

MILES TO PORTO RICO

INVASION WELL UNDER WAY—LANDING BEGUN NEAR PONCE.

Madrid Claims American Troops Met With a Repulse—Places Location of Squadron at Bahia Honda—Spain Said to Have Proposed an Armistice.

By THOMAS, D. W. L., July 26.—The United States troops were landing yesterday on the island of Porto Rico, near Ponce, on the south coast.

MADRID, July 26.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a strong American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda, but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable loss. It was announced last night that complete tranquillity prevails throughout Spain. The Cuban colonial government, it is also announced, will confer with the representatives of Maximé Gomez, and it is believed that the conference may result in the insurgents espousing Spain's cause.

GERMAN CAPTAIN INDIGNANT.

By THOMAS, D. W. L., July 26.—(Special to the German steamer Croatia, which arrived here Sunday and reported having been fired upon three times off San Juan de Porto Rico, on Saturday night by an American warship, understood to be the United States cruiser New Orleans, was quoted in an interview as saying that the fire of solid shot fell within twenty yards of the ship. The steamer was immediately stopped, but her captain adds two more shots were fired across the Croatia's bows at close range. Later an officer from the New Orleans boarded the Croatia and asked if the ship was injured. Captain Lotze was highly indignant at being fired upon, as he considered his ship was outside the blockading zone. Says he saw nothing of the landing fleet.

Proposed an Armistice.

LONDON, July 26.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid, published here yesterday afternoon, that the Spanish government has drawn up a message, addressed to the government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

MADRID, July 24.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interesting conversation with a person occupying a high position in the queen regent's household, and whose duties bring him daily into intimate relations with her majesty. He said the quarrel between Spain and the United States is much easier of adjustment than is generally believed. The queen regent, he continued, naturally endeavored to avoid war, and also she desires an honorable ending of it. She is quite alive to the force of public opinion and holds strictly to the constitution of the nation. It is an error to suppose the queen regent is under the pressure of the present or any government, or that she is regardless of public opinion, when it is in consonance with the true interests of the Spanish people. The official quoted then added an important statement, saying:

"The present government will not initiate peace, but a modified cabinet, headed by Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction, will conclude the negotiations and then retire, and Gen. Folleja, with a combination, including Senor Silveira and Gen. Campos, will reorganise the country. Everybody considers that Spain should treat direct with the Americans, whose practical good sense will prevail over spread-
oatism."

ONLY FITTY FOR THE QUEEN.

PARIS, July 26.—A dispatch from Madrid gives the following account of the queen regent's daily life during the present crisis:

"Poor queen! This is the exclamation so often heard of late, day after day, as matters grow worse and worse, as the Spanish disasters repeat themselves, and as the throne of the little king seems slipping from her hands, into which it was given in trust. I see her majesty looking careworn and anxious. Even her drives are becoming fewer and fewer. It would surely appeal to any mother in the world were she to see the way this queen mother each day seems to cling closer and closer to her boy, as though to shield him from the dangers closing about him with almost fatal force. Very touching to witness it. Her worst enemies recognize in the queen personal qualities worthy of the highest admiration. The queen used every means at her disposal to prevent war. Today and ever since the war began, the great occupation of the queen is to find the quickest way for its termination. At many of the councils held at the palace of late the queen has burst into tears, begging and urging her ministers to seek a solution for the terms of peace, which they seem incapable of materializing. Peace—with the queen, with common sense, seems to be of such vital importance and which her ministers keep postponing with the word so fatal to Spain—mañana (tomorrow)."

No Need of Further Recruits.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The navy has suspended for a time its efforts to recruit sailors in the west and Commander Hawley and Chief Engineer Harry Webster, members of the board, have returned to the navy department. The work was successful beyond the expectation of the projectors of the trip, and the results, it is believed, will be highly beneficial to the navy in infusing into it an element of western blood and vigor that will tend to the nationalization of that service.

SPAIN READY FOR PEACE.

Direct Wire Made to U. S. President—French Minister at Washington on Behalf of the Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Spanish government has said for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instruction from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambassador, the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French ambassador on behalf of the government of Spain, on July 27, 1900, presented to the president this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, proposing to the president the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

FOUR AT REBY ALL SPECULATION.

