

GOODBYE TO THIRD

Exposition Will Observe Next Saturday as Military Day.

THIRD REGIMENT WILL BE PRESENT

Farewell Reception is to Be Extended to Colonel Bryan's Boys.

PATRIOTIC PROGRAM TO BE PRESENTED

Troops Leave Next Week to Join General Lee at Jacksonville.

MANY WILL COME TO SAY GOODBYE

Entire Regiment, Headed by Its Colonel and Staff, Will March from Fort Omaha to Exposition Grounds.

Military day will be celebrated at the exposition on Saturday of this week. The occasion will be the formal farewell to the people of the state to the Third Nebraska regiment, now encamped at Fort Omaha, which will leave to join General Fitzhugh Lee's command at Jacksonville early next week. It is proposed that the day shall be made a patriotic day, and that the people will turn out in immense numbers to give the soldier boys a rousing send-off before they start for the front.

The celebration was decided on yesterday afternoon when General Manager Clarkson called on Colonel Bryan and asked his consent to give him and his regiment a special day at the grounds. Colonel Bryan readily endorsed the scheme, and Saturday was selected as the most available date. The entire regiment, headed by Colonel Bryan and his staff, will march to the grounds Saturday morning, where they will be entertained during the day.

Appropriate exercises will be held in the Auditorium, which will consist largely of patriotic music and addresses by some of the best local speakers. The sentiment of the occasion will be that of a godsend to the departing soldiers, and although the plan was only announced yesterday afternoon, it has already aroused more than ordinary enthusiasm.

Assurances have been received that the railroads will make low rates from all Nebraska towns, and there is every indication that the occasion will inspire a demonstration that will nearly equal that of the Fourth of July. The details of the program and other features will be arranged at once and will be announced in full tomorrow.

New York Day Postponed.

If the original intention of the exposition management had been carried out yesterday would have been celebrated as New York Day and a large and distinguished delegation from the Empire state would have been on the grounds to assist in the demonstration and acquire enlarged ideas of the resources and capabilities of the west. But circumstances compelled a postponement of the event and left the day a blank in the exposition program.

The New England visitors who were so well entertained the day before are still in the city and they were taken by the exposition officials and other citizens through the establishment of The Bee and on a trip to the South Omaha stock yards and packing houses but at the grounds the morning was comparatively uneventful.

Plans for Des Moines Day.

Mayor Moore and the exposition officials are co-operating in an effort to make Des Moines day, which occurs Friday, a rousing success. Mayor Moore has telegraphed to Mayor MacVicar of Des Moines the assurance that the city of Omaha will open the day during their stay and General Manager Clarkson has wired the information that the Exposition Auditorium and the band will be at their disposal. They have also been assured that any wishes they may express in regard to the program for the day will be carried out and F. H. McGarvie, director of special days, left for Des Moines last night to confer with the visitors with regard to any additional arrangements that may be necessary. During the last few days the Department of Publicity has been holding the interested territory with posters and circular information in regard to railroad rates and other features of the occasion and the railroads expect to haul a big crowd from Des Moines and intermediate cities.

Novelty in the Concert Line.

Superintendent of Music Kelly has announced a novelty in the way of the first entertainment of the exposition, which will be given Thursday evening, July 15. It is proposed to give a series of grand court concerts with the exposition orchestra and Phinney's band. These will differ from the open air concert that was given on the grounds during the stay of the Apollo club in that the band and the chorus will be separated and will entertain the audience in turn. The chorus will be located on the platform at the east end of the lagoon, and if the matter of light can be satisfactorily arranged the band will occupy a position in front of the Manufacture building. The band will play the theme alone and then the chorus will sing the same theme with vocal accompaniment. This will give a sort of echo effect and the combination of vocal

HIGH PRAISE FOR OUR ARMY

French Military Attache Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Fighting Ability of the Men.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Major de Grandprey, military attache of the French embassy, has just returned from the American headquarters near Santiago, where he has been observing for his government the progress of military operations. He paid a glowing tribute to the ability of our soldiers. "I have the most complete admiration for your men," said Major de Grandprey today. "They are a superb body, individually and as an army, and I suppose not throughout the world there such a splendid lot of fighting character as the fighting characteristics of the American army. They are not only pushing them forward."

