

# Nebraska Notes

The Weeping Water academy is at last free from debt.

The Clark's Enterprise thinks the state campaign this fall will be a tame affair.

J. F. Decker, living near Red Cloud, had his leg broken by the kick of a horse.

The "smudge," whatever that is, has cut short the yield of wheat in Neukolls county.

Money is raised by popular subscription to pay for sprinkling the streets of Red Cloud.

Two thousand acres of alfalfa are being harvested on the Watson ranch near Kearney.

Lawyer J. W. Critchfield of Fullerton is very ill at the home of his parents in California.

A. B. Chard, who recently died at the Norfolk asylum, was but forty-three years of age.

A hungry raccoon visited the hen-house of a Seward farmer and killed eighty chickens.

Winter wheat in Jefferson county it is thought will yield about twenty-five bushels per acre.

The Fremont Tribune advises those who do not like the war tax on booze to drink buttermilk.

The bankers of Dawson county will contribute \$500 to the initial batch of war revenue taxes.

Editor Armstrong of the Battle Gazette received a box by express. It contained a live tortle.

Citizens of Plainview, when the circus was in town, went up against the shell game and lost about \$400.

Judge W. G. Hastings has been a member of the Wilber school board for fifteen consecutive years.

July 2, Hon. J. M. Snyder and wife of Loup City celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

The ministerial association of the North Platte district will be held at Curtis, July 27 to 29 inclusive.

Chailey Wooster in his Silver Creek Times, is giving much space and energy to "roasting" the exposition.

Rev. J. C. Irwin has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Fullerton on account of ill health.

The editor of the Callaway Courier says the name "Klondike" sounds sort of familiar, but he can't just place it.

The citizens of Superior celebrated Sampson's victory with cannon crackers, rockets, shotguns and much oratory.

Uncle Sam is on the track of thieves who have stolen about fifteen registered letters consigned to parties in Butte.

C. W. Pool of the Johnson County Journal has sold his interest in that paper to a Mr. Brown of Hamburg, Ia.

A Callaway man loaned his family shotgun two years ago, and has forgotten the name of the man who borrowed it.

In order to become proficient the Rushville hose team turns out once a week to fight an imaginary conflagration.

The census at Sidney gives 327 of school age, according to which it is estimated that the village has a population of 1,550.

Residents of Hoskins, a very small village in Wayne county, have purchased \$7,500 worth of government bonds.

The Fremont police felt so happy over the news from Cuba on the Fourth, that they didn't arrest anybody for getting drunk.

R. B. Enslow, formerly of the Alexandria Argue, is seasoning his muscles this summer in the editorial management of a farm.

A young Gage county farmer imbibed so freely in Beatrice the other day that he mistook the sidewalk for a bed and went to sleep on it.

Hastings business men ought to appreciate the enterprise of the Mock brothers in giving them so good an evening newspaper.

Charles Purnell of the Sutherland Free Lance, locked his office the other day and went to North Platte to join the army and lick Spain.

A tramp at Sidney, trying to steal a ride, was run over by the switch engine. One arm was amputated near the shoulder. He will live.

A Norfolk lad tried to force a cartridge into a rusty old gun by applying the heel of his shoe. He now walks with the aid of crutches.

The twelve-year-old son of Sherman Newton, living near Loup City, was thrown from a horse and landed against a fencepost, breaking his collar bone.

Anderson Davis neglected to "take away his hand" when one of the heavy doors to the Cass county court house blew shut and the end of one finger was pinched off.

The country editor who wants real money for his space, says the Wallace fog, has his father's ideas of his earthly misdeeds. Stand up for the trans-Mississippi exposition.

Mrs. Henry Knoch of Colfax county wants her husband committed to an asylum for the insane. He is perfectly lucid when sober, but has an uncontrollable ambition to get drunk and go away.

Frank Ely of Farmland, Ind., who with a companion was making a bicycle tour of the west, attempted to board a moving train at North Platte, but fell under the wheels. His left arm was crushed and had to be amputated at the elbow.

## PLANS FOR A FIGHT

### SHAFTER AGAIN TO RAIN DESTRUCTION ON SANTIAGO.

**Toral Has Bid Defiance—Tells the American General to Come and Take the City if He Can—No Further Talk of Surrender.**

OFF JURAGUA, July 13, via Kingston, July 14.—As soon as Shafter received the reply of Toral, saying in effect that if the Americans wanted Santiago, they could come and get it, adding that the unconditional surrender was entirely beyond reason and possibility, and expressing himself as ready to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one, General Shafter began preparations for the coming struggle. General Randolph's ten light batteries were ordered rushed from the landing place at Juragua and a change in the lines was made. General Lawton's entire division was moved to the northward a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Ceimenes, on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle, entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards, except by water, as our flanks rest at the water's edge.

