

MILES ON THE WAY

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE LITTLE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO

Strong Force to Follow 50,000 Men for First Invasion, to be more than Doubled if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—After three days' consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and General Brooke...

There are some notable differences in the plans for the expedition and for the stately naval regent that sailed away from Tampa...

GENERAL BROOKE TO COMMAND. General Brooke will be the senior officer in General Miles' command...

General Brooke will be the senior officer in General Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details...

The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico...

LOOKS FOR A SHORT CAMPAIGN. The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the campaign a short one...

PART THE NAVY IS TO PLAY. The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured...

Two Laborers Murdered. GUTHRIE, Okla., July 18.—Two laborers on the St. Louis & Oklahoma railway were murdered near the Sac and Fox agency...

Shot Dead on the Street. ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Samuel R. Taylor a traveling salesman for L. Loewenthal & Son...

Mall to be Disinfected. WASHINGTON, July 19.—The prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago has made it necessary, in the view of the postoffice officials...

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago has made it necessary, in the view of the postoffice officials, to fumigate the mails coming from that city...

STARS AND STRIPES

Spanish Flag Hauled Down and Old Glory Flies Over Santiago

In front of Santiago, July 18.—Old Glory is now floating over the fortifications of Santiago.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Spanish troops, under command of General Toral, left their trenches and marched into the American lines...

The work of unloading the Spanish prisoners on transports, preparatory to sending them back to Spain, will be commenced as soon as the ships are provided.

The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this work...

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—A most impressive ceremony, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by one hundred picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral...

At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by twenty-one guns...

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

WASHINGTON GETS THE NEWS. WASHINGTON, July 18.—General Greeley, chief signal officer, received the first word of the formal surrender of Santiago to the American forces...

The president and Secretary Alger were notified of General Greeley's news at once, and were greatly pleased with it. At noon Secretary Alger summed up the situation as follows:

"The star and stripes are now flying over Santiago. Our information is very brief. The Spanish regiments marched out one by one and laid down their arms, the Spanish flag was hauled down and the American flag raised."

The war department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 p. m.: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Adjutant General, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil governor of Santiago...

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Adjutant General, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil governor of Santiago. An immense consignment of people present. A regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms, and band playing national airs. Light battery fired salute of twenty-one guns...

Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about two hundred seamen left by Cervera have been surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor. Upon coming into the city, I discovered a perfect network of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would cost five thousand lives to take it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have a guard. General Toral formerly surrendered the Plaza and all arsenals.

(Signed) SHAFER, Major-General.

Wounded Doing Well. ATLANTA, Ga., July 18.—August Grienerstock, troop D, First cavalry, who came to Fort McPherson with the last detachment of wounded men, is dead of heart failure. The others are doing well. The hospital train left yesterday for Fort Thomas, Ky.

Two Laborers Murdered. GUTHRIE, Okla., July 18.—Two laborers on the St. Louis & Oklahoma railway were murdered near the Sac and Fox agency, after being paid off, and robbed of all their wages, their bodies being found along the track with skulls crushed. They have been identified as Aaron Gunter of Parkerton, Ind., and J. A. Shanahiser of Centerville, Ill.

Shot Dead on the Street. ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Samuel R. Taylor a traveling salesman for L. Loewenthal & Son, clothing store, tonight met B. J. Sandys, the abductor of his little nine-year-old girl, on Olive street, and shot him to death. Taylor had separated from his wife and had placed their child in the Episcopal home. Last Sunday the mother and Sandys met the child on the street coming from Sandys school and after overpowering the matron in charge succeeded in boarding a street car and getting away with the little girl.

Yola Avoiding Arrest. PARIS, July 21.—M. Emile Zola, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, has gone to Lucerne, Switzerland, to avoid arrest.

Telegraphic Briefs. Four Spanish prisoners have died at Fort McPherson, N. H., from malarial fever. The transport Seneca left New York with eighty-one sick and wounded sailors on board.

Nineteen paymasters sailed for Santiago to pay the troops under General Shafter's command. In a dispute over a bill John Corey of Deater, Ill., killed R. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Oaks hotel, Asheville, N. C.