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture, and to make clear and definite that at last "pain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until late last night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before midnight last night a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations on behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almodovar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, were received yesterday morning. The coupon M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the embassy, called at the state department and asked that an hour be appointed for a call by Ambassador Cambon on the president. The purpose of the call was not stated. It was arranged at the White House that the call should be made at 3 o'clock. M. Cambon first went to the state department, where he was joined by Secretary Day, and the two then proceeded together to the White House. The call lasted out half an hour, and after the first formalities had been exchanged by M. Cambon, the talk became general and quite informal. The president, the ambassador and the secretary of state discussing the outlook for a conclusion of hostilities.

QUITE GENERAL IN TERMS.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was any reference made to Cuba, the Philippine, Porto Rico, or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

NO ENTRANCE INTO DETAILS.

Owing to the importance of the communication the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original, in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiebaut. In the conversation which followed the proposition, neither the president nor the ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace. The instructions of the ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations, and it was evident that the president desired to consider the proposition at the moment before giving any definite reply. It was finally determined that the president would consult the members of his cabinet concerning the proposition, and after a decision had been arrived at, M. Cambon would be invited to the White House for further conference, and for a final answer from the United States government. Before the call was closed a brief official memorandum was agreed upon in order to set at rest misleading conjecture, and to give to the public information on a subject which had advanced beyond the point where diplomatic reserve was essential.

When the president will submit the Spanish proposition to the cabinet has not yet been announced.

Vice-President Hobart is attending the yacht races at Kingston, Ont., the guest of H. M. Folger, president of the Thousand Islands Navigation company. Rt. Rev. Thomas McGovern, bishop of the Harrisburg, Pa. diocese, died Tuesday evening, after a lingering illness from a complication of diseases. Frank Weller beat the twenty-four-hour record at Stoughton, Mass., yesterday, covering 23 1/2 miles against the previous record of 22 1/2 miles, 720 feet.

MORE TALK OF PEACE

CABINET MINISTER SAYS IT IS NOT FAR AWAY.

London Does not Credit It—United States Able to Defeat, However Hard—Insurers That Powers are Being Sounded—Declares a Dictatorship.

MADRID, July 23.—The minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazo, is authority for the statement that peace, honorable to the Spanish army, will shortly be concluded.

LONDON, July 23.—Inquiries made in official circles here fail to confirm the statement of the Spanish minister, telegraphed from Madrid yesterday, to the effect that peace will shortly be concluded.

The statement made by Senor Gamazo, the Spanish minister of public instruction, to the effect that peace honorable to the Spanish army, will shortly be concluded, is regarded in London more as an indication of personal opinion or hope than as reflecting any general decision of the cabinet. Nothing showing any move in the direction of peace has been received here from any quarter likely to be well informed on the subject. The Spanish ambassador, Count Ransom, who was questioned on the subject, said:

"We have no news from Madrid and we have no reason to believe any such decided step has been taken as Senor Gamazo's statement would indicate."

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a prominent official of the British foreign office said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"We have absolutely nothing confirmatory of Senor Gamazo's alleged statement. We wish we had, and we hope it is true, but so far as we are advised, the signs do not seem propitious for early peace."
Relative to the idea that England will be prominently connected with the future peace negotiations, absolutely nothing has occurred thus far upon which to base the idea. As a general principle in these affairs, the interference of a neutral power is a mistake unless invited by both belligerents.

SPAIN SOUNDING THE POWERS.

It is known that the Spanish ambassadors have been sounding the other ambassadors at all the courts of Europe, with the object of inducing concerted representations at Washington to stop the war, and there is reason to believe that Great Britain is no longer demurring at this and pointing out the uselessness of such a course.

On the other hand, it is said that representations to stop the war have been made at Madrid, but, judging from the reports, they have not been sufficiently strong to induce Spain to come to its senses. It is recognized by all except Spain that the United States will refuse to listen to suggestions upon the part of the concerted powers.

"In this matter," one of the ambassadors said to a representative of the Associated Press, "Spain knows the irrefragable minimum upon which the United States will discuss peace. What is it waiting for? Spain seems to forget that the United States can stop the war the moment it likes. Now that it has no Spanish fleet to reckon with, it can take Porto Rico and the Canary islands at its leisure and finally deal with Cuba in cool weather. Then Spain will consider the American terms less ridiculous than now."