The little town of Jalmes was evacuated by the Spaniards Monday and is now occupied by the Cuban troops, with a few companies of regulars. Its occupation is most important to the American forces, as it completes the semi-circle from water line to water line and hems the city in. It was a great blunder on the part of the Spanish to desert the place without a struggle, as with it Gen. Lawton flanks them completely.

Near this point the Spanish left lines, and this flank has been known to be the weakest portion of their flanks. During the week's truce they have been strengthening it, but their entrenchments at this point have been constructed raggedly, without any definite plan.

General Lawton anticipates little difficulty in driving the Spaniards from their position.

Under the present plans the present army and navy will begin the attack at the same time. The fleet will hurl shells into the city, while the great coil of American soldiers will gradually tighten about the Spanish positions, the divisions advancing from all along the line. As the semi-circle narrows, the batteries in the rear will maintain a heavy fire.

The American officers feel confident that the city can withstand this terrible assault but a short time.

#### MILES GOES TO THE FRONT.

General Miles started to the front a noon Tuesday, and probably remained there the greater part of yesterday. The general was accompanied by troop A, Second cavalry, the only mounted troop of General Shafter's army.

To the correspondent of the Associated press, who accompanied him to the front, General Miles said:

"I have not come down here to take command and shall probably remain but a few days. It is too late to make any change in the plan of campaign, even if I desired to. But I have no complaint to make. Things seem to be moving in good shape. I intend to look over our lines and positions, and study the situation thoroughly, but I will not interfere in the conduct of the campaign. This is likely to be the only trip I shall make to the front."

Admiral Sampson and General Miles were frequently in communication during the forenoon. General Miles went on board the New York about 9 o'clock and a frequent exchange of views between the two commanders occurred later. The nature of their conference could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have related to a concerted attack upon Santiago.

The men of General Lawton's division yesterday cut a large water main which is believed to be the source of the water supply of Santiago. A few deserters who came out of Santiago reported that the city's water supply is scant and is very bad quality.

The reports of wholesale desertions in the Spanish forces are untrue. A few deserters reach the American lines almost daily, but there have not been a hundred deserters from the Spaniards in all.

General Shafter telegraphed to Washington in regard to the extreme privations suffered by the 18,000 Santiago refugees now at El Caney, and he received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their maintenance, but to give them such food as he can spare from the soldiers' stores. Already 22,500 rations have been given them, but these are exhausted, as well as the provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton in behalf of the Red Cross society.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the refugees is terrible, and if it continues many people will starve to death. Up to date eight have died. The churches are being used as hospitals. A very old woman committed suicide in her distress.

#### Otto Sails Tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Everything is in readiness at army headquarters for the departure of the transports Peru and Pacific next Friday. The troops for the two vessels have been ordered to break camp tomorrow morning.

The date of the sailing of the fifth expedition, comprising the transports St. Paul, Rio and Pennsylvania, is now fixed for July 23. It is expected that nearly 4,000 troops will sail on these ships and may be the last to go in view of the peace indications.

## STILL HOLDING OUT.

**Shafter Hard Pressed—Year That the Enemy May Escape.**

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The impression prevailed in official circles at the close of business yesterday that the flag of truce set in the Spanish lines at Santiago at 2 o'clock Monday was still flying and that negotiations continued looking for a surrender. The basis of these negotiations naturally could not be very broad, in view of the injunction the president laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be lost through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Captain General Blanco in the effort to obtain his consent to the surrender of the city. General Toral has undoubtedly before his eyes the vindictive abuse heaped upon the unfortunate naval commander, Cervera, for surrendering, and it is probable also that he will also be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case.

It is not generally known that in response to the manly and pathetic report by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the next will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops enter the town. Still, if this is the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, namely, the destruction of the Spanish squadron, having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

General Miles reports today that he found unexpected physical difficulties to contend with, and he is apparently greatly pleased with the progress made by the army under the conditions prevailing. He has no assumed command, as is evidenced by his message.

#### NEXT IS PORTO RICO.

**No Time to be Lost in Capturing the Island.**

NEW YORK, July 13.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The movement of the American army on Porto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have yet left these shores openly consigned to the island, but the continued forwarding of additional regiments to Santiago, when it is recognized that General Shafter has as large an army as he needs to take that town, is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Porto Rico expeditionary force, and the hurry orders that have been sent to the southern concentration camps, making ready of large bodies of troops for early movement, are the preparations for the superstructure.