WILLING TO GIVE UP

MANILA MAY SURRENDER WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT

Real Show of Force by Dewey is all That is Needed—Know That Defeat is Certain—Waiting for Naval Convoy.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hong Kong, the chief news of the moment is that Manila is ready to surrender. Not that the archbishop and captain-generals are voluntarily capitulating before they are compelled to do so...

The correspondent of the Hong Kong Press, writing under date of June 23 says the chief subject of discussion in Manila, Cavite and in the American fleet is the meaning of the presence of five German men-of-war and one transport or supply vessel in port. I have just interviewed a leading Englishman here on the subject. He unhesitatingly informed me that all foreigners in Manila, as well as Spaniards, regard it as a remarkable demonstration.

"I am sure," he continued, "that the Spaniards have received encouragement from such a naval display. A Spaniard today told me that the coming of a large German squadron was construed by him and leading Spanish officials as a direct act of friendly interest and warning towards the Yankees that they could not go too far. Now, when a Spaniard of influence, as this man was, will talk like that, I think it is high time to ascertain what the Germans mean by appearing here in such a force."

Waiting for Naval Convoy. WASHINGTON, July 21.—The war and navy departments are now making all the arrangements for the dispatch of the Porto Rican expedition and Watson's eastern squadron. General Miles' expected departure was again deferred. The explanation given was that there was difficulty experienced at Santiago in securing the naval convoy for the expedition. It is known, however, that the president himself has restrained General Miles to the extent of adjourning him in earnest terms not to commit the folly of starting for Porto Rico without the most complete preparations. 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 normal 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 it 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.

HAS TEN TRANSPORTS WITH HIM. General Miles reported yesterday afternoon that he had with him ten transports, which, it is presumed, have aboard several thousand soldiers, although at least two of them are filled with equipments. The men aboard ship are suffering from delay, precisely as did the soldiers who lay in Tampa Bay previous to the departure of the Shafter expedition. Inquiry at the navy department to ascertain where the delay had arisen in furnishing convoys was met with the statement that the orders to Admiral Sampson in this matter were very general. He was simply directed by the department to furnish a convoy, and it was assumed that he would confer with General Miles as to the number and character of the vessels required for that purpose. Naval officers do not believe a very extensive convoy is necessary.

MONTEREY SHOULD BE AT MANILA. According to the calculations at the navy department Admiral Dewey's fleet at Cavite should now be reinforced by the coast defense monitor Monterey, which, with her tender and collier, the Brutus, has now been about twenty days out from Honolulu. With the addition of this line and powerful monitor Dewey will be amply able to take care of himself so long as the naval forces in the Philippines are maintaining the relative proportion they now occupy. However, the disclosure by the state department of the lack of foundation for the sensational stories of strained relations with Germany has largely abated the anxiety entertained at the navy department as to Dewey's position at Manila.

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OPPORTUNITY IS PRESENTED

Spain Must Take the Initiative in Peace Proposals

WASHINGTON, July 20.—One of the ablest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, the ambassador of a continental power, suggested yesterday that if Spain or the United States were desirous of inaugurating a peace movement an extraordinary and effective means of doing so was now at hand without recourse to any foreign intermediary. This, he pointed out, could be done by the American and Spanish generals at Santiago who, during recent days, have been brought into close communication concerning the details of the surrender of Santiago. The incident has served to show that General Toral was in direct communication with Madrid, and his action was responsive to the wish of the Madrid government. On the other hand it was pointed out, General Shafter had at all times been guided by the direct advice and instruction of the Washington government.

This for the first time in the war brought the two governments into direct communication and while the communication has thus far been confined to Santiago, it has suggested that it affords the opportunity for a much wider range of inquiry between the two capitals. If Madrid desires to take the initiative in learning what peace terms are possible, then such an official inquiry through General Toral to General Shafter would doubtless bring a response. This mode of action was suggested in a conjunctural way, but as one offering the most practical means of direct communication on the subject. Whether either government will avail itself of the opportunity remains to be seen, as there is no intimation thus far that Madrid desires to make peace overtures, and certainly there is no purpose at Washington to initiate such a movement.

SENT TO THE HILLS. Garcia Solking in His Tent and Holding no Communication With Americans. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19. (Via Kingston, Jamaica, July 21.)—Strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among the American troops in front of Santiago de Cuba were made as soon as the city surrendered, and for the past thirty-six hours our soldiers have been sent as rapidly as possible to the hills north of the city, where new camps have been established.

