The Attorney General Starts Action to Recover Four Thousand Collars.

WHAT CLAIM IS BASED ON.

Charges that the Defendant Has Falled the Industrial School.

Lincoln special to the Omaha Bee: In accordance with the report made by the Mutz investigating committee some time ago, Attorney General Smyth has commenced suit in the dis trict court of Buffalo county against John T. Mallalieu of the industrial school at Kearney, and his bondsmen, P. J. Switz, F. J. Robertson and J. H. Itvin, to recover an alleged deficit of rate of 7 per cent from February 1, 1897. The petition recites that in 1891 John T. Mallalieu, in his capacity of superintendent of the industrial school, sold to the Oxnard Beet Sugar company at Grand Island twenty-two ear-loads of beets, the property of the state of Nebraska, for which he was paid the sum of \$1,186.07. In 1892 he eold to the same company forty-three carloads of beets for \$2,855.54, in 1893 seven carloads for \$442.88, in 1894 twelve carloads for \$663.36, in 1895 twenty-eight carloads for \$1,912.23 and in 1896 thirty-three carloads for \$1.-921.58. The total amount received by him for the sugar beets belonging to the state was \$8,981.66, whereas he only accounted to the state for \$5. 009.10. On this deal the state wants \$3.972.56. It is also alleged that in the fall of 1892 Mr. Mallalieu sold to D. M. Ferry & Co. \$185.72 worth of seed belonging to the state, and that he refused to account for it in any manner. Again, in December, 1896, he sold to David Landreth & Sons 3,000 pounds of "White Spine" cucumber seed for \$424.50 and turned over to the state only \$124.50, leaving a deficit of \$300. The petition states that Mr. Mallalieu has converted to his own use \$4,458.39, and asks, in addition to

As to Nebraska Crops. The Nebraska crop report says: The rainfall was below normal, except in some western and a few southeastern counties, where heavy local showers occurred. The heaviest showers occurred in Lancaster, Cass and Douglacounties, where the rainfall ranged from three to six inches. In most of of the remainder of the eastern portion of the state the rainfall was less than half an inch, and generally exceeded half an inch in the western por-

that the defendant shall pay the costs.

The harvest of winter wheat and rye has made progress and is well advanced. Stacking and threshing have commenced in the southern counties. Wheat will yield less than was ea ported a few weeks ago, but is a good crop. The oat harvest has commenced in southern counties, and reports seem to indicate about an average

Corn has grown well in all parts of the state, and is generally laid by clear of weeds and in good condition. It is smaller than usual at this season of the year, and is just beginning to tassel. Rain would be beneficial to corn in nearly all counties, but it has not suffered from drought.

Special Days at the Exposition. July 11, Massachusetts day: 14, girls' and boys' day, Ida county and ida Grove (Iowa) day; 20, Minnesota

lowa Knights of Pythias day; 10, 25-Men's day: 11. Tennessee Red Men's day; 13, St. Joseph day; 15, Business and Fraternal associations' day; 23, Des Moines day: 25, Sioux City day: 18. Texas day; 27 Bohemian day; 30

September 1. Kansas dav. 3. Editors' day; 5, Labor day; 6, Colorado day; 6, Rocky Ford Melon day; 7, Por-Arthur day: 8. Fraternal Union of America day: 9. Lumbermen's day, Woodmen of the World day: 10, New Mexico day; 14. National Shriners' day: 15, New England day: 16, Oklahoma day; 18 and 19, Modern Woodmen days: 20 and 21, Iowa days; 24, Commercial Travelers' day. October 1. Chicago day; 7. Knox Col-

lege day: 17, I. O. O. F. day: 18, Tennessee day.

