

TROOPS IN DANGER

Total Obliteration of Shafter's Men Threatened.

WHOLE ARMY IS SICK.

Not a Perfectly Well Man Among American Troops at Santiago.

War Department Finally Awakens to Necessity of Action—Suffering Soldiers to Be Sent North as Rapidly as Possible—Are to Be Transported to Montauk Point, L. I.—Sensational Petition Signed by All the Leading Officers at Santiago.

Washington special:

Gen. Shafter's army will be brought home to the United States as rapidly as possible. Information that the division commanders at Santiago, led by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, had addressed a letter to Gen. Shafter urging the immediate withdrawal of the Fifth corps from Cuba, was contained in a dispatch which was carried to the White House after 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and a council of war was held at once when the full purport of the letter became known.

In the statement presented to Shafter by Roosevelt, and which is indorsed by all the general officers at Santiago, it is the declared belief that half the army will die if kept in Cuba, and that the men must be sent north to save their lives.

For some days back Gen. Shafter's reports of the sickness in his army have been alarming. Nearly one-fifth of his men are in the hospitals. Most of them are disabled by malarial fever. Fortunately there are not many cases of yellow fever as yet, but Col. Roosevelt alleges that these figures, distressing as they are, do not give an adequate idea of the condition of the army. He states that not 10 per cent are fit for active work, and that the men are so weakened by malarial fevers that if a genuine yellow fever epidemic were to break out it would sweep through them like fire through stubble. The opinion has been generally held that if the army were moved to higher and healthier camps in the interior its sanitary condition would improve at once. Col. Roosevelt is of a contrary opinion. He asserts that "every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition." That is, the men are so run down that the labor involved in moving camp is too much for many of them. He states also that "the interior is rather worse than the coast," and that "our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be." The sick lists show that those camps are most unhealthy.

Col. Roosevelt declares that if the Santiago troops, with the exception of the immunes, are sent north, in six weeks the malaria will be out of their systems and



LIGHTHOUSE, MONTAUK POINT.

they will be ready for a full campaign. From present appearances there will not be one, but in either event the army should be moved.

It had been intended for some time that the Santiago troops should be withdrawn as soon as the yellow fever should be stamped out, the War Department believing that the disease could be overcome without too great cost of life. Steps had been taken for the immediate movement of a part of the troops, an order having been prepared directing that all of the cavalry forces at Santiago, and all of those at Tampa, except the Fifth regulars and the First Ohio volunteers, be moved to Montauk Point without delay.