PARIS, July 23.—The Matin yesterday publishes a paragraph saying that while nothing definite is known, it is rumored that Senor Leon Castillo (the Spanish ambassador to Paris) has been instructed to approach Gen. Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France, with the view of opening secret peace negotiations.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there had been no meeting between Senor Castillo and General Porter, although it is said possibly such a meeting may develop from the situation. Any negotiations, however, will be kept absolutely secret until they have reached a stage when they will assume an official character.

General Porter said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"You can deny in the most emphatic manner that any peace negotiations have been opened up to this moment. I cannot conceive what originated the Matin's statement."

Declares a Dictatorship.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following cablegram has just been received at the war department:

HONG KONG, July 23.—Secretary of the Navy: Following is for the secretary of war to the adjutant general: Aginaldo declares dictatorship and martial law all over the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China payies. ANDERSON. Colonel Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, probably several days before its Hong Kong date. The reference to China payies means that Colonel Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.
Cleaning up Santiago.
PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 22.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—General Wood of the Rough Riders was appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba Wednesday, succeeding General McKibbed, who returns to his old duty and who is now on the sick list. Bands of natives were set today to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses whose remains have been lying in the streets for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.

WELL PREPARED TO INVADE

Belief That Capture of Porto Rico will be Easy—Expedition is Strong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Everything goes centers on Porto Rico. The island will be occupied within a few days. The best equipped expedition which the United States has ever sent out is on its way from half a dozen ports. General Miles will be in command. General Brooke, an accomplished soldier, will be under him. The blunders of the expedition to Santiago will not be repeated. While there will not be as large a force of regulars as General Shafter commanded, there will be well disciplined regiments of volunteers, trained through three months' experience in camp, and who can be called upon to give a good account of themselves. There is to be no halt in the program. The policy of going right ahead and pushing things to be commended. The cry is now "to Porto Rico." The plan of attack is that first the troops which have been on board ships for weeks off Santiago are to be given a chance to stretch their legs on shore under cover of our war vessels, and to hold the objective point near San Juan until reinforcements arrive. From 30,000 to 40,000 troops are to be landed. The port of San Juan, the objective point is already blockaded. As it was at Santiago, our troops will be landed as near the objective point as will enable them to have time to put themselves in readiness again to the city.

At Santiago the navy appeared on the scene weeks before the army arrived and bombarded the shore. Morro Castle, when inspected by Commodore Schley, after the surrender, was found to be still standing despite all the shot and shell that had been hurled against it by the big battleships, the cruisers and the monitors of the fleet. At Porto Rico the plan will be different. The navy will do nothing until the army is in the rear of San Juan (the city faces on the sea). The big guns of the ships will bombard the city in front while the army will do like work from the rear. There promises to be hot times in the old town when the fighting takes place. It is expected that resistance by the Spaniards will be of short duration. The army will be well supplied with artillery. It was different at Santiago. There were only a few pieces of artillery, and the infantry bore the brunt of the battle. After Porto Rico there will come peace or Havana.

BRYAN DESTINED TO LINGER.

It is not likely that Colonel Bryan's regiment will see immediate service at the front. The Third Nebraska is likely to remain in camp at Jacksonville for some time to come. When it moves to the front it will probably accompany General Lee, who has requested that it and the forces under him may be given the privileges of occupying Havana in the final campaign. This is a matter of sentiment with General Lee, who having left the city of Havana as consul-general at the outbreak of the war, desires to return to it at the head of an army of occupation.

SHAFTER SENDS GOOD NEWS.

General Shafter reported by cable today that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving, and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have all located in comfortable camps, where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may receive the very best attention. He is leading 11,000 Spanish prisoners of war, and although he has not yet been able to furnish them tents, this deficiency is being made good and meanwhile their present condition is no worse in this respect than was their condition before the surrender. The general makes no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, and the department has no cause to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects.

Will Try Hobson's Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Lieutenant Hobson had a long conference yesterday with Assistant Secretary Allen, Captain Bradford and several other officials of the navy department regarding the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The lieutenant succeeded, while in New York, in arranging with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company for the execution of the plans he had prepared for saving the vessel. The wreckers have promised to get together the pontoons, air bags and compressed air apparatus which will be required to lift and right the vessel and expect to start this material for Santiago from New York on a fast vessel within three days.