The determination of the war department to send a formidable force for the capture of Porto Rico has been strengthened by the resistance made by the Spaniards in Santiago. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign. Although the force to be overcome at San Juan is smaller than at Santiago, and the harbor is by no means so inaccessible, it is proposed to send a larger army on the next expedition, and one that will so fully equip with the artillery and cavalry it needs. There will be no despatching of an inefficient force, half equipped and improperly supplied, as was done when General Shafter was sent away from Tampa.

#### FORCE OF THIRTY THOUSAND.

The expedition to go against Porto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men. According to the Spanish army register for 1898 the total strength of the Spanish regular forces in the island of Porto Rico is 7,219. Of these 5,214 are infantry, armed with Mauser rifles, 732 artillery and 211 are engineers. The total cavalry strength is ten officers and men. The rest of the garrison is made up of the civil guard, and the police force. There are in the island according to the information brought back by Lieutenant Whitney, some 14,000 volunteers, who are to be reckoned with, as well as with the additional men the Spanish commander might be able to impress from the male population of the island. With a total for all arms of some 25,000 or 26,000, it is doubted that an American force of 25,000 or 30,000, with the help of the fleet, will be simple to take the island. To make up this force Major-General Miles, who will organize it at Santiago after the fall of that city, will draw heavily on the nucleus of the regulars, who have borne themselves so splendidly at Santiago. For the rest of the force he will take his choice of the reserves at Tampa, including 12,000 infantry, 3,800 cavalry and 1,000 artillery; of the six regiments at Miami, the twelve regiments under Lee at Jacksonville, of the great mass of volunteers at Chickamauga, where more than forty regiments are awaiting orders to go to the front, and of the big force stationed at Camp Algot.

#### Italian Prince a Visitor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—Prince Victor Emanuel of Italy, accompanied by Count Carpenetto, has arrived here from Bar Harbor. They will remain several days before going to Newport.

#### Harvard Has Not Arrived.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 13.—Up to 10 o'clock yesterday the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard had not arrived here. The report that it came in last night proved to be erroneous, a Philadelphia caller having been mistaken for the Harvard.

## THE TERMS OF PEACE

### MADRID THINKS PRICE OF CESSATION OF WAR TOO DEAR.

**Must Yield Cuba and Porto Rico, a Port in Canaries and Indemnity of \$240,000,000—The People Divided.**

MADRID, July 12.—It is asserted that the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First.—The possession of Cuba and Porto Rico with a port in the Canaries.

Second.—An indemnity of 48,000,000 pounds (about \$240,000,000).

Third.—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

Advice received here today from Grand Canary island, the center of the Canaries group, dated July 2, say one torpedo boat is there, and two others are understood to be in the neighborhood. Matters are quiet and the reserves are still under arms.

#### PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED.

MADRID, July 11.—(Via Hendata, France, July 12.)—In spite of the fact that public opinion is divided, it is inclining rapidly in favor of peace, the people becoming more convinced every day of the impossibility of withstanding the power of the United States. The liberal party in the cabinet is urging immediate negotiations looking to peace, and Senor Gomara, the minister of public instruction, threatens to resign if the war party outwages his influence. The war party, however, urges a continuance of the struggle. "To convince America that it is difficult to obtain a prompt triumph for her army, and thus secure for Spain letter terms."

There is a split in the cabinet which will probably result in its resignation and the formation of an intermediary government, because Senor Silveira and the conservatives are unwilling to incur the responsibility of the peace negotiations, for the best obtainable terms are certain to be trying to Spanish pride, which will demand a capogato. The increasing unpopularity of Senor Sagasta's government, which is supported by the throne regardless of public opinion, may damage the dynasty. The situation is most trying to the queen regent, who is suffering more keenly than her subjects, as she is, by the divided opinions of the cabinet and nation. Her majesty must soon decide upon some course of action and will probably form a government with a strong military element, and including the most popular politicians. She began consulting on this subject today, and had a long conference with Senor Romero y Robledo.

#### SHOULD NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE.

The Imparcial says the Spanish government probably will telegraph Captain General Blanco that Spain would reap great advantages by negotiating for peace before Santiago, Manila and perhaps Porto Rico are captured.

The official correspondent confirms the report of the cabinet crisis.