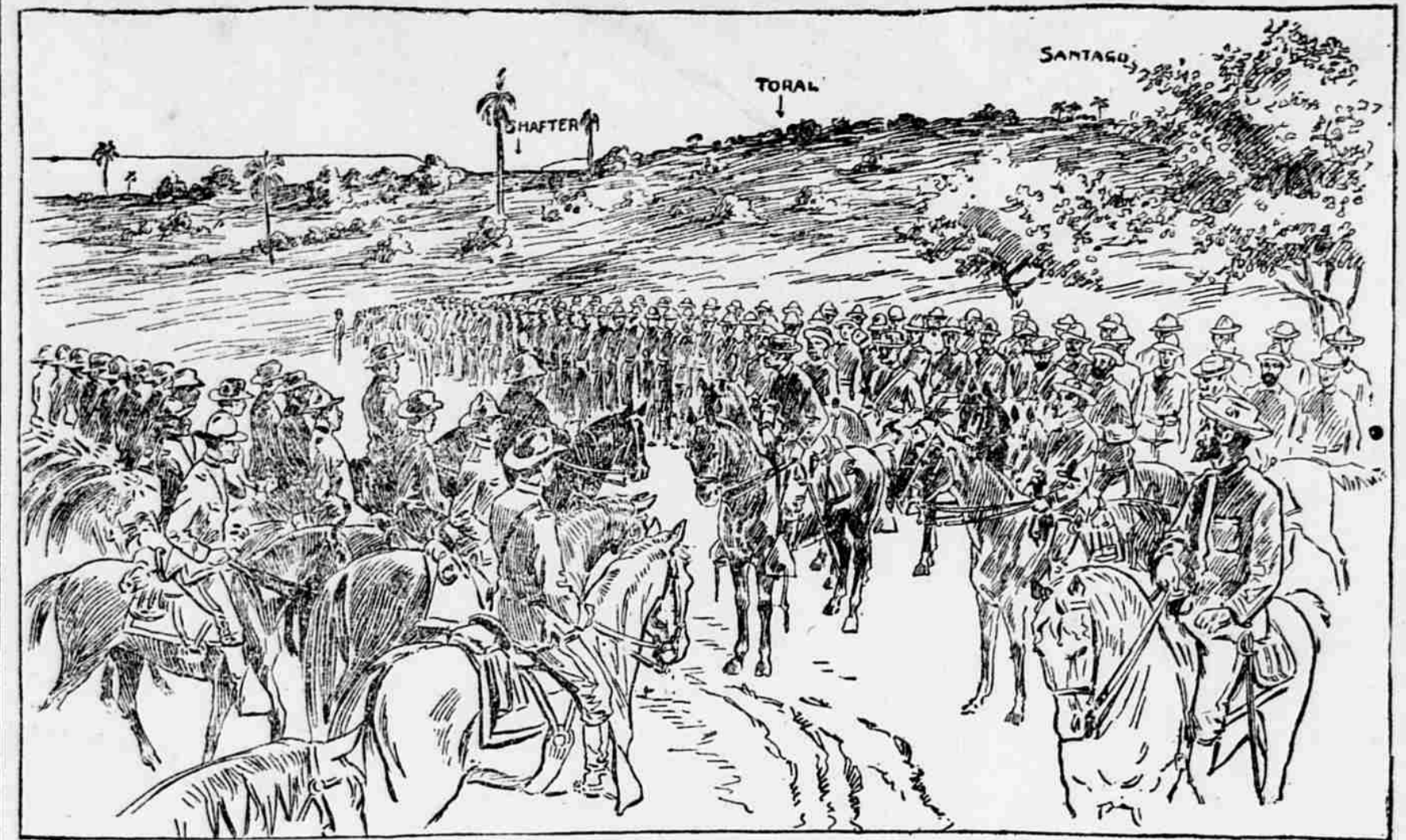
The council of leading officers of the War and Navy Departments held at the White House was called to consider the withdrawal of all the military forces in Santiago as promptly as possible, in the light of the revelations made by Col. Roosevelt and the other officers. It was decided after some discussion that the Santiago troops should be transported to Montauk Point with as little delay as possible.

In accordance with Secretary Alger's order Gen. Shafter's corps, numbering 21,000 men, exclusive of the 4,000 suffering from fever, who will have to remain in Cuba until they are convalescent, will be moved to Montauk Point as soon as transportation can be secured, and until the evacuation by the Spanish will permit of a reduction in the garrison of Santiago. The camps at Montauk Point are in readiness for occupation.

When Shafter's army has evacuated the province Santiago will be turned over to the First and Second United States volunteer infantry regiments (immunes), commanded by Cois. Roche and Hood. The Third and Fifth immune regiments, Col. P. H. Ray and Col. Herbert Sargeant, have also been ordered to Santiago, and will soon depart. Two other immune regiments yet to be selected will be ordered to embark in a few days. Four more immune regiments are in process of organization, and will be sent to Santiago if those now under orders prove inadequate in maintaining a garrison at the provincial capital now under control of Americans.

In Secretary Alger's order the fact is mentioned that Shafter's army will remain at Montauk Point until fall, and will then be used in the campaign against Havana. This confuses persons not familiar with army affairs, but military officials explain that this phase of the order was compiled in accordance with the original plans of campaign, in which no change will be made until peace is declared.

MEETING OF GENERALS SHAFTER AND TORAL AT THE CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.



—New York Herald.

TO INCREASE DEWEY'S FLEET.

Oregon, Massachusetts and Newark Are Likely to Be Sent.