Expedition Landing at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., July 25.—The first Porto Rican expedition from Port Tampa will get away tonight. It consists of the transports Mohawk, Decatur, Miller, Whitney, Cherokee and Florida. The transports carry the Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, the First and Tenth cavalry and eight batteries of artillery. They are now ready to sail. In addition to these men the First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and Third Pennsylvania and the Second Ohio volunteer cavalry are now going on board.

PORTO RICO TO FALL

CAMPAIGN TO BE PUSHED BROOKE'S FIGHTING FORCE TO TAKE PART.

Spain's Plea for Peace Cannot Save Porto Rico—General Brooke's Call at the White House Yesterday and Told of Existing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Nothing was heard from the Miles expedition today at the war department, but Captain Higginson, senior officer of the naval convoy, forwarded a brief cablegram that gave keen delight to the navy department because of the unstinted praise accorded to a popular officer, "Dick Wainwright," the commander of the little Gloucester. Wainwright, being commended by his superior, Higginson, for his actions at Guacacia, enjoys the solitary distinction of being the only officer attached to Sampson's fleet who has been twice officially commended since the war began.

The war department has reconciled itself to the summary change in its plans made by General Miles when he landed at Guacacia instead of on the northeast coast of Porto Rico, as previously agreed upon. It is surmised that he was led to make this change by reason of the dereliction of his lighters and foresaw a week's delay in effecting a landing unless he went in where he did and ran his troops and artillery directly ashore. He thus avoided exposing his troops to the hardships suffered by Shafter's men as they lay for so many days off Santiago. It is also suggested that the general has scored an important diplomatic advantage in setting foot upon Porto Rican soil before the first overtures had been received from Spain looking towards peace.

BROOKE SOON TO JOIN HIM.

The departure of General Brooke and General Haines from Hampton Roads, which is expected today, to reinforce General Miles in Porto Rico, is a very substantial evidence of the purpose of the government not to abate the prosecution of military operations at this stage of the negotiations. The two generals are embarked on rapid liners and should reach General Miles next Monday, putting him in possession of a sufficient force to begin the movement upon San Juan at once.

The second captured battle flag was received at the war department yesterday with a brief note from General Shafter as follows:

"Fragments of Spanish flag captured by the Thirtieth United States Infantry at San Juan, July 1."
Inspector General Prentissridge, who had been a member of General Shafter's staff, called at the White House yesterday afternoon, and personally described to the president the conditions existing there when he left, July 20. He spoke particularly of the remarkable enthusiasm displayed by the United States troops operating there, and of their cool bravery under fire. He also mentioned the yellow fever conditions and said the troops had been fully prepared in advance for its appearance.

Deaths From Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At 10 o'clock yesterday the war department posted the following:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 1898.—To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Reports of yesterday show total sick 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 693; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

First list to yesterday:
First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Sixty-third Michigan, yellow fever.
Wm. Francis Poore, First District of Columbia.

T. H. Mohony Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever.
Corporal C. E. Wangle, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever.

Civilian Teamster, E. G. Cobb, yellow fever.

Moore Stuart, yellow fever.
All these are at Santiago.

Privates Albert Bergunde, Sixteenth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemmens, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both with regiments.

Deaths not previously reported:
Privates Brady, First Infantry, dysentery; J. Laine, Ninth Infantry, dysentery; G. T. McLenahan, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Andrew Johnson, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Walter Wischman, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkinson, Second Massachusetts, malarial; Colored Soldier, name unknown, at detention hospital. (Signed.)
SHAFTER,
Major General.

Madrid Admits It.

MADRID, July 28.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico confirms the report of an American landing at Porto de Guacacia. The Spaniards had one officer and three soldiers killed. The Americans with strong artillery forces have established themselves on shore.

The Lords Were Costly.

LONDON, July 28.—As a result of the investigation into the affairs of Edward W. Hooley, the millionaire stock broker and capitalist, show that his vast fortune was lost through the floating of the Dunlap Tire company. Mr. Hooley asserts that he sold many thousands of pounds for introductions to Lords Ashburton, Warwick and others and he testifies that the Earl of Winchester received \$10,000 for acting as chairman for one of the bicycle tire manufacturing concerns.