Soldler Hospital Funds Camp Thomas (Ga.) corresponden e The Second Nebraska has a hospital fund that promises to furnish the sick with all the delicacies so necessary to their recovery. Major Mapes met the other commanding officers of the division this morning and an agreement was made whereby all patients, no matter from what regiment, will receive equal treatment. A stated sum per week will be allowed each patient so when a Nebraska boy lies alongside a New Yorker or a Tennessean, he will not be compelled to watch them, amply supplied, while he is in want. A hospital fund is given Chaplain Tate each: week; from the proceeds of the post exchange, lately established. It is the duty of the chaplain to see that each patient will have just what he

Hadley D. Johnson Dead. Word has been received from Salt Johnson at that place. Mr. Johnson

was 87 years of age. Hadley B. Johnson was one of the Tounders of the state of Nebraska. lie came to Council Bluffs about 1852, and soon crossed the river to Omaha. He plies for Santiago, sent by merchants there took a prominent part in business and political affairs, and was one of the first delegates to congress from the territory. He left Omaha in 1882. going to Salt Lake, where he has since resided, having been in feeble health

for a number of years. Beatrice Dispatch: There was great rejoicing today among the parents, relatives and sweethearts of the members of company C. First regiment Nebraska volunteers, who received letters by the hundred from Honolulu, written there by the boys. But while these were rejoicing over the good tiding. all were impressed by the sad thoughts that there was one family, for, whom there came no greeting; no word save the matter of fact announcement, written by the company commander, of the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, death of their son. The boys all write with a port at the Canaries; second in glowing terms of their trip.

Columbus dispatch:: Tschua7. Laughlin and Butcher, three young lads charged with stealing horses, were arraigned on the information yesterday before County Judge Robinson and waived examination and were bound over to the district court in the sum of \$2,000 each.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Saturday, July 9. Four transports carrying wounded from the battlefield at Santiago have

arrived at Key West. Eleven lighters to debark siege guns at Santiago have been wrecked in a

storm off the Cuban coast.

The Spanish consul at Hong Kong cables that the insurgents at Cavite, Manila bay, have revolted against the

It is said that 40,000 tons of coal is now on the way to the Philippines, can demand for surrender. where it will be transferred to the American fleet.

The officials of the Spanish embassy in London say they have no knowledge of any peace negotiations being on foot at present.

A Madrid dispatch says that all rumors as to peace negotiations are semi-officially declared to be unfounded. Spain will never give in.

As a result of the cabinet meeting i was decided to dispatch a regiment \$4.658.38, together with interest at the of troops to Honolulu immediately and the commandant at the Presidio has been communicated with to learn what forces are available.

The Rome Italio says negotiations have been opened among the European powers, with a view of arranging peace. The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington, but the Madrid cabinet strongly opposes any idea of peace. The government has not yet deter-

mined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevalis at the actions of the oid warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him in his misfortune. The disposition is to treat him with as great liberality as conditions will permit.

A special dispatch from Madrid, relewing the situation, says: All Spain knows of her defeat, and the people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the disaster. The conservative press exhorts good citizens to maintain peace. An important circular has been sent to all the republican organizations, signed by the leaders and bearing the motto, "Prepare."

Monday, July 11.

The Spanish refused unconditional surrender, and the bombardment of Santiago has commenced.

Six troop s.ips, carrying 2,500 men, two batteries of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, arrived at Santiago on the 10th.

Passengers report that only well-todo people can survive in Havana. The poor people are dying like sheep. It is no uncommon sight to see them fall dead in the streets

Orders have been issued from the war department to the commanding officers at Camp Alger and Chickamauga to have a large force of men ready to move to Tampa about July 17. Confident of the early fall of Santiago, the navy department is making arrangements which, it is expected, will result in advancing the date of

Captain Cooper of the naval academy at Anapolis has completed his preparations for the care of the eighty Spanish naval officers, including Admiral Cervera, recently captured off

Assisted by his son, Admiral Cervera swam ashore from the burning warship, the Maria Teresa, and was picked up by the United States torpedo boat destroyer Gloucester, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wain-

A letter from Madrid says that General Blanco in replying to the govcrnment's request for his views, urges war to the end, and aserts that the Cuban volunteers cannot be reconciled to the idea of the handing of the islands to the Americans, and that a

majority of the Cubans favor Spain. H. C. Fisk, company D. Nebraska rolunteers, died in Honolulu, Hawailan islands, June 26. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at the Central Union church. A company of the national guard of Hawafi acted as escort, and military honors were paid to a soldier who died in a foreign land. Mr. Fisk's home is at Adams, Neb.