On account of their protracted stay in equatorial waters, some of the ships of Admiral Dewey's command need overhauling, and before long they must be cleaned and otherwise put in order. The Navy Department is considering the question of withdrawing some of Dewey's vessels to Mare Island and Port Orchard for dry docking and assigning other vessels to the Asiatic station, with the probability to take their places. The probabilities



MAJOR GENERAL JAMES F. WADE.

ties are that the Asiatic squadron will be greatly increased in the number and character of ships. When the Spanish Government has complied with the terms of the United States concerning the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, there will be no necessity of keeping so large a fleet in West Indian waters. The sending of re-enforcements to Dewey will begin as soon as vessels have been cleaned and overhauled at New York, Norfolk and Port Royal. The cruiser Newark and the battleships Massachusetts and Oregon are likely to be the selections for service on the Asiatic station, forming, with the vessels now at Manila, a powerful fleet of four armored and seven other fighting ships, not including supply and dispatch boats and the Spanish gunboats picked up by Dewey in the Philippines.

WADE MUST WAIT.

Proposed Expedition to Porto Rico Has Been Postponed.

"According to the present understanding there will be a suspension of the proposed expedition to Porto Rico under the command of Maj. Gen. Wade." This statement was made by an official at the War Department. Gen. Corbin denied that any such order had been issued in writing, but it was said by others that a verbal order thus understood had been repeated to officials in charge of some of the departments. One reason given was that the removal of the sick from Santiago was the first object now. Another reason stated was that the peace negotiations might render unnecessary a second Porto Rican expedition.

SHAFTER FREED FROM BLAME.

Alger's Statement Defends His Connection with Transport Concho.
Gen. Shafter is released from all blame in sending convalescent soldiers from Santiago in the filthy transport Concho. In a statement signed by Secretary Alger it is said that the commander of the Concho did not report to Shafter that he needed water. The transports were given no shelter from the storms while at anchor off the Cuban coast, and this accounts in a measure for their bad condition. Secretary Alger's statement is based on the report of Col. Charles Heyl of the inspector general's office. Col. Heyl made a personal investigation of the matter.

MONTAUK POINT, WHERE SHAFTER'S ARMY WILL CAMP.



EIGHTEEN CUBANS KILLED.

Put to Death Because They Fought for Spain.
Cubans bring reports to Santiago of the revolting slaughter of eighteen of their countrymen who bore arms for Spain. The guerrillas were captured at Gibraltar, and were put to death by machetes for bearing arms against the patriots.

Spain Denies Statement.

The Spanish Government denies that it has asked the King of the Belgians to expel Don Carlos from Belgium.

FOR BIG EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Uncle Sam Will Soon Be Well Represented in Foreign Waters.

The naval officials are considering the formation of a big squadron to be stationed in European waters after the war is over. The intention is to reform the European squadron, but to make it much stronger than ever before. Just before the war began all the American warships except the Asiatic for service in the West Indies, and since then the officials have not had time to bother about arranging for a resumption of naval representation in alien waters. In late years the European station has dwindled in importance to the United States, until only three ships, none armored, were kept there. With the end of the war believed to be near, however, the navy officials have begun to talk over the character of the new European squadron and have practically reached the conclusion that a strong and formidable force should be sent there, not because of any likelihood of trouble with European nations, but to show the people over there the ships that whipped Spain's navy.

FALLING SICK BY HUNDREDS.

Delay in Transporting Prisoners Causes Embarrassment.

The delay in transporting the Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain is embarrassing the War Department in many ways, as it interferes with the carrying out of plans in regard to our own troops and involves the Government in increasing daily expense. The contract for transporting the Spanish prisoners was awarded to the Compañia Trans-Atlantico Española, but at the end of two weeks not a prisoner had been embarked for the voyage to Spain. The contract provided that several of the ships be delivered at Santiago within five days. Meanwhile, the prisoners have to be fed at great expense to the Government. They are falling sick by hundreds.

WATER POISONERS EXECUTED.

Treachorous Spanish Sympathizers Caught in Gomez's Camp.