"Another marked characteristic is the self-reliance of each man. It is what they call the character of 'initiative.' It is almost unknown in European armies, where every movement and the move to meet each action of the army waits for the initiative of an officer. But with your men they fight to the front, meeting each emergency as it arises, overcoming obstacles by their own initiative."

"Such self-reliant fighting men make an exceptionally impetuous army, for every unit contributes to the irresistible forward movement. The Spanish troops do not have the same characteristic. They are more passive, more cautious. They are more ready to wait for orders than to take the initiative. Besides the impetuosity of such fighting material it has the effect of inspiring a moral among the troops, making them feel that success is assured, and at the same time it makes them feel a depression to the ranks of the enemy."

Major de Grandprey says the fighting about Santiago is something entirely different from the warfare of European and other armies of modern times. The dense vegetation and the use of tropical weapons make it impossible to observe the usual military formations. As a result there is little or no effort to fight in himself. Every man is fighting for himself, pushing forward through the shrubbery and tall grass.

It is impossible to see the enemy. There is no line of battle ahead against which the assault is directed. Only through the reports of pickets and from the crack of rifles here and there ahead it is known that the fighting is there. This makes the shooting irregular, as it is seldom possible to see one in the opposing force and get a distinct aim at him. The main result of this is to bring the two fighting forces close together gradually until they are fighting at close range.

In this respect Major de Grandprey points out it is a return to the fighting of 200 years ago, when the short range of the arms in use then compelled fighting at close quarters. As is always the case at close range fighting, the casualties are far greater. With the use of long range fighting the European armies the range is long and as a result the casualties are not so great in a given period. It has the effect, also, of allowing time for each side to gauge the strength of the adversary, and in this way decisive results are often achieved in long range fighting before a general assault has occurred. But it is impossible, Major de Grandprey points out, for the American or Spanish troops to take this measure of each other, as they see nothing of the general battle and meet only when brought into close quarters.

HONORS COMMODORE SCHLEY

People of the Town of His Birth Get Together and Celebrate His Great Victory.

FREDERICK, Md., July 12.—An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Commodore Schley and his brilliant victory at Santiago was held in this city tonight. The commodore was born here in 1840 and many of those who participated in today's celebration were life-long friends of the naval hero.

After a procession in which several thousand people took part a mass meeting was held in the court house square. James McSperry, judge of the court of appeals, presided and addressed the assemblage. E. R. Wood, mayor of the city, presided over the meeting and the city officials, endorsed and forwarded to "The Vice Admiral of the American Revolution, also delivered patriotic addresses.

GUARD AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

Strict Quarantine is Established at the Camps in Cuba.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guanantamo Bay, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Calmaera, Guanantamo, and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast, has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine.

No Remedy but Peace.

The Chronicle's Vienna dispatch says: I am assured all the cabinets are at work to induce Spain to ask for peace, while a difference of opinion prevails in the cabinet as to whether this is feasible without jeopardizing the dynasty.

DIRECT PEACE OVERTURES

Spain About Ready to Take Action to Suspend Hostilities.

IF TERMS NAMED BY THE UNITED STATES PROVE TOO EXACTING THE MILITARY PARTY WILL PUSH THE WAR.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, July 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The belief is prevalent here 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.