Adjutant General Corbin has given out a corrected list of officers dead and wounded made out by a surgeon arrived at Tampa, giving the loss of the Twenty-second infantry, formerly stationed at Fort Crook, as follows: Colonel Wyckoff, killed; Colonel Pattison, wounded; Captain Crittenden, killed; Captain S Mosher, wounded: Lieutenant Godfrey, wounded; Lieutenant Warrell, wounded; Captain Lewis, sick; Lewiston, sick.

Tuesday, July 12. A large expedition leaves Tampa today, consisting of heavy artillery.

Portugal is preparing to send troops to the frontier, fearing an uprising of the republicans in Spain. W. J. Bryan's regiment of Nebraska infantry has been ordered to join General Fitzhugh Lee's corps at Jackson

bound for Santiago.

General Shafter's available force today, after counting all reinforcements deducting the dead, sick and wounded, is 22,850 fighting men, according to military estimates.

Camara, when transshipping coal at Port Said, gave a written guarantee that his entire squadron was bound direct to Spain. Emperado, Carlos V. and ten transports have joined the squadron.

A special from Playa del Este says that the Norwegian freight steamer Bratton was captured by the Brooklyn. It had on board a cargo of supat Kingston and Port Antonio on spec-

The board of survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries report that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

Adjutant General Corbin has rereived from General Shafter a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago on July 1, 2 and 3. It slightly increases the number of killed and wounded as given in his

In Madrid it is asserted the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace: First, the an indemnity of about \$240,000,000; third, retention of the Philippines as a guaranty of the payment of the indemnity. These terms are regaded as

duesday, July 13. General Shafter has his lines closely drawn about Santiago.

The Spanish conservative press declares Spain is prepared to accept peace provided it implies only the loss

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska believes the war with Spain will practically be over with the fall of Santiago.

Secretary of state Day, on entering the cabinet authorized the statement that no peace overtures of any kind has been made.

After the Madrid cabinet council the ministers asserted that Santiago de Cuba had again refused the Ameri-The navy department has asked for bids for two floating docks, the two

cently provided by congress. The Tribune of Rome publishes an undated Kingston, Jamaica dispatch, received at 6:20 p. m., affirming that the city of Santiago de Cuba has ca-General Toral sent ont a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santi-

ago, reiterating his determination to resist to the last. An enthusiastic demonstration is honor of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and his briniant victory at Santiago was held in Frederick, Md. where the commodore was born.

to cost not exceeding \$250,000, as re-

There is a rumor in London from a strong Madrid source that Linares evacuated Santiago with a majority of his troops retreating to Holguin. The movement was made during the surrender parley. Toral with his handful is still holding the city, which was looted and sacked of all valuables by order of Linares.

The belief is prevalent in Madrid in official circles that the probability of direct overtures for peace with the United States is only a question of hours. The queen regent is as anxious as the ministers to come to terms if the United States is not too exacting, otherwise the war party is sure to have its own way.

Thursday, July 14. Senor Sagasta, the premier, declares

that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissa-

Terms offered the Spaniards involve Manzanillo, Holquin, Santiago, Guantanamo and Baracoa. A steamer arriving at Gibralter from

the Mediterranean reports having sighted Admiral Camara's squadron steering in the direction of Cartagena. According to a rvices received from Havana Governor General Blanco threatened to commit suicide when he learned that Cervera's fleet was anni-

A Madrid dispatch says that the army and its supporters are violently opposing peace negotiations the minister of war has laid before the queen

All the wounded at Fort McPherson are doing well with the exception the eastern squadron's departure for of Captain Bigelow, Tenth cavalry. who, in addition to the seriousness of his wounds, is combatting a high Captain Charles E. Clark, command-

ing the Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff of Commodore Watson, commanding the eastern squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain. The remains of the late Capt. Grid-

ley arrived in Eric, Pa., and were at once turned over to the family, with no demonstration. The funeral was held at sunset and largely attended. Business houses closed and flags were

Everything is in readiness at army beadquarters in San Francisco for the departure of the Peru and Puebla and the troops are simply awaiting the documentary instructions as to the garrison at Honolulu and for instructions as to the annexation program.