Everything possible is being done to improve the sanitary conditions of the camp, especially in the case of troops which are expected to take part in the expedition to Porto Rico. Of the regiments here only those which are not in the slightest respect will be allowed to go to Porto Rico. Others will remain here for the present, encamped on the high ground north of Santiago. Two immune regiments from New Orleans and Mobile are expected here daily, and upon their arrival they will be sent to the city, forming the only American garrison which will remain there.

The physical condition of our troops is not considered serious, now that the number of cases of fever is growing less all the time, and it is believed that the disease will disappear with the removal of the soldiers to healthier localities, and the extra precautions which are being taken.

MUTTERINGS OF CUBANS. After General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban junk enter the city of Santiago, deep mutterings were heard among General Garcia's men. It was evident the Cubans were generally disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted upon having Santiago turned over to loot and plunder as they had in succession sacked Buquira, Siboney and El Caney. Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon General Toral's surrender.

Friday last Castillo, a brother of Gen. Demetrio Castillo, went to General Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this, to the Cubans, inexplicable relation.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked. "The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter.

"We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city nor will any American. The government of the city is for the people to decide. When the American army leaves it, I presume it will be turned out, but not till then."

Castillo, who came direct from General Garcia's camp, did not attempt to conceal his chagrin. The Cuban soldiers now realize fully that there is a rising sentiment against them in the army. They hear nothing but words of scorn from our men as they pass onward, logging their bacon and hardtack into the woods. Even our officers no longer conceal their disgust for their allies, and it is understood that the warm friendship displayed towards them at first has now turned into contempt, for the Cubans have neither fought nor worked.

MASSILLER, July 20.—A steamer, which has just arrived here, reports having sighted, June 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Camara. As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from it, and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow, it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

DAY OF PERPLEXITY

Return of Spanish Prisoners not an Easy Task—An Elephant on Our Hands

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There was a long and anxious wait yesterday to hear further information from the commissioners who had been charged with making arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish forces at Santiago. For eighteen hours no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles. When the cabinet met at 11 o'clock there was positively nothing from the front which would serve as a guide for the deliberations.

Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the cabinet was in session. Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from General Miles and General Shafter began to arrive. They were not given out in full, but such portions as were made public showed that the negotiations were still in progress and that the Spaniards had raised some rather unexpected questions. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of General Toral to turn over the arms to General Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached.

CONDITION NOT ANTICIPATED. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield. One of the dispatches from the front, after specifying that this difference had arisen added that it was believed a settlement would be reached before the day closed. General Shafter himself summed up the situation by saying:

"It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. No question has been raised as to the surrender itself." Colonel Allen yesterday ended the shore end of the signal corps cable at Playa del Este from the cable steamer Adria. Colonel Allen returned later to Buquira to repair the French cable at that point, and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago so that the army will be in telegraphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrendered.

The perplexing problem now to be solved is how to remove the Spanish soldiers to Spain. It was decided to be a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough steamship companies can doubtless be induced to undertake the transportation. It is believed the danger of an extension of the yellow fever will be reduced so far that it will no longer be cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons describe the disease to be of a mild type and it is said this will readily yield to a change of location to higher and cooler grounds.

WANTS WAR TO END. Talk of Peace Proposals from Spain—Sagasta Joins That Side. MADRID, July 16.—The Official Gazette yesterday publishes a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The decree adds that the government will render an account to parliament of the use it may make of the measure.

The publication of the decree is accepted as proof that peace negotiations are actually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebellion which might appear. The Carlists are furious and sure to attempt to create trouble.

One minister expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday and there is reason to believe France has offered its services to Spain and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace which offer a basis of negotiation.

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

The public tendency is increasing. The general public take a favorable view of the suggestion that powers should attempt the re-establishment of peace, but it is said contrary to the reports current, France has not taken the initiative.

The minister for war, General Correa, is quoted as saying in an interview that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms: The United States and Spain agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain; the two governments to agree to abide by the results of the plebiscite. In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw its army, gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba.

Stockman Alive and Well. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—(Special.)—The surgeon's report that Capt. Clarence A. Steadman of the Fifth cavalry had been killed in the fight at Santiago proves to be fallacious. A telegram from General Shafter announced that Capt. Steadman is alive and well. This news is the cause of great rejoicing among Capt. Steadman's friends in the city, where his mother resided and where his wife is now making a visit.