News has been received in Washington that four Spaniards had been executed in the camp of Gen. Maximo Gomez, after a court-martial, for poisoning the water in several cisterns in the village of La Reforma, and that several others supposed to be in the conspiracy have been turned over to the Cuban civil authorities in that part of the island, to be given a civil trial. Several families were made seriously ill from drinking the water, and a number of deaths are reported. The men executed were "presentados," who had deserted from the Spanish camp and entered the Cuban lines, ostensibly to join their army.

ROOSEVELT IS REBUKE.

Secretary Alger Thinks the Colonel Unjustly Criticized Volunteers.
Secretary Alger has made public correspondence between himself and Col. Roosevelt, in which the latter asks to have his regiment of rough riders sent to Porto Rico. Roosevelt makes reflections upon the merit of the State troops as a whole. Alger's reply is curt and cautious. Roosevelt against making invidious comparisons. He says the State volunteers are as brave and capable as the rough riders or any other troops.

CAMP ALGER WILL BE MOVED.

First Step Is Taken Toward Changing the Location.
Orders have been issued for the movement of the second division of Camp Alger to Manassas, Va., twenty-five miles south of the old camp. This makes the first step toward the abandonment of Camp Alger, made necessary by an increasing epidemic of typhoid fever.

THIS IS A BURNING SHAME!

Horrible Treatment of Sick Soldiers on Their Voyage to New York.

There are many bright pictures in the present war, and some, unfortunately, that can create no other feeling than that of stern condemnation. Of the latter class is the incident of the transport Concho, which reached New York with 172 invalids from Siboney, Cuba. The misery which these unfortunate men endured during the voyage is almost incredible.

Before the vessel sailed from Siboney 177 sick and wounded had been shipped aboard and it never occurred to any one to find out what accommodations there were for that number. Hardly had the vessel got to sea before the men began to suffer with seasickness and fevers of various kinds. Dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases also broke out and the vessel was a pest ship from the first day. Within twenty-four hours all the ice had been used up. There was no fresh water, the water in the storage tanks being nearly putrid, and there was not sufficient distilling apparatus. There was not even food for the sick to eat, the vessel having been supplied with army rations, something which even well men do not greatly relish. There was also a lack of surgeons and nurses to care for the sick and almost no medicine to administer.

From the first the men suffered horribly. They lay in bunks between the decks, in a heavy atmosphere that was almost intolerable. Some had no blankets and none had mattresses. Their compartments after the first day's sickness were reeking with filth and the odor was enough to sicken a healthy man. Members of the Red Cross Society endeavored to clean the bunks, but the former were so few and the latter so many that on the second round the condition was as bad as on the first, and while the nurses were thus engaged there was no one to minister to the sick and suffering. There was not even a disinfectant on board except a few ounces of creolin and in this foul atmosphere the men who had risked



GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

their lives for their country were forced to live or die.

Before reaching Fort Monroe three had died and this fact was reported to the quarantine doctor early Thursday morning. That official could do nothing without hearing from Washington, and he went ashore after examining the ship to telegraph the authorities. No answer was received. The dead lay on the second deck, with the living lying around them, until Friday afternoon, when the captain went to sea and buried them in the water. That evening another death occurred and another sea burial. Meanwhile some supplies had been ordered and when the Concho started for New York she carried a few necessary supplies for the sick. Even then the vessel left under Government orders before opportunity had been given for the purchase of many necessities.

MEN ON YALE FARE POORLY.

Officers of the Ship Tells of the Voyage to Cuba.

An officer attached to the auxiliary cruiser Yale, which recently sailed for Cuba with a regiment of troops aboard, stated that the troops were detained aboard the crowded decks for three weeks, two weeks of which time was spent after the ship had reached Cuban waters. He said the men got soaking wet every time it rained and were herded like sheep on board; that there was but a ton of ice aboard, which was kept for the sick and the captain's table; that water was scarce and its use restricted, and that there were sixty cases of typhoid fever aboard, resulting in several deaths.

FEVER DEATHS FORTY A DAY.

Frightful Sanitary Condition of the City of Santiago.

The reports regarding the healthfulness of Santiago are not borne out by facts. There is little yellow fever among the residents, they being acclimated, but other diseases are causing a high death rate. The sanitary inspector has made a report to Gov. Wood, which says that dysentery and malarial fever are epidemic in the city. The deaths from these causes average forty a day. Under Spanish rule no attention whatever was paid to sanitation.