The Imparcial says of Sunday's cabinet meeting: "We think importance should be attached to the fact that Spain will reap great advantages in negotiations for peace before Santiago and Manila and perhaps Porto Rico are captured, as, should the Americans occupy those places their terms will naturally be harder." The Imparcial adds: "It is most probable that the government will telegraph Captain General Blanco to this effect urging him to direct the operation of the army toward this solution. On Gen. Blanco's reply depends whether the government commences negotiations immediately without awaiting the outcome of the situation at Santiago."

The Liberal publishes an interview with a minister, who is quoted as saying that a cabinet crisis might occur today, tomorrow or next week, but in any case it will not be long delayed. The minister is said to have added that the crisis would be the occasion for the whole ministry resigning in a body.

#### General Miles at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The war department is advised of the arrival of Santiago yesterday of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Miles and his staff and a portion of Garretson's brigade. General Miles had a conference with Admiral Sampson and later conferred with General Shafter by means of the signal service telephone lines.

Secretary Long had received no dispatches from Admiral Sampson up to 9 o'clock last night. The secretary was not anticipating any important information from the fleet. A cable message was received at the navy department from Commodore Schley, but Secretary Long said it contained nothing of public importance and would not be given out.

A cablegram from General Shafter was received at the war department stating that the bombardment of Santiago would begin yesterday. It appears that the affair of Sunday was only a primitive skirmish.

Secretary Long, Admiral Board, Captain Mahan and Captain Crowlins, of the naval war board are now in conference with the president at the White house. Secretary Long stated, on reaching the White house, that in his opinion the fleet had so far taken no part in the engagement. Otherwise, he said, Admiral Sampson would have reported, which he had not done.

#### Michigan Hotel Burns.

St. JOSEPH, Mich., July 12.—Hotel St. Joseph was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Of the forty guests and employes in the building all escaped alive but I. B. Benson of Logansport, Ind. Benson was an employe and lost his life while trying to save books from the office. The hotel had 300 rooms and was owned by J. H. Graham, of the Graham & Morton Transportation company. Loss, \$120,000, insurance \$17,000.

## ENEMY OPENS FIRE

**Very Little Musketry Firing—Enemy Holed in Their Trenches.**

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Shortly after midnight, the war department gave out the following dispatch from General Shafter:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 10.—Adjutant General, Washington, Headquarters Fifth army corps, July 10.—Enemy opened fire a few minutes past four with light guns which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy entirely in their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces tomorrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the north and west. I am quite well. (Signed.) SHAFTER.

#### Gen. Toral Refused American Terms.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The war department has posted these bulletins from dispatches received this morning: SIBONEY, July 10, 5:55 p. m.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.—Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 10.—I have just received letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by army and navy will begin at 8:30 a. m. today as possible. (Signed.) SHAFTER.

#### Major-General Commanding.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 10.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.—The St. Paul has just arrived with General Henry and his command and quarters-masters stores. (Signed.) HUMPHREYS.

#### SIBONEY, Cuba, July 10.—Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

The Catania has just arrived with the First District of Columbia volunteers. (Signed.) HUMPHREYS.

#### Awaits Santiago's Fall.

PARIS, July 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says:

The end is eagerly awaited, even the government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that after the fall of Santiago the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especially as all the European chancelleries advise this course.

The meetings that are being held at Bayonne, in the provinces of Navarre and along the Pyrenees, greatly disturbing the ministry. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is negotiated involves loss of territory.

Captain General Blanco cables that it will be impossible for re-enforcements to reach Santiago in order to aid in the defence, the duration of which depend upon the supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie.

#### Know it is Hopeless.

MADRID, July 11.—Information received from the most reliable source is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervades Madrid officialdom. The hopelessness of the war is finally recognized and the peace idea now seems to predominate in the cabinet and negotiations are considered urgent. The cabinet is likely to cohere until peace is secured.

It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and cannot hold out owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockade Cuban and Porto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies, while the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula. There is confidence felt that the powers will interfere even if defenseless reports are bombarded, and therefore what measures of defense are possible are being adopted.

Marshall Campos, in the course of an interview at San Sebastian, said it was impossible that negotiations for peace should be entered upon by the Spanish and American governments for the reason that the time was not ripe.

The Imparcial says the Carlists are a great source of anxiety to the government. It avers that an aide-de-camp of General Maximo Gomez has asserted that there will be a new insurrection in Cuba against the Americans, "as the Cubans believe the Americans do not desire the independence of the island, but its admission to American rule."