Nebraska Notes

Sterling is trying to get along without a meat market. The Herman Herald has gone down for the third time. An Omaha company is building a new elevator at Shelton.

There is talk of a new depot for the Union Pacific in Omaha. T. C. H. Smith of Touby dropped the end of his thumb in a corn sheller.

West Point has a new telephone exchange with twenty-six subscribers. John Ray of Caldwell died recently of heart disease. He leaves a large family.

The assessors of Banner county turned in a valuation that aggregates \$264,557. The capitol grounds are undergoing needed repairs. They are after the weeds.

The world moves. An anti-slavery league has been organized at South Omaha. Clatsop county caught a rainfall of two and a half inches just in time to save the wheat.

The Sons of Herman have organized a lodge at Laurel with fourteen charter members. A Chicago firm is selling groceries to farmers in Harlan county, at the usual heavy profits.

Surveyors are looking at the lay of the land over the proposed line along the North Platte river. E. S. Armstrong of the Butte Gazette is a plutocrat. He owns a half interest in 140 head of cattle.

A. P. Culley of Loup City picked eight bushels of strawberries from a patch fifteen by twenty-four feet. Walt Mason says that no town can have too many lawyers. "They are the salt and pepper of the earth."

Saunders county has decided to hold no fair this year, but huck its largest pumpkins and take them to Omaha. The News is discussing the advisability of having a Norfolk day at the exposition. It is a saccharine subject.

An effort will be made to enforce the game law in Edison county, and save the chickens for an Omaha sportsman's association. A. P. Childs of the Madison Reporter has sprung the name of Hon. William M. Wright, of Wayne for governor on the fusion ticket.

Mrs. J. L. Davidson who recently died at Los Angeles, California, came with her husband and settled at Milford, Nebraska, in 1862. The populist convention in Lincoln county indorsed Judge Neville for governor and indorsed Senator Allen and Congressman Greene.

A lightning rod agent caught John Brown of Brainerd to a finish. He finally settled the matter by paying \$100 spot cash, or \$16 worth of copper. The members of the Evangelical church at Kearney have purchased several acres of wooded land in Hall county for campmeeting purposes.

The Gothenburg Independent says that Nebraska is the only state where a farm can be purchased and paid for with the proceeds of one crop. Stand up for Nebraska. Pretty thieving has become such a nuisance at Arabia, Cherry county, that the citizens threaten to organize and punish the miscreants without due process of law.

L. G. Patterson quit the Belden News on account of lack of support. He is the second man to do so, and only twenty-four issues of the paper have been published. Clark Perkins editor of the St. Paul Republican, who deserted the official stool to fight for Uncle Sam, furnishes a weekly letter from Camp Thomas for his valuable paper.

O. H. Casey, robbing a peanut stand at Carroll on the Four B, picked up a cannon cracker to see why it didn't explode. He has the use of his left hand, and expects the right will recover in time. The three are lights at Osceola have been snuffed out. The money to keep them ablaze came from the saloons. This year no license was voted, and the citizens are sober, but sad for the want of illumination.

The second session of the Nebraska Epworth Assembly will be held in Lincoln Park, Lincoln, August 3 to 10. The program includes Dr. Robert McIntyre, Dr. Joseph F. Berry, Chancellor W. F. McDowell, Bishop Thomas Bowman, Hon. John G. Wooley, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Rev. E. L. Eaton, Rev. J. D. Driver, Rev. Geo. M. Brown and other widely known platform speakers; also Snowden & Miller's Organ Tennesseans for the entire season. Half fare rates have been secured on all railroads. A season ticket admits to all lectures, concerts and classes and costs but one dollar. Tents can be rented for \$3 to \$2.50. Orders for tents should be sent by July 25. For complete program and other information write ELMER S. LAMM, Secretary, 104 North Tenth Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

A peculiar situation has obtained in the towns of Burwell and Litchfield. License being the issue in the spring election, a "wet" ticket was elected, but in neither place could sufficient freeholder's signatures be obtained to grant a license, although reported attempts were made.

On the evening of the Fourth, Sam Murvick of Sterling fired an arrow with a bit of burning paper. The doctor hoped to save his eye, but cannot see move the powder marks from his face.