WAR HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Saturday.

Madrid advices said the Spaniards are entrenching themselves at San Juan de Porto Rico.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, saying that our forces may have to fight the Philippine insurgents, owing to the attitude assumed by Aguinaldo, their leader. All quiet at Manila. Gen. Merritt arrived and assumed command of our army there.

M. Cambon, French ambassador in Washington, on receiving President McKinley's reply to the Spanish note, presented credentials empowering him to act for Spain in the matter of peace negotiations. In consequence the terms as proposed by President McKinley were discussed at once, and when M. Cambon left the White House terms had practically been agreed upon.

Sunday.

Gen. Wade relieved of the command at Camp Thomas to lead a provisional brigade to Porto Rico.

Retreating Spanish soldiers in Porto Rico indulged in gross atrocities. Defenseless women and children were their victims.

Battleship Texas arrived at New York for repairs, having suffered to a considerable extent in the engagement with Cervera's fleet.

Monday.

Spaniards at San Juan sank a steamer to block the entrance to the harbor.

Said that President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of Congress as soon as there be peace terms for ratification by the Senate.

Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson given a welcome at Atlanta, Ga., and then went to Lithia Springs, where he met his mother and was given a reception.

Latest advices from Manila said that Admiral Dewey had received word from the city that the Spaniards were ready to surrender whenever called upon to do so.

A direct cable dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico, said Gen. Miles' troops were gradually and cautiously making their way northward on the military road that extends from Ponce to San Juan. Gen. Brooke arrived at Ponce.

Sagasta and his cabinet held a four-hour session, discussing the terms of peace. A telegram was sent to Washington asking for an explanation of some point in dispute, and pending the receipt of an answer an adjournment was taken.

Tuesday.

Gen. Garretson's brigade arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Stories of outrage by retreating Spaniards in Porto Rico denied.

Madrid reports 2,000 Spanish volunteers in Porto Rico surrendered to Gen. Miles.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge arrived at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and assumed command of the troops there.

Arroyo and Guayama, in Porto Rico, seized for the American army of invasion, to be used as a base of supplies.

Gen. Garcia and his forces of Cuban insurgents reported to have defeated Spanish soldiers near Mayari after heavy fighting.

Notwithstanding the apparent speedy termination of the war, preparations go on in Washington to rush re-enforcements to Porto Rico.

Gen. Merritt sent a telegram to Gen. Merriam at San Francisco virtually declaring that 30,000 more troops should be sent to Manila because of fear of trouble with the insurgents.

President McKinley received dispatches from confidential agents in Europe, which were confirmed by advices to foreign diplomats in Washington, that Sagasta had decided to accept the terms of peace proposed by the United States.

Wednesday.

Eighteen regiments ordered to Porto Rico under Gen. Wade.

Gibora, Cuba, captured by troops under Gen. Gomez. A dynamite gun materially aided in the victory.

M. Cambon, French ambassador, was in conference with the President regarding the terms of peace. Reported that the President denied Spain's request for modification of the terms.

Manzanillo ready to surrender to Garcia on condition that the Spanish troops be allowed to march out with their arms, Garcia's army, having captured Ywayari, reported marching on Holguin.

Thursday.

Third Illinois regiment landed with Gen. Brooke at Arroyo and engaged in skirmishing with the Spaniards.

Gen. Miles formed practically a new plan of campaign in Porto Rico, his object being to hem in the Spanish troops at Albonito, as well as to avoid mined roads.

In consequence of an appeal by the commanding officers in our army at Santiago, the President ordered Gen. Shafter's troops brought home as soon as possible.

Sagasta summoned political leaders to a conference in Madrid, presumably to discuss the peace terms. All information as to the progress of the negotiations withheld from the people of Spain.

Friday.

Captain Edgar Hubart, Eighth Infantry, died of brain fever at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, captured without opposition and the American flag raised. A schooner and a sloop captured as prizes.