The success attending the attempt to block the entire coast of Cuba is gratifying to the government. It is said that since the president's second order extending the blockading lines no substantial aid in the matter or food or war supplies has reached the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Friday, July 15. The cable destroyer Retamosa has sailed for Cartagena. The Pelaya has left for the Canaries as a guard ship. Santiago has surrendered. The of Cuba's former capital. The capitulation includes all the eastern portion

Major General Otis has issued an order designating the troops for Manila on the second section of the fourth ex pedition or the fifth expedition as it may be called.

Reports show that there was some nortality among the yellow fever case: in General Shafter's army. This has been slight, as it is said up to the present but five have resulted fatally. The report of Santiago's capitulation reached the house of commons at 11 o'clock at night. The view generally taken by British statesmen is that the end of the American-Spanish was

Advices received at London from the Canary islands, under date of July 4, say the two Spanish torpedo boats were still at Las Palmas, and it was announced that a Spanish warship was at anchor at Teneriffe.

According to a special dispatch from Madrid, the Correspondentia Militar decided to suspend the payment of salaries to all civil and military servants, as the money is needed for war

states the Spanish cabinet is determined to conclude peace, and M. Gamazo and Duke de Almodovar, minister of foreign affairs, are preparing a report stating conditions to wareh Spain would agree.

It is rumored that a French spuad ron consisting of two battleships and three cruisers will shortly proceed from Toulon to Tangier. Many families of Cueta and Algeciras fearing American bombardment are emigrating to Ronda and Jimera.

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed on the 14th when the Spanish gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

Jay Gould died in 1892, but his affairs are not entirely settled yet. The state of New York placed a tax of \$587,000 on his estate, which was contested by the executors. The case is now before the Court of Appeals, which is probably the final step in the

ntervenes.

'Honorable" Terms May Be Listened to in Spain

FRANCE MAY ACT FOR HER.

to Act-Washington Has Not Been Notified of Negotiations, But Is Hopeful

government wishes to have full power hospitals from wounds, fevers and to suppress evidences of discontent or other ailments. Our fleet had a rerebellion that might appear. The markable exemption from disaster in Carlists are furious and sure to attempt | the many engagements it has had with o create trouble.

One minister expressed the convicion that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday and there Alger, after receiving news of Santiher services to Spain and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace which offer a basis of negotiation.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying deserves.'

"The army," the premier is said to last, but the government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet, the situation would be very different."

The minister of war, General Corres. s quoted as saying in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged upon the following terms:

The United States and Spain to ag the surrender of the garrisons at to let the Cubans decide by a plebis- son, though General Brooke, now in cite whether they desire independence command at Camp Thomas, is expected or autonomy under the suzerainty of to be his main dependence. The size Spain. The two governments to agree of the expedition will depend on Genallow Spain nine months in which to navy will be of greater assistance than withdraw her army gradually and dig- it was at Santiago, owing to the possi-

nifiedly, from Cuba. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- "There have been no overtures for peace received mines. General Brooke is now on his by any United States embassy or legation abroad or by the department of state at Washington."

That was the statement made by a member of the cabinet. The cabinet was in session almost two hours. The | WHO THE COMMISSIONERS ARE royal decree of suspension of individual rights in Spain gave rise to some The British Consul One of Toral's Repdiscussion as to the outlook for peace. did not come.

paign, he said: "I hope for an early time General Blanco offered to appoint peace now." In the course of other interviews he

gave voice to the same sentiment, not decided to call for a personal interexpressing his entire belief, but a view with General Toral, his message strong hope that peace would come.

