

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1898.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR

Fair Crowd Visits the Grounds During the Blazing Hot Afternoon.

MANY FAMILY PARTIES IN EVIDENCE

Father, Mother and Children with Lunch in Hand Invade the Court.

EVENING SEES A GREAT OUTPOURING

Everybody Goes to Hear the Concert and See the Illumination.

WORKING PEOPLE SHOW THEIR SUPPORT

Hundreds of the Omaha Toolers Give Evidence of Their Appreciation of the Concession by Bringing Wife and Babies.

"We'll have a soft snap today," said one of the gatekeepers at the exposition as he posted himself at his turnstile at 1 o'clock yesterday.

But most of the people preferred to wait until the midday heat had moderated and it was well along the afternoon before the grounds began to fill in earnest.

Workingmen of Omaha constituted a very considerable proportion of the crowd and the bulk of the early arrivals.

The coming week will see the last of the midsummer dullness and from the beginning of August the exposition will be enlivened by an almost continual succession of special and entertaining features.

DETAILS FOR INDIAN CONGRESS

Captain Mercer Has the Matter All Worked Out in Advance.

The work of preparing for the arrival of the Indians who will be commencing about a week ago, will be repeated and very materially improved.

At this time Captain Mercer is unable to say just when the Indians will arrive, though he feels pretty certain that they will all be here on Indian day, which has been set for August 4.

When the plan of holding an Indian congress was first conceived it was considered advisable to bring Indian families from locations close to the reservations.

Later on, however, this was abandoned, it being considered that the Indians from the most remote points, those who had seldom come in touch with the whites, would prove a more attractive attraction.

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UNITY OF EFFORT WILL WIN

Progress of Work of Monetary Commission is Highly Satisfactory—Prospects for Legislation.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—Chairman H. H. HANNA, of the monetary commission has prepared a statement addressed to the business men of the United States setting forth the results of the work of the commission during the last session of congress.

"The bill as it stands agreed upon and reported to the house has been very generally approved by almost everyone supporting the effort to accomplish comprehensive monetary legislation. The bill includes all of the elements recommended by the monetary commission, but the detail of the method differs in some respects radically.

"The passage of this bill will be the beginning of a law for the best currency in the world. Of course it is possible and probable that there may be objection to the details of the bill and changes may be made by both houses of congress, but the encouragement is so great that all business men who recognize the extraordinary opportunity are warranted in absolute unity of effort henceforth, to the final success of the consummation.

"The evidence of dissension in discussion among the friends of this character of legislation upon the question of consideration seemed desirable, and it became a question of expediency. While appreciating the force and influence upon the next election of the monetary commission, the committee is glad to assert that at this period, everything considered, the present status is probably more favorable to ultimate legislation than would have been the case had a number of the leading republicans in the house disapproved the action sought during the session. To measure the present condition it is only necessary to say that there is every reason to believe that the president and all the leading administrative republican congressmen and senators and the 150 members of the house who signed the petition stand united in support of the general principles of the committee bill. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Reed will be an earnest advocate of the monetary legislation.

"There is every reason for the members of this organization to entertain positive hope and to arouse the most determined spirit and effort to continue the struggle until the end of the monetary commission. At this stage of the work, it was well understood that the effort made for action in the lower house during the session just closed was for the particular purpose of making a demonstration of good faith on the part of that branch of congress.

CHEER FLAG OF CAPTORS

Spanish Prisoners, Starting for Home, Give an Extraordinary Demonstration in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight at the Union dock at Brooklyn today. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throngs. The 254 Spanish prisoners captured on the four prizes were about to sail for home under the British flag.

"They were on the Hesperia and just as it backed out of the dock one of the patrol boats came by. With one accord the prisoners raised a shout of cheers which startled the people on the Brooklyn shore and could be heard on Governor's Island. It was the best they could do in thanking Uncle Sam for the kindness lavished on them while they were prisoners.

"If our men in the field realized either the kindness of our cause or the treatment they would get at the hands of the Americans they would not fight long. The quickest and easiest way to reach home is to surrender. I believe in fighting where there is a chance, but our blockaded soldiers don't have a chance. We haven't a chance to get home quicker by surrendering and in the meantime be well fed and taken care of. But they think the Americans will murder them."

The Austrian consul paid \$17 a head for the passage of each of the prisoners.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A SEWER

Trestle Gives Away and Heavy Dirt Car Falls Into the Trench—One Man Killed.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—One man was killed and several injured today while at work on a sewer near Edgewater Park. The men were down in the trench, when the trestle on which the car that hauls away the dirt is run fell. The car was precipitated to a platform covering the sewer. Adam Hausman, aged 56, was crushed to death beneath the timbers. The following were badly injured:

Thomas Hauer, aged 46, city inspector, thigh broken.

Frank Spruzel, aged 45, nose broken and hurt about body.

Paul Froh, aged 31, cut in head and body bruised.

Frank Robinson, aged 32, and Frank Szoznyki, aged 30, badly cut and bruised about the body.