Sagasta issued orders to the Spaniards in Porto Rico not to resist the Americans to the utmost. He realized that San Juan must fall and he would avoid unnecessary loss of life.

Iron ore importers benefited by a change in the eastern Cuba tariff decreed by the cabinet. The export duty on iron repealed and a cargo tax of 20 cents a ton one way, 10 cents both ways, and no charge for vessels in ballast, ordered put in force.

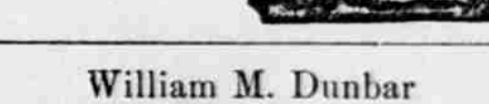
STOCK BRANDS

Metzger Bros.,

Pullman Neb Cherry Co.
Brand on left side and thigh
Earmark, square crop right ear
southern branded cattle have but one brand on left side
Native cattle have throat wattle
Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks
Horses have same brand on left thigh
A Reward of \$100 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand

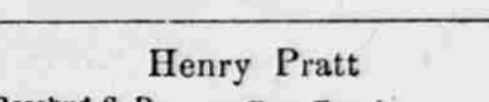
Joseph W. Bownet

P. O. address Merriman, Nebr.
Right ear cropped
Hole in center of left ear
Range Lake creek S. D.



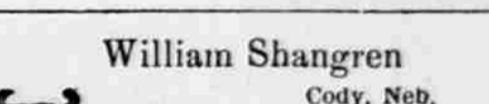
William M. Dunbar

Lessee from Heine & Kroeger
Cody, Neb
DU
Either side
Also low on right
Left ear of cattle
Split
Range head of Hay Creek



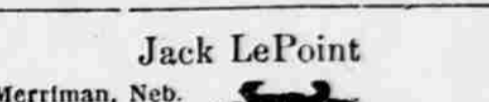
Henry Pratt

Rosebud S. D.
Left side
Horses same on left shoulder
Deerhorn clip on some cattle



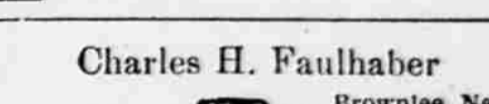
William Shangren

Cody, Neb.
Duplay under side of neck



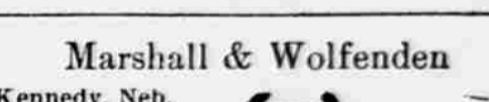
Jack LePoint

Merriman, Neb.
Cattle branded on left side
Some on top also
Earmark round hole in center of left ear
Also use
3 on left side
And
on right side
Range Lake, Corn and Bear creeks



Charles H. Faulhaber

Brownlee Nebr
Either right or left side on cattle
Horses, same on left shoulder
Left ear cut off of cattle
Range Loup river



Marshall & Wolfenden

Kennedy, Neb.
Some on the left
Hips
Horses on left shoulder
Brand is small
Earmark: Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree Lake



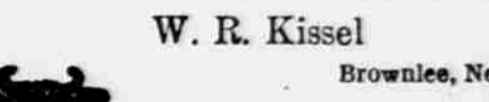
Louis F. Richards

Merriman Neb
Range Big White and Bad Rivers



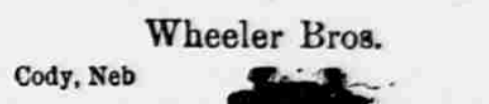
Charles Benard

Rosebud S. D.
Range Big White and Bad Rivers



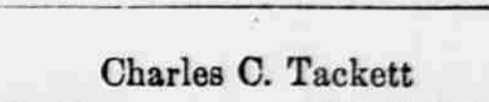
W. R. Kissel

Brownlee, Neb.
Also some below left hip
Also
U right hip
Range Kissel's Ranch



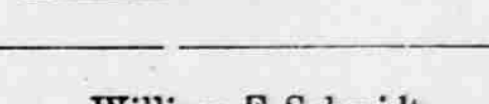
Wheeler Bros.

Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain flat



Charles C. Tackett

Rosebud, S. D.
Range head of Antelope near St. Marys mission
Horses branded on left thigh



William F. Schmidt

Rosebud, S. D.
On left side
Horses branded same on left hip or shoulder
Range on Horse Creek

