

MILES HAS SAILED AT LAST.

Secretary Alger Notified That the General Has Left for Porto Rico.

MR. M'KINLEY LOST PATIENCE.

Sampson's Delays in Furnishing an Escort for the Transports Brought Protests From Washington—President Personally Ordered Admiral to Furnish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—At 2:45 o'clock this afternoon Secretary Alger received a dispatch from General Miles saying that he would sail for Porto Rico at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The warships accompanying him are the Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Linden and Wasp.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President McKinley is thoroughly aroused over the delay which has occurred in the starting of General Miles and the expedition under his command for Porto Rico. For several days General Miles and his troops have been aboard their transports at Playa del Este awaiting the naval escort which is to be furnished by Admiral Sampson.

The President, who has been giving the Porto Rican expedition his personal attention, finally became deeply concerned lest the part of the Porto Rican expedition that has already



CAPTAIN GENERAL MACIAS, Spanish Governor of the Island of Porto Rico.

sailed from this country should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of General Miles and the navy. It is feared that if General Wilson's command, which sailed yesterday from Charleston, should arrive in advance of General Miles and the naval escorts, serious danger and possibly disaster might result, as General Wilson's ships are absolutely without protection.

Fully appreciating these facts and realizing the necessity for prompt action in getting General Miles and his Cuban expedition started, President McKinley issued personal orders this morning through the secretary of the navy to Admiral Sampson that he should proceed immediately to Porto Rico with General Miles. The President's orders are susceptible of no misconstruction. They are imperative to a degree seldom employed except in cases of extreme emergency.

Sampson was told to send a battle ship and a cruiser as an escort, but it was left to him to select these from among the vessels of his fleet. The navy was disposed to regard it as unnecessary to send a special convoy, upon the ground that the Columbia and the Yale were both armed sufficiently to serve as protection for the fleet of transports, as, according to the information in possession of the Navy department, there are no Spanish war ships anywhere in the neighborhood of the West Indies that might be expected to molest the expedition.

It is said at the War department that some of the soldiers, including Garretson's brigade, have been eight days aboard ship since they embarked at Newport News, most of the time lying off Santiago in sight of shore, but unable to land.

They arrived just before the surrender of Santiago, and it having been decided to use them in the Porto Rican expedition, the troops were kept aboard ship to prevent exposure to yellow fever.

TO BRING THE TROOPS NORTH.

Sergeants Think Shafter's Army Should Be Given a Vacation.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2.—General Shafter has opened a cable office here and is in communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the Fifth army corps, which consists of those troops which came with him from Tampa, and the reinforcements from the four transports which have since been unloaded. Except the Thirty-third and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, none of the latter has been in action, but all are camped in the same place.

So far as health considerations go, General McKibben seems to have held the opinion that the Fifth corps could join the Porto Rico expedition under General Miles as soon as Santiago should fall. This was the evident intention when the army of invasion left the United States, but the condition of the men now, according to the physicians and commanding officers, is such that the entire corps should return north at once.

The doctors say the men should be sent into camp in the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month. Washington agrees to this and will do everything possible, the cable dispatch to-day says, to carry the army away from here. But there is a lack of transports. In addition to the Porto Rico troops, which will require forty steamers for their conveyance, the authorities here are still counting upon having to convey the 22,000 Spanish prisoners to Cadiz. It appears from here that our government cannot get sufficient vessels and this fact holds the Fifth corps here, doing nothing. The men are anxious to get away.

The cavalry division has been sent into the mountains at its own request to see if it cannot get into shape to join General Miles. If no fever develops, the men may go to Porto Rico.

The Twenty-fourth infantry is acting as guards and nurses at the hospital at Juragua. More nurses are needed. The colored troops will probably remain here to attend the sick and hold Santiago.

General Shafter has cabled to Washington that it is imperative necessary that he should have more immunes sent to him quickly, and the probability is that a corps will leave within the next ten days.

All our men are now camped upon the fighting line, where they have been for two weeks, except General Wheeler's men, who have been sent into the hills.

General Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the pleas of his friends to return to the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Alger said to-day that the troops which were in the engagements at Santiago would not be sent to Porto Rico. They will remain in Cuba until yellow fever has been entirely stamped out. General Miles did not think it advisable to take any troops to Porto Rico that were liable to have contracted fever, and in this conclusion the department concurred.

Blanco as a Press Agent. MADRID, July 22.—An official dispatch from Captain General Blanco announces that the greatest enthusiasm prevails in Havana, and that the feeling in favor of resisting the "Yankee" is universal. It further asserts that the commanders of the volunteer forces, at a conference under the presidency of General Arolas, military governor of Havana, resolved to "exhaust their resources and die rather than surrender."

End of Sedalla's Hogg-Shirk Incident. SEDALLA, Mo., July 22.—William H. Hogg, who was horsewhipped by W. S. Shirk, jr., Tuesday, for paying attentions to his sister, was married to Miss Maude Shirk at the Cumberland Presbyterian church this morning, the Rev. Mr. Logan officiating. The couple left a half hour later for Kansas City. Neither Judge Shirk or his son attended the marriage.