The crisis has at last come which the revolutionary parties hoped for. To use the words of a leading liberal member of the cabinet, "the United States has to decide whether by imposing hard conditions of peace they will force a revolution with Carlist rising and civil war in its wake. Should America be generous and meet us halfway we would assent to the independence of Cuba and a war indemnity, if not so heavy as to cripple the restoration of our finances and credit. Naturally, in the Philippines we would not attempt to re-establish the old state of things or a preponderance of the friars and might devise some economy scheme, coupled with a commercial regime, acceptable for the United States and the European powers. The only thing we could not understand is any American design against our rule in Porto Rico, which the natives never opposed. If America, by too hard conditions, drives us to desperate measures, we must be prepared to face complications in Europe which are sure to arise from its aggressions on the coast and in the peninsula, the Canaries and Balearics. Complications are sure to arise also from its having undertaken to rule, protect and maintain order in Cuba and the Philippines after we lose them."

Putting Up a Bluff.

Spaniards seldom nowadays keep a secret, even state designs. They, on the other hand, persist in never being in touch with the realities of the situation at home, abroad or in its colonies. Consequently, in the present critical moment the government and the leading dynastic statesmen fancy they will outwit America and win over European sympathies if not more practical support by a bold stroke under the cloak of peace overtures. Their plan is directly after defeat or victory on land at Santiago, to make a public statement of suspension of hostilities with a view to ascertain if really the United States really undertook war to secure the independence of Cuba, which Spain would at last grant, subject to certain conditions, like the recognition of the Cuban republic, or a plebiscite to discover if a majority of the Cubans wanted home rule under the Spanish flag or absolute independence of Spain. They would appeal to Europe and continue the war to the bitter end if America contemplated wresting from her Porto Rico and a big war indemnity or a condition in the Philippine archipelago implying home rule, liberty of conscience and a surrender of commercial and political preponderance.

I am able to state on the highest authority that the above plan meets the entire approval of the vatican, Austria and Germany, because it affords the desired pretext for the European powers to intervene in defense of the monarchy of Spain and Spanish rule in Oceania, evading the territorial and commercial concessions as the price of mediation. The principal object of Spain will be to retain its hold on Porto Rico, because the dynasty and government will not be able to pacify the nation, which is feeling sorely at the indignities of its possessions in the new world. They also hope to put America in serious embarrassment when it comes to a point of having to guarantee before Europe not only the lives and property of Spanish loyalists in Cuba, but considerable European investments in the island against the separatists. The Philippines are, according to European diplomacy, the very touchstone of American designs in the eyes of European courts and governments, who are perfectly aware that the queen regent herself and the cabinet of the government, has at heart to keep hold of the archipelago for political and commercial reasons, and above all for religious motives, to secure in Spain the support of the church, Jesuits and Friars for her son's cause against the republicans.

First Step Toward Peace.

LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—According to the prevalent view in official circles here the resignation of the Sagasta cabinet is the first definite step towards peace, even if it is replaced by a ministry wholly or mainly military. The opinion still is that a ministry will be formed with the real object of making for peace, what the possible policy at the outset may be.

The French and Austrian ambassadors here were again in consultation today, both receiving a call from the Spanish ambassador, but it was stated in the House of Commons tonight by a member of the government that the British foreign office has no knowledge of any peace overtures, nor are these expected until the new Madrid cabinet is formed. The tendency of a reconstruction cabinet with military additions has been to restore confidence somewhat in the capacity of Madrid authorities to tide over the critical period now approaching. This feeling is reflected on the stock exchange, where Spanish securities opened lower on the news of a crisis, but improved later on the reflection that no ministerial combination could be so weak or incompetent as Sagasta's.

Searching for a Privateer.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 12.—In response to the request of United States Consul Dealey of Vancouver, Admiral Fuller, commander of the British squadron, stationed at Esquimaut, has dispatched M. S. Amphion, a second class cruiser carrying nine guns, and the sloop of war Icarus, mounting eight guns, to cruise the waters of the north to search for the alleged privateer, according to reports that it has reached the ears of the consul. He is hidden in the vicinity of Dixon entrance, the passage for southbound treasure ships. The existence of such a privateer, however, is regarded as very doubtful, as no reliable reports regarding it have been received.