#### Some Truthful Reports.

MADRID, July 11.—A report has been received from Captain-General Blanco in which he says that the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba was not resumed at noon Saturday and that an exchange of prisoners has been effected. He also said that American reinforcements have departed and that the Americans have erected defenses and placed batteries upon commanding points. He reports the officers of the cruiser Almirante Quevedo dead and the commander and other officers of the Infanta Maria Teresa wounded.

The Reina Mercedes, General Blanco says, was destroyed at Santiago harbor in order to prevent the entrance of the American fleet.

#### One Bill That Failed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Only one bill which passed both houses failed to become a law on account of the failure of the president to attach his signature. This was the house bill appropriating \$10,000 on the Curtis bill in the Indian service. It passed the senate about a minute before adjournment, and not in time for the signature of the president or vice-president. The clock struck 2 as the vice-president laid down his pen after signing the measure.

## IT MAY BE PEACE

### NO DIRECT OVERTURES. BUT PEACE MAY COME.

**Shafter in Shape to Fight, While Enemy Loses Ground.—Preparations Steadily Going Forward for the Final Campaign.—What to do with Cervera.**

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It can be stated authoritatively that no overtures of peace have been received up to the time of the cabinet meeting yesterday. At the same time cabinet members look upon the situation as having more factors conducive to peace than at any time heretofore. It would be no surprise if peace overtures came to the government any moment, either directly from Spain, or through some intermediary. This is felt to be so imminent that it leads to numerous rumors that actual overtures have been made, but the reports are premature and are based on expectations rather than anything tangible.

This is not only the official statement of government authorities, but the same view is taken at the British, French, German, and other foreign embassies, where it is stated that the peace movement has not assumed definite form, but that all circumstances tend in the direction of a desire by Spain to terminate the war. None of the foreign representatives have yet received instructions to act.

At the British embassy specific inquiry was made concerning a published report that Sir Julian Pauncefote had made indirect overtures to the president looking to peace, and that the president, while declining intermediation, had said he would agree to peace if Spain applied direct on certain stated terms. The embassy authorized a full, explicit and complete denial of the report. The British ambassador, it is said, had not seen the president of late, and no overtures of any kind had been made to the United States.

#### SHAFTER IN GOOD SHAPE.

Conditions at Santiago are regarded as favorable just now, according to General Shafter's early dispatch. The impression prevails that the Spanish are in a desperate plight within the lines of the city, and General Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an implication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender. However that may be, very preparation is making for a great engagement—the final one at Santiago, it is hoped—which may begin early next week. Shafter's reinforcements are reported to be arriving in Cuba.

The greatest difficulty that has been encountered is in the landing of troops and supplies. This being the hurricane season, and the wind setting straight in on the southern coast, the masters of the transports have become alarmed and taken their ships many miles out to sea, necessitating long journeys by the ship's boats, which makes their landings through the surf with the greatest difficulty and danger. Secretary Alger has ordered General Shafter to seize the transports and place them as near the coast as he chooses. Ten days ago lighters were started down from Mobile and Tampa, but so far General Shafter has received only one. These lighters have been a nightmare to the department ever since. The captains tie up in creeks at the slightest sign of bad weather while the charter rate of \$100 a day runs on. Orders have been sent forward to terminate this state of things even if it is necessary to lose a few lighters in the effort to reach Shafter.

#### WHAT TO DO WITH CERVERA.

The government has not yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. The disposition is to treat him with as great liberality as conditions will permit. It has been proposed that he be released on parole not to engage in hostilities against the United States until the end of the war, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or confine the admiral technically in the reservation at Annapolis. All the other captured Spanish officers will be confined there, save the surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Bevy's island, Portsmouth harbor, N. H. The St. Louis is due there today with the first lot of prisoners, while the Harvard is just about to start from off Santiago with the remainder.

The report yesterday of the appearance of a Spanish privateer off the coast of British Columbia came from a government agent. The same person said that two vessels were taking on coal at a British Columbian port, which it was presumed, was intended for the Spanish fleet, should it have made its way into the Pacific ocean through the Buss canal.

The failure of congress to act on the naval advancement special acts may after all be beneficial enabling the president to arrange with more deliberation and justice a scale of rewards for meritorious officers.

#### Sent Home in Disgrace.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 9.—A sensation was caused in Camp Barrett by the refusal of company M of Woodland, Eighth regiment of California volunteers to accept the officers appointed by Governor Budd. Only seven men consented to be mustered into the United States. The governor at once ordered that the men be deprived of their uniforms and sent back home in disgrace and the name of the company erased from the rolls of the national guard.