A British Steamer Taken. KEY WEST, Fla., July 22.—The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower on Tuesday off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading. Two blank shots across her bow brought her to and the Mayflower put a prize crew on board of her and sent her to Charleston, S. C.

To Examine Little's Health. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Brigadier General Miller has ordered a medical board convened to examine into the physical condition of Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Little, once acting commander of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, to discover if he be not physically disqualified for the duties of his post.

No Effect on Watson's Trip. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Referring to Watson's visit to the Spanish coast Secretary Long said that there was no fear of its bringing about any protests from or complications with any of the powers. He ridiculed as absurd certain reports that some of the powers might make trouble if Watson goes to the peninsula.

To Handle Mail in Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Postmaster General Emory Smith made another extension of the postal service to-day in establishing Porto Rico as a military station under the postoffice at Washington, Postmaster J. H. Willet in charge.

Texas Fever in Missouri. LAMAR, Mo., July 22.—Texas fever has broken out among the cattle in this locality. David Price, a farmer living twelve miles southwest of here, has lost eleven head from the fever and seventeen more are sick.

THEY GET MONEY FROM HOME.

Spain Sends Cervera and His Fellow Prisoners \$50,000.

THEY WILL BUY NEW CLOTHES.

The Spanish Naval Officers Are Pleased With Their Treatment at Annapolis—A Visitor From New York Calls on the Admiral at Annapolis.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Enllo M. Castillo, the president of the Spanish Benevolent society of New York, visited Admiral Cervera and his fellow prisoners at Annapolis Tuesday. Mr. Castillo wrote to President McKinley requesting permission to visit the admiral and other prisoners, several of whom were personal friends of the applicant. Secretary Long, to whom the letter was referred, replied, granting the necessary permission.

One of Mr. Castillo's objects in visiting Admiral Cervera was to offer financial aid. The admiral accepted a small loan, giving an order on a firm of bankers in this city who, it is said, have received a draft for \$50,000 from the Spanish government for the imprisoned officers. This money will be turned over to the prisoners at Annapolis in a few days. In the meantime they are occupied, said Mr. Castillo, in ordering new wardrobes and generally improving their material condition.

Admiral Cervera talked at length and in detail of the war from the time he left Spain until his capture. But he sealed Mr. Castillo to secrecy, asserting that he would have nothing to say for publication until the end of the war. The admiral said that he had given no interviews since his arrival at Annapolis, and that any reported talks with him were fictitious.

Enllo M. Castillo has just returned from Annapolis. After explaining to a reporter that the purpose of his visit was to offer such aid as the Spanish officers might need, Mr. Castillo said:

"Admiral Cervera and his officers expressed great gratitude for the generous treatment of the American government. Nothing that could add to their physical comfort has been omitted."

Mr. Castillo said that the view that the Spanish fleet was outclassed prevailed among Cervera's officers while the ships lay in the Santiago bay.

"There was always a shortage of coal," Mr. Castillo said. "They could not injure the American fleet because they came out of Santiago harbor in single file. Each ship was pounded as she came out."

Admiral Cervera's figures show that twenty-one of his officers were lost. He has learned that one who was reported missing has turned up at Santiago.

"Have Admiral Cervera and his officers formed any plans for the future?" "Plans," said Mr. Castillo, with a laugh. "They are prisoners."

PORTO RICO OURS FOREVER.

One Possession That Will Never Be Returned to Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The authoritative declaration was made to-day that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a price of the war. The subjoined statement, practically official, was made to-day: "Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States, and there has never been any other thought. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expense of war to the United States. Our flag, once run up there, will float over the island permanently."

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of development and that so far there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. They are subject to developments in the war situation in the Pacific. It was intimated, however, though not definitely asserted, that the Ladrone islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession. They are valuable as a coaling and supply station for our ships when on the way to Eastern Asia.

NOW FOR A WEYLER CABINET.

A Madrid Dispatch Says the General Will Form a War Ministry.

LONDON, July 22.—According to a dispatch from Madrid Senor Sagasta, the premier, has again offered to resign and has been counseled by the queen regent to advise with other political leaders relative to his future course.

It is also reported that General Poliejeva's return to Madrid is closely connected with a change in the ministry and that General Weyler will form a cabinet in which General Poliejeva will be minister for war. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights and continue the war to the utmost limits.

Some of the Canteens Closed. CHICAMAUGA, July 22.—Persistent petitions and letter writing by wives and mothers of the soldiers has had the effect of closing up three of the regimental canteens at Camp Thomas. It is said that several others are scheduled to go in the near future.

Garcia's Death Unconfirmed. KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 22.—The rumor of Garcia's death, which is said to have started here, is denied, and nothing can be learned to show its origin.

Becomes a Church Affair.

Hong Kong, July 12.—Spaniards here are now convinced that Camara's squadron is not coming to the relief of Manila. They have given up all hope of making terms to save church property. Procurator Fernandez of Shanghai arrived at Hong Kong yesterday and held a long conference with Consul Wildman. Fernandez wishes to go to Manila to treat with Doney and Aguilado. Mr. Wildman declined to give him passports or aid him to retain the property of his church.