TORAL SAYS HE WILL RESIST

Declines General Shafter's Second Call to Surrender.

BOMBARDMENT IS NOT YET RENEWED

Americans Wait Till They Get All Their Fresh Artillery in Line Before Beginning Renewed Argument.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) BEPORE SANTIAGO (via Playa del Este), July 12.—This morning General Toral sent out a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter yesterday afternoon. In his reply General Toral referred to the refusal to accede to the American demand on Sunday and again reiterated his determination to resist.

Will Not Give Up Cuba.

MADRID, July 12.—The conservative press declares Spain is prepared to accept peace with the United States on any terms. The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and by the public. The conservative papers declare Spain is prepared to accept peace provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. The Spanish ambassador would prefer war to a truce, if the United States should claim Porto Rico, the Philippine islands or an immense indemnity which would be impossible for Spain to pay. The Spanish government, however, would prefer war to a truce, if the United States should claim Porto Rico, the Philippine islands or an immense indemnity which would be impossible for Spain to pay.

No Peace Overtures Yet.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary of State Olney today directed that no peace overtures of any kind had been made. The discussion of a possible peace settlement was continued today, although it was lacking in any tangible basis, as officials here are confident that the United States has no overtures from Spain or any quarter had been made. The dispatch from Madrid detailing the series of alleged peace conditions was looked upon as a "feeler."

Protests Against Canteens

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Women Want General Brooke to Abolish Part of the Army. CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., July 12.—At Camp Thomas today the air was cool and pleasant. The day passed with only a stirring exercise. The departure of the recruits of the First brigade, First division, First corps, to join their respective regiments at Charleston constituted the only move except that of the ambulance company from the First brigade.

THURSTON'S VIEW OF THE WAR

Thinks Fall of Santiago Will End It—Favors a Continuation of Porto Rico.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska believes the war with Spain will practically be over with the fall of Santiago. He is in favor of a continuation of the war to secure the independence of Porto Rico. He is in favor of a continuation of the war to secure the independence of Porto Rico.

Mysterious Movement of Vessels.

LONDON, July 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Brussels special says: The auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz, from Coruna, arrived at Antwerp mysteriously this morning and cast anchor. The name of the vessel was effaced and could only be seen on its lantern. When the port commissioner wished to go on board the cruiser took its departure. Some days ago the Spanish steamer Tasso, flying the British flag, entered Antwerp and met by the English steamer Scheidt and went by the English steamer Chevior with a cargo of munitions of war which was transferred to the Tasso by lighter.

HAVANA'S LAST CABLE CUT

Captain Young Does the Work and Severs a Portion of It to Prevent Its Repair.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guanantamo Bay, July 12.—Captain Young of the Hyatt, commanding an expedition composed of the Hyatt, Hornet and Wampatuck, yesterday morning (Monday), while off Santa Cruz, succeeded in cutting the cable connecting Havana with Santiago via Cienfuegos, Trinidad, the United States and Manzanillo. Under cover of the night Captain Young went in, facing superior forces, and located the landing place of the cable. He remained in hiding until daylight and then cut the cable between the miles southeast of Santa Cruz in ten fathoms of water. The ends cut off 100 feet of the strand and towed the ends in opposite directions, each for two miles.

Station at Manila Unchanged.

HONG KONG, July 12.—The British gunboat Plover, which left Manila on Sunday morning, has arrived here. It reports that at the time of leaving there was no change in the situation. Admiral Dewey was awaiting the arrival of General Merritt. The insurgents were firing nightly upon the Spaniards and the blockade had been finally re-established.

Comte Esterhazy Arrested.