TO BE A WORLD POWER.

of America. Sr. Paul., Minn., July 16 .- Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Toral named Mr. Robert Mason, Brit-Senate committee on foreign relations, ish consul, General Tolon and his own arrived home from Washington just in (Toral's) chief of staff. General Shafter

"We are entering upon a new era. The flag will not be lowered from Cawaii, and the fate of the Philippines is linked with the destiny of the republic. This nation in the near future is to become the leading factor in international politics. We cannot retreat to our former policy of isolation. In the domain of the Pacific, ours is hencefore's the paramount power, and we cannot escape the responsibility. The future of an unborn empire of the

West, the furthest West that borders on the East again, lies in our hands. "I believe we shall be equal to this responsibility. We can take care of all the possessions we may acquire and comfortably shoulder all the tremendous duties we may assume. We shall find the necessary resources of statesmanship, the qualities of diplomacy, the strength of rulership that is our heritage. The future broadens before as in wonderful ways we could not have foreseen. We may go to meet its destinies, calm, confident, secure in the might of the nation and the justness of its purposes."

TRYING TO STOP AMERICA.

European Chancellors Seek to Head Off Uncle Sam's Aggression. received from its London corre- missing, who are supposed to have perspondent, who has unusual sources ished. of information, a dispatch in which he says the European chancellors A private telegram from Madrid are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the powers in

the Philippine islands. Germany would prefer the maintecance of the status quo, but as a consequence of the war Spanish sover eignty disappeared. American sovereignty must not be its successor. An international agreement, the Matin correspondent asserts, will be established and the powers interested in the islands would each be called op to protect its own interests.

FEW DEATHS FROM FEVER.

Has Been Light.

Washington, July 16.—The War department has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant Greenleaf of Gen-

eral Miles's staff as follows: "SIBONEY, July 15 .- Only twentythree new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past twenty-four hours. Type of disease mild. Camp site moved whenever practicable. Have taken vigorous works on Saturday night and will be sanitary precautions to prevent the placed in commission as soon as possispread of the disease."

WASHINGTON, July 16. - The first apter of the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed yesterday, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the Amercan flag. Next will follow the transortation of the Spanish troops back

The siege of Santiago had lasted two weeks; and was remarkable in many respects and in none more than in the MADRID, July 16.—The Official Ga- death, wounds or sickness of the solsette to-day publishes a royal decree diers and sailors engaged on both temporarily suspending throughout sides. Looking back over the record the Spanish peninsula the rights of in- of these two weeks, it is seen that a dividuals as guaranteed by the consti- great ironclad squadron has been detution. The decree adds that the gov-ernment will render an account to sh sailors have been drowned parliament of the use it may make of killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of The publication of the decree is gen- franish soldiers have died in the erally accepted as convincing proof trenches of Santiago. On the other that Spain is now ready to sue for hand, about 250 . American soldiers peace and that negotiations to that have been killed, and in round numeffect are actually in progress. The bers 2,000 more have been sent to the

> the forts at the entrance to the harbor and with the Spanish squadron. "Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary

is reason to believe France has offered aga's formal surrender. "And then, if need be, Havana." The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new that Spain wants peace, but that "it men entirely. The warriors in the must be an honorable peace, as Spain | trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unhave added, "is anxious to resist to the necessary contact with new troops, in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can

be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in perto abide by the result of the plebiscite. eral Miles' wishes, although it is be-In the event of the Cubans voting lieved that 25,000 men will be sufficient for independence, the United States to for the purpose. At San Juan the bility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in

a position to make his views known to

Secretary Day, however, reported there . WITH SHAFTER'S ARMT, July 15.—The were no overtures of any kind so far truce, which was to end at noon tomade known to him. Dispatches fol- day, was prolonged by a flag sent out lowing up the announcement of the from the Spanish lines at half past 9 surrender were cagerly awaited, but this morning. General Toral, acting on General Blanco's instructions, asked President McKinley gave expression | time to communicate by cable with to-day to a strong desire for an early Madrid, the surrender of Santiago bepeace. Answering congratulations ing too important a step to be taken upon the success of the Santiago cam- without royal authority. In the mean-

a joint commission to arrange terms. General Miles and General Shafter being ambiguous. They rode out between the lines shortly before noon and met General Toral, who said he had received, a few minutes before, mater Davis Talks of the New Destiny authority from Captain General Blanco to capitulate and make the work of the commissioners final. General time to be welcomed by the news from and General Miles named General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain

Miley of General Shafter's staff. A HOT RECEPTION.