Nebraska Notes

The total assessed valuation of Dime county is \$1,625,001.08.

Norfolk is making a move to extend its corporate limits.

The Battle Creek roller mills were entirely consumed by fire.

The Methodists of Broken Bow are building a new church.

John Shoff is giving the people of Grafton a rattling good paper.

An old settlers' picnic will be held at Wakefield sometime after harvest.

The crop of hay this year will be unusually large. Some people will have to burn.

H-bones fare hard in North Platte. They are made to mow weeds or go to bed hungry.

The Wakefield Republican is sixteen years old. It is one of the best country papers in the state.

Moses Cloud and Mary Goodthunder were married at Niobrara the other day. It looks like rain.

The North Bend Eagle is one of the few newspapers in Nebraska that refuse to be a political organ.

All the young people of Superior are "having their pictures taken." Cabinets are down to a dollar a dozen.

Editor Abbott of the Hayes Center Republican has the sympathy of all the press in the death of his wife.

J. L. Griggs, the only child of P. S. Griggs of Albion, died recently of typhoid fever at Morrisville, Illinois.

The poor, oppressed and downtrodden farmers of Fillmore county have invested \$37,500 in 300 new self-bladders this season.

Niobrara's new electric lighting plant will be run by water from the big artesian well. The pressure is ninety-five pounds to the square inch.

Rev. J. S. Hadden of Broken Bow has resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church and will strive to elevate humanity by raising pure-bred chickens.

The Presbyterians of Wynne have increased the estimated cost of their proposed new church building to \$3,000. Bids for doing the work have been requested.

Rash, who killed his family in Wayne county and who is now in the Norfolk asylum, is reported to have recovered his mental equilibrium and is fat and healthy.

Peter Becker of Boone county is being repaired for his cultivator from a local implement dealer. It pays in the long run to be honest.

After a continuous fight for years Franklin county has decided to build a \$1,250 jail, it having spent several times this amount in guarding and taking prisoners to a safe place of keeping.

Corn, says the Niobrara Pioneer, is just slowly in maturing. Wheat and oats are in abundance and the finest for years. Rye is ready for the harvest. Potatoes are as big as your head and plenty. Hay making has begun and it is an excellent quality and lots of it.

A tramp named John Null, whose only earthly possession was a 32-caliber revolver, suicided in the barn of John Kubie near Hartington where he was given lodging. The parents of the dead tramp who live at Remsen, Iowa, had the remains shipped home for burial.

Every aspirant to fame, says the South Omaha Sun, should study to be good. You can write column after column of fine prose of a complimentary character about a person who may appreciate it, but who would go crazy with pride over a four-line poem about him no matter whether its feet are of the same size or its grammar is like that dialect of a half-breed Indian? Every time a member of the state press wants a little notoriety or mention from his brethren in work he buys a book of "classical selections" and by studious application of the words he becomes a world wonder.

The officials of Schuyler are holding three men suspected of robbery committed in Fremont. They are Chapman, Newman and Francis Silveira. The first two are men who have been travelling about the country photographing and their companion was formerly a waiter at the New York hotel in Fremont. When arrested a lot of goods were found and it was suspected that they were stolen, but the men deny the police. Several Fremonters who have been touched lately went to Schuyler, but could not identify any of the truck in the possession of the Schuyler officials. Dr. Richardson was one of the victims, but the prisoners informed him that his things were still in the New York hotel, and a thorough search brought them to light packed in grips. The photographers arrested are not both the same men who worked Fremont. When they left there one went west, and one east. A man known as Moore, who was there before east and Newman west. The police believe that these men are organized and get rid of stolen goods miles away from where stolen. The Schuyler officials say they will hold the men until something turns up.

The conductor living in Wynne have challenged the business men of the city for a ball game to be played some day in the near future.

The large iron bridge over the Nemaha river north of Table Rock fell into the river while Louis Horton was crossing with a wagon loaded with sixty bushels of wheat. All were plunged into the river, some twenty-five feet. Young Horton managed to save himself and his team, but was quite covously injured.