It is said on good authority that the church stands ready to surrender Manila if its millions can be saved.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets available via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco.

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Fighting truth is an old trick of popery; and it has become an adept at it.

Public Notice.

The Northwestern Line Daylight Special now leaves the U. P. Depot at 6:40 A. M., arrives at Chicago 8:45 same evening. No change in the other trains. Overland Limited 4:45 P. M., and the Omaha—Chicago Special at 6:45 A. M., arrives at Chicago 7:45 and 9:30 respectively, next morning. The most advanced Vestibule Sleepers. Diners and Free Parlor Chair cars—of course—What else would the "NORTH-WESTERN" have? 1401-Farnam St.

All napsists are bigoted no matter how liberal they may make out to be. Rome makes it a religious duty to oppose the public schools.

Rome finds slander a better weapon than a bowie knife. Those who would lead men to oppose Rome must look up her record.

Daylight Train to Chicago.

Beginning Monday, February 7th, the Northwestern Line placed in service a DAYLIGHT TRAIN TO CHICAGO, leaving Omaha 7:00 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:25 a. m., and arriving in Chicago 5:45 p. m., making connections with evening trains for all points east. Dining cars serve all meals. The afternoon limited trains at 4:45 and 6:30 arriving Chicago next morning at 7:45 and 9:30 a. m., respectively, still remain in service. City ticket office 1401 Farnam St.

Priests make use of the politicians who keep themselves ready to be used as tools.

Buffalo, N. Y. and Return Via the North-Western Line July 11th and 12th. Extraordinary rates through cars. The North-Western is the "Official Line." Write C. E. Morgan International President B. Y. P. U., Omaha or City office 1401 Farnam St.

\$10 Reward.

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RELIGION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

An Essay by Chase Roys, throwing a blaze of light on American history—shows that the Jesuits were the cause of all the colonial wars, Indian and French massacres of those times and many startling facts not generally known. In pamphlet form—Price 10 Cents. Address: CHASE ROYS, Washington, D. C.

Big guide to Omaha and Exposition at Omaha mailed for 10 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. E. P. Walker, 710 N. 40 St., Omaha.

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We have plenty of the issue of January 23, containing the exposure of Rome's plot to take this country by the sword. Ten for 30 cents; fifty for \$1.25; 100 for \$2. 500 for \$7.50; 1,000 for \$10. Have you sent any of that number to your friends? You should! They should not sleep long.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life Among the Lowly. By SAUNDERS BEECHER STORIE. No other American novel ever achieved such popularity, and although it was written over forty years ago the strong personality is now reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with the same keen enjoyment that their grandfathers and grandmothers had. It is a book that will never grow old, and other generations will laugh over Tom and Jerry over and over. It is printed in color, has 220 pages, 120 illustrations, maps, engravings and sketches, and contains nearly 300 large pages.

QUEEN MAB. By WILLIAM WESTALL. "Queen Mab" is without doubt the best of this popular author's works. It is as exciting, realistic and fascinating as the works of Jules Verne or H. Rider Haggard, and deals with the wonderful adventures of a young Englishman on a voyage to the tropics. Never since the days of Robinson Crusoe have such strange and startling adventures been recorded, yet all within the bounds of possibility. It contains over 250 pages, and is printed from new plates.

A BRIDE FROM THE BUSH. By E. F. HURNING. A Tale of Australian Life. This story has or has not a national fame over two continents. There is no lack of thrilling dramatic situations throughout the book. The whole story has life and motion, pathetic and ludicrous situations follow each other in rapid succession, with a happy and satisfactory but unlooked-for ending. It is a fascinating book from cover to cover.

TICKET NO. 16847. By EVELYN ADAMS. Illustrated. This is a romantic tale of the wonderful adventures of a young American in Mexico. How he made \$50,000 in three years, and won the hand of the fair Carmelita, by the aid of ticket 16847, is a strange story of hardship and good luck, and makes interesting reading.

FOR THE DEFENSE. By R. L. FARRON. This is one of the best and most interesting works of the famous author. It is a detective and love story, with a deep mystery cleverly unraveled by skillful work. It is of thrilling interest from beginning to end. 300 pages of clear type.

NOTE THE PRICE—One book, 10 cents; Three books, 25 cents; All Five books, 40 cents, postpaid.

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Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, 1898, Orrin C. Drake, David Rich and Edson Rich organized the Exposition Catering Company and adopted articles of incorporation, and filed the same according to the State of Nebraska, which said articles among other things provided: First. The name of the corporation to be the Exposition Catering Company. Second. The principal place of business to be Omaha, Nebraska. Third. The nature of the business to be that of conducting hotels and restaurants, also the purchasing and selling of food supplies or hotel and restaurant properties. Fourth. The capital stock of the said corporation shall be ten thousand Dollars (\$10,000) divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) each; all of said stock to be paid up at the commencement of the business. Fifth. That said corporation shall begin on the 22nd day of June, 1898, and continue for a period of one year. Sixth. The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not be more than two-thirds of its capital stock. DAVID RICH, Secretary.

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