Hos a Lively Scrimmage. KEY WEST, Fla., July 16.-Those champion filibusters, the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the little gunboat Peoria, which proved herself a very dare-devil, have landed the largest and probably the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others.

Captain Jose Manuel Nunez, brother of General Emilio Nunez, was killed; Winthrop Chanler of New York was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifing injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were more than enough to balance the

WITH THE USUAL RESULT. A Boiler Explodes and Many Are Kills

and Injured. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16 .- By the exlosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch works yesterday, the building

The cause which led to the explosion will never be known, the engineer and firemen, who were killed, being the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge on the subject.

A PANIC AT SAN JUAN. The Inhabitants, Fearing Bombardmer

Flee to the Interior St. Thomas, July 16.-Advices re ceived here from San Juan de Porto Rico show the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed. They expect the port will be attacked by the Americans to-day. The terrified inhabitants are fleeing into the interior,

and it is said the city and suburbs are

practically deserted.

Steamship Line to Manile SEATTLE, Wash., July 16 .- Shipping men say that the Pacific coast steamship company intends to establish line to Manila

Launching of the Farragut. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16 .- The be launched from the Union Iron

SANTIAGO HAD 10,000 MEN

Only Half Our Spanish Prisoners Were Defending the City.

8,000 OTHERS ELSEWHERE.

to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace estly-Save General Toral Has Proved Himself a Forman Worthy of Any Man's Steel--Praises Our Gallant Troops.

WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY, July 15 .has fallen and with it all the eastern sible." end of the island. General Toral, the spanish commander, agreed to the eneral terms of the surrender at a ersonal interview with General Shafter this afternoon, at which General Miles was present.

The victorious American army, after campaign of three weeks of the most unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with heartfelt relief. The victory is greater than appeared

at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asseraderos, eight miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Pelmas Sorian, Alcantaza to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish Lisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole. General Shafter bears his honors

modestly. He said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never the transportation service of the War during our civil war were more diffi- department, is now busy trying to arthe country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have command of them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to con-

"The resistance of the army has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragged out for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce Ceneral Toral has shrewdly fallen back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his appriors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if nec-

essary, obeying orders." It was at the personal interview held y General Shafter with General Toral vesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon to-day a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city

would begin in earnest. In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work.

In addition, arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santi-The Spanish batteries opposits Morro

castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city, and General Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall upon the enemy's left flank un ler cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enfiladed their lines and have driven them into the city.

Dewey Requested That the Full Story of the Irene Incident Be Withheld. LONDON, July 16 .- The Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent says that it requested the correspondents at Manila not to give the full story of the Irene incident for fear of arousing feel-

ing in America which might lead to

complications with Germany.

When the full details transpire it will be seen that the incident was was wrecked, six persons killed and | more serious than it first appeared to upon the arrival of the Americans. be. As soon as the American ships Therefore, every courtesy was shown came on the scene of action in Subic bay, the Irene slipped her cable, leaving her anchor in the bay. American Consul Wildman refuses to say more than this, taking the same line of policy as Admiral Dewey. It is believed by those who know Admiral Dewey that on the arrival of the monitors Monterey and Monadock, he will insist upon his harbor regulations being carried out to the letter. The opinion among the foreigners at Ma-nila is that the Americans will never forgive the Germans for their meddlesome attitude in the Philippines. It will not only hurt German trade with America, but will also effectually destroy all of Germany's chances of having any say or influence in the dis-posal of the Philippines if they should

THE WRECKERS AT WORK

Already Begun.

ecome American property.

WASHINGTON, July 16 -- Judge Advocate General Lemly of the navy department has received a telegram from the agents of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company announcing that torpedo boat destroyer Farragut will the wreckers have arrived at the scene of the wreck of the Spanish vessels near Santiago and are already at work in the effort to save them. No details

WASHINGTON STILL WAITS.