PARIS, July 12.—Major Comte Esterhazy, the alleged author of the Bordenau letters in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested. Mme. Pais, his mistress, has also been placed under arrest.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data for 5 AM, 6 AM, 7 AM, 8 AM, 9 AM, 10 AM, 11 AM, 12 M.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

- At the Grounds: 10 a. m., Pawnee City Band, Grand Plaza. 3 p. m., Phinney's Band, Government Building. 6 p. m., Pawnee City Band, Grand Court. 7 p. m., Phinney's Band, Grand Plaza. Down Town: 8 a. m., Nebraska Funeral Directors, Creighton Hall. 10 a. m., Republican League of the City, Grand Court. 2 p. m., Western Editorial Federation at Mercer Hotel.

EULATE TELLS THE STORY

Captain of the Vizcaya Describes the Great Battle in Fleets of Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 6 (via Charleston, S. C., July 12).—Through Lieutenant of Marines Thomas S. Borden, who conversed in French with the prisoner, an interview was obtained for the Associated Press with Captain Eulate of the Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya. He said: "The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of its guns to the Brooklyn, because it believed it was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us."

"When we got out of the harbor our ship was second in line and I saw our flagship was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and Brooklyn were just riddling it and in fifteen minutes it was a wreck. The board and crew were firing on the Oquendo, but it had not been badly hit."

"The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to us than any other ship and I determined to try to ram it, so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away, and I started for it. It was a good mark, with its big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get it, but it had evidently seen us and quickly turned about, and making a short circle, came at our port side so that I could not ram it. It ran in toward the shore so I could avoid it, and then I saw the Oquendo had gone ashore also, its steam pipes having evidently been severed by a shell."

"The maneuver of the Brooklyn was beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at it with all of our big guns, but it returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside crashing into our superstructure seemed to paralyze our men. We worked all our gun on it at one time and I don't see how it escaped us. It simply drove us into the shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards. One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all the rest."

"A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure of the Brooklyn, and it could not get away and being wounded, I struck for the beach. I did not instruct the men to load the guns and do not know why they were loaded."

"Many of our men were wounded badly when the Brooklyn was hit, and I ordered to swim for shore the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them."

"The Brooklyn prevented me from getting away, for I could have beaten the Oregon if I had two miles lead on it. My order was to try to sink the Brooklyn, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that its battery could be so terrible as it was."

OREGON RAINS DOWN SHELLS

During the Engagement with Cervera's Fleet Off Santiago It Fired 1,776 Projectiles.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guanantamo Bay, July 12.—Some idea of the awful rain of shells poured into the doomed Spanish squadron on the morning of July 3 by the pursuing Americans may be gained from the number of shells fired from the battleship Oregon. This number also bears out the statement of the Spanish officers that it was the fire from the secondary batteries that drove their men from their guns and forced the ships to beach.

From the time when Private O'Shay of the Oregon fired the first shot, the battleship fired 1,776 shells, of these 1,670 were from the 6-pounders. The 13-inch guns were fired thirty-four times, the 8-inch guns twenty-eight times, and the 6-inch guns twenty-four times. The 1-pounders were fired twenty times.

HOW THE ERICSSON LOOKS AT IT.

Great Naval Battle as Seen from the Torpedo Boat.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 6 (via Charleston, S. C., July 12).—Nathaniel Usher of the torpedo boat Ericsson says of the naval battle off Santiago: "We were with the New York at Altarea, where Admiral Sampson was preparing to go ashore. While there, about 9:30 o'clock, we heard the sound of firing and the order was given to return, as it was apparent that the enemy was coming from the harbor. The New York's forward pair of engines were not coupled, so that it could not go fast. I had full steam up and could do twenty knots, so I ran ahead of the New York."

"The Brooklyn and Texas could be seen away in the distance, fully ten miles from the New York, covered in clouds of smoke. The first two Spanish ships seemed to be engaging the Brooklyn. The Iowa and Indiana were shooting at torpedo boats and the last ship which came out."

