miles' statement that the character of vessels required for that purpose, as the campaign from a naval point of view is to be primarily a land movement the naval officers do not believe an extensive convoy is necessary.

Hurrying Immune Regiments.

The War department today was doing its best to hurry forward the immune regiments General Shafter has urgently requested and it is hoped that they will be gotten off within twenty-four hours. The immune are wanted by General Shafter to serve as military pickets for the city of Santiago proper, obviating the necessity of retaining the immune regiments in any of the men who now constitute his army.

The situation at Guanatanamo, among the Spanish troops there surrendered, is calculated in some measure to disturb the department's plans for the shipment of these soldiers back to Spain. The department is under obligations not to place aboard the steamships that are to be used for the conveyance of the troops any soldiers having yellow fever, so it probably will be necessary to place the surrendered camp guards very rigidly under observation and sift out carefully all persons showing the faintest symptoms of disease. When the others have been isolated for a sufficient time to make sure that they have not contracted the fever, they will be ready to go aboard ship, but it can be readily seen that the adoption of these precautions involves a considerable delay in the return of the Spanish troops to Spain and it is doubtful if this move can be made within a month. This delay is unfortunate in view of the possibility of trouble arising from the presence of the two armies, as well as the Cubans at Santiago, but as the Spaniards officers have been, or will be, paroled, it is presumed they will use their influence among the enlisted men to prevent any friction.

Secretary Alger has cabled to General Shafter directing him to cause to be prepared at the earliest possible moment a complete list of the American soldiers suffering from yellow fever, as well as the names of those who have lost their lives from that disease. This information will be telegraphed to the War department and it is expected will serve to allay the apprehensions of the relatives and friends of our soldiers.

Ships on the Way.

It is believed that the naval contingent of the Porto Rican expedition, composed of ironclads which are to make the attack upon the San Juan fortifications, started last night from the base off Santiago directly for Porto Rico. The Navy department, however, declines as yet to rescind its rules prohibiting the disclosure of information relative to the movement of naval vessels.

News came to the Navy department today from Gibraltar that three Spanish transatlantic steamships had taken refuge in that neutral port, having learned that Commodore Watson's squadron had appeared off Cadiz. As a matter of fact Watson has not yet started and it is not believed that any concealment will be made of his movements when he does start.

Word has come to the department that the Spaniards in Porto Rico have succeeded in landing from the wreck of the steamer Antonio Lopez nearly all the cargo carried by that ship when it was run ashore and set on fire by one of the American cruisers. The Lopez was loaded with supplies and was about to run the blockade into San Juan when it was cornered. It was hoped the fire had destroyed the cargo.

The State department has decided that it is not necessary to give formal notice to the world of the abandonment of the blockade at Santiago. The capture of the town is supposed to be sufficient notice to everybody concerned.

Believe Monterey is at Manila.

According to the calculations at the Navy department Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defense vessel Monterey, which, with its tender and collier, the Brutus, has now been