Bids for Transporting Prisoners. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The following statement has been issued by Secretary Alger from the dispatches he has received from the officers at Santi-

"The commissioners on the part of the United States named by General Shafter were Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley. Their discussion lasted until late last night, and was taken up by them at 9 o'clock this morning. This surrender covers a great area of the eastern part of Cuba. Of course the details The reverse to the Spanish arms in may take some little time, but they Eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago are pushed forward as rapidly as pos-

> The cabinet adjourned without knowledge of the details of the terms of surrender which were to be made at Santiago by the commissioners referred to by General Shafter in his dispatch of yesterday. The details are likely to be more complex than is gen-erally supposed, for aside from matters of actual moment, such as the methods of transportation, the carriage of arms by troops and the transportation of surrendered Spanish offieers, there are many smaller matters to be attended to, some of them growing out of the fantastic Spanish notions of honor, which are quite as troublesome to deal with as matters of

vital importance. Many inquiries are coming to the war department as to the condition of the sick and wounded American soldiers near Santiago. The appearance of yellow fever among the troops was an additional cause of apprehension and doubled the number of queries. The war department does not deem it prudent just now to make any detailed statement relative to conditions in the camp, but Adjutant General Corbin stated that he could say that so far as the yellow fever was concerned the conditions at last report were certainly better than they were

two days ago. Colonel Hector, who is in charge of Spain of Spanish soldiers who surrendered at Santiago. There is a dis- | Paid in Capital. position to appeal directly to the great steamship transportation lines to make bids to carry these people. The adoption of such a course would relieve the government of a great responsibility. It would put the Spaniards under neutral flag, which would insure their reception without difficulty at home and it would relieve our government of the necessity of sending with the prisoners the heavy guard that would be required if they were conveyed on

United States transports. Economically, it was thought that the proposition was a sound one. Assuming that the companies charged the usual passenger rates for soldiers, the transfer could be arranged at a cost not to exceed \$500,000 a sum which is probably less than would be the cost of the service if undertaken by our government. But a disagreeable complication has arisen from the fact that reports indicate that yellow fever exists among the Spanish troops as well as among our own, and it is feared that if these reports are well founded it may be difficult to induce transportation companies to undertake the task of conveying sick soldiers and those who have been exposed to infection. There is no doubt whatever that the Spanish authorities would allow the men to land on Spanish soil.

Adjutant General Corbin said al the necessary rations to care for the Spanish soldiers when they surren dered had been secured and were now in place for immediate delivery at Santiago. It is presumed that the quartermaster's officers will avoid the enormous undertaking of transporting the supplies over the mountain trails by sending these supplies in vessels into the harbor to the city of Santiago. This, it is believed, can be done safely, as the terms of surrender will doubtless require the Spanish to indicate the location of the mines in the harbor. It is expected that the great body of refugees that fled from the town on the threat of bombardment will now return and great distress is expected to result from the lack of food supplies. General Shafter has been allowed to exercise his full discretion in dealing with these refugees, and, while he will not assume the responsibility of their maintenance, he will without doubt spare as many rations as possible from his own stores to aid

those unfortunate people. MORE SERIOUS THAN REPORTED AN INSPIRED DECLARATION

Berlin Press Says Dewey's Version of the Irene Incident Is a Pabrication. BERLIN, July 16 .- The Cologne Zeitung denounces the story of the Geris known here that Admiral Dewey man warship Irene interfering at Subig bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the Ameri eans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident. "Even if it oc curred as Admiral Dewey says, the Irene did not interfere, but retired that the Americans demand of a neutral country. "But, if the Irene did hinder Aguin aldo's landing, it is no business of

Dewey's. If the American admiral sees fit to make common cause with the insurgents, it is none of our affair. Germany still preserves her neutrality toward Spain, and does not intend to recognize Aguinaldo and his horde as belligerents. The matter is so plain that we do not believe any diplomatic step will be taken, and do not doubt for a moment that the American officials will admit the correctness of the German proceedings."

CHINESE TORPEDO BOAT LOST

The foregoing is believed to be

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16. - The Hiogo News, published at Kobe, Japan under date of June 20, just received here by the steamer Yamaguchi Maru contains the news of the sinking o the Chinese torpedo boat Hee Ching at Port Arthur a few days before the paper was printed. It is stated that there were 118 men on board, not one of whom was saved. No details are THE OLD RELIABLE.

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