"When I got to the entrance of the harbor the fort was still firing, but both torpedo boats had been destroyed, two cruisers were ashore, the Brooklyn, the Iowa and Indiana were going ashore. I continued at full speed, believing there might be a chance to sink the fourth vessel."

"When we reached Aerradero I found that the Iowa was trying to save lives and I stopped to help it. While there the New York came up. I had up steam for twenty-four knots then and started for the Oregon, Texas and Brooklyn, where smoke could be seen in the distance over the horizon. The New York called me back, however, and left me at Aerradero and started out itself to catch the Brooklyn, Texas and Oregon, then ten miles away. The New York only fired two shots."

SPANIARDS SHUT IN

General Shafter Has His Lines Closely Drawn About Santiago.

FORCE OF INVESTMENT SURROUNDS CITY

Commanding General Believes All Chance for Escape is Out Off.

HENRY AND HIS MEN REACH THE FRONT

His Troops Will Be Used to Strengthen Places that Are Weak.

FLAG OF TRUCE FLIES OVER THE WORKS

General Miles Holds a Consultation with Sampson and Shafter Concerning the General Disposition of the Forces.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following dispatch was received from General Shafter at 9:30 a. m.: "DELE ESTE, July 12.—Headquarters Fifth Army Corps—Adjutant General, Washington. It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce has been sent out for surrendering now that I have the town surrounded on the north. Lines were completed at 5 p. m. by General Ludlow's light battery. The line is rather thin, but will have strength in the morning by General Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two of the new batteries in position tomorrow."

"A great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. I hope they will be able to relieve it, but not entirely successful. SHAFTEY. General Miles, who arrived at STAFFORD on the Yale yesterday, made the following report to Secretary Alger today: "Arrived at noon. Had consultation with Admiral Sampson and with General Shafter by telephone. Troops brought from Tampa, Charleston and New York arrived and leaving for the front. Line of investment being extended. The impression prevailed in official circles when business closed that the flag of truce set in the Spanish lines at 2 p. m. yesterday was still flying and that negotiations continued looking to a surrender."

Basis for Negotiations.

The basis for these negotiations naturally could not be broad, in view of the injunction the president laid on General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with Captain General Blanco in an effort to obtain a cessation of the siege, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral it appears that he has made a strong impression.

Nevertheless, confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers are hoping for the surrender on unconditional terms, and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry. Still, should this be the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago, the destruction of the Spanish squadron, having been accomplished, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

Mines to Be Removed.

The most important result of the cabinet meeting today was the order to remove the mines which guard all the coast ports. Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests, and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities which have been so earnest in their demand for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

Before the war began our government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since war broke out the United States has availed itself of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis, and at the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry them there, it was fairly assumed that there had been no breach of neutrality.

However, it appears there is now a disposition exhibited by the Danish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question of their right to lay down such a rule, the coal will probably be left alone. Fortunately, there is no particular reason why there are other means of coaling the fleet.

The incident is one which will be used as a strong argument for the establishment of coaling stations in various parts of the globe. General Miles has not taken, and will not take, charge of the operations now being conducted against Santiago. Whatever credit is to be derived from the capture of that city, if it results from the prosecution of the present plan of operation by General Shafter, will redound to the officer's credit for General Miles has declared expressly that he does not assume the conduct of these operations. He is simply in his capacity as commanding general of the army to look over the field, but as to the operations, operations are going along as they should, but with his appearance comes very substantial assistance for General Shafter. With him on the Yale were more than 1,000 men and considerable artillery, while the Columbia, which formed part of his expedition, is expected to report its arrival at any moment with the remainder of the troops. As General Shafter has referred to the thinness of his lines, it is expected that these reinforcements will be very gratefully received.

The naval officers regard their part in the operations at Santiago as at an end practically, and are looking around for new worlds to conquer. Their eyes are turned to the east and they are rushing preparations for the dispatch of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron. This is regarded as a more attractive cruise from a naval point

(Continued on Seventh Page.)