All but one of the wounded were taken to hospitals. Up to this time nobody has been able to explain why the trestle fell. It came down without warning.

GLAD TO GIVE UP THEIR ARMS

Three Thousand Spanish Troops and Guerrillas Surrender at Las Palmas.

THEY WERE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION

Three Thousand Stands of Arms Turned In and Loaded on Ox Carts to Be Taken to Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War department at midnight posted the following: "SANTIAGO, July 24.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington; Lieutenant Miles has returned from Las Vegas and Las Palmas, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of the Spanish troops. The number of arms was larger than General Toral reported. Three thousand Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in and loaded on ox carts and shipped to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanying them to San Luis and all apparently greatly pleased at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations tomorrow. If the numbers kept up as they have here they will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 from Santiago, 2,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Gagua and Baracoa. (Signed) SHAFTELL, "Major General Commanding."

BREAK CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA

Departure of More Troops for Newport News to Join the Porto Rican Expedition.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 24.—The only movement in connection with the Porto Rican expedition was the departure of Newport News of four batteries of light artillery, as follows: Battery A of Missouri, Battery A of Illinois, Battery B of Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. These batteries broke camp at 7 o'clock this morning, marching to Rossville, a distance of six miles, where they took trains for Newport News via the Cincinnati Southern and Chesapeake & Ohio. Each of the four batteries had six guns, 100 horses and mules and from 140 to 170 officers and men.

The first battery to leave was Battery A of Illinois, commanded by Captain Phil Yeager. They were loaded on twenty cars and left Chattanooga at 10:30 a. m. The next to leave was Battery A of Missouri, commanded by Captain J. B. Curtis. The required eighteen cars left the city at noon.

The next was Battery B of Pennsylvania, under command of Captain A. E. Hunt, who left the city at 2:30 p. m. Battery A of Missouri, commanded by Captain F. Rumboldt, took cars at Rosville at 3 p. m. and left the city an hour later. This train was composed of twenty cars and carried in addition to the battery the battalion ambulance company. Major George B. Rodney, in command of this detachment, occupied this train.

The Third brigade of the First division, First corps, will be the next to leave camp. Thomas and Adams will probably get away tomorrow or Tuesday. General Wade, it was authoritatively stated today, received orders at a late hour this evening to rush this brigade to Newport News as promptly as he could get the necessary cars in position. The brigade consists of the First and Third Brigades and the Fifth Illinois. It is understood that the First brigade of the Second division will be the next to follow the above brigade. According to the present plan, the First brigade will not go out as far as practicable until the First corps is exhausted. It was raining most of the day at Camp Thomas and the regiments slept the day quiet. The usual divine services by the chaplains and by evangelists were conducted as usual today.

One hundred and sixty-two patients belonging to the volunteer army were removed today from Letter hospital to this place to a special train and taken to McPherson barracks hospital at Newport News.

CROKER IS VERY MYSTERIOUS

Tammann's Boss is Coming Home From London Under an Assumed Name on the Lucania.

(Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 24.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Croker's departure on the Lucania Saturday was invested with extraordinary mystery. He did not go down in the special train from London, but arrived in Liverpool over night. He booked his own berth on the Lucania, under the name of Mr. Richard and Mr. Herbert. He was accompanied to Liverpool by his friend, Mr. Nagle, who did not, however, go aboard the Lucania.

The Queenstown correspondent telegraphed today: "Croker's name is on the passenger list as Mr. Richard and Mr. Herbert, occupy room 21A on the Lucania. The World correspondent went aboard this morning, but on making his way to Mr. Richard's cabin found a steward specially posted on sentry duty at the door to prevent any one approaching Croker while in Queenstown. He did not leave his cabin while the Lucania was in port. He had a seat at the captain's table yesterday and met a couple of friends on board, but spent all his time in the company of his son, with whom he walked the deck Saturday night until 11 p. m., when he turned in without visiting the smoke room.

Will Co-operate with Our Forces. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Lieutenant Charles Frielet of this city, who was a member of the Cuban expedition on the steamer Florida and who recently returned from Cuba, states that the Florida expedition was met by General Gomez and that he had a personal talk with the general in the course of which he said, when asked what message he had for the American people:

"I have only to say that the only man that has anything to say in the direction of matters is Mr. McKinley and we shall do whatever he says. I have given instructions to all my forces to co-operate with the Americans, to whom we are much indebted."

All for Twenty Dollars.

JACKSONVILLE, July 24.—Private Charles T. Devine of Company A, Fourth Illinois regiment, left here tonight under guard for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., having been convicted of larceny of \$20 from a comrade. He admitted the theft and returned the money. Devine, who is from Tuscola, Ill., is sentenced to serve nine months at hard labor, the forfeiture of all his pay and dishonorable discharge.

AUSTRIAN DOESN'T MIND IT

Captain von Ripper Speaks Lightly of the Shot Bob Evans Took at Hill Under Mistake.

(Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Co.) KINSTON, N. Y., July 24.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—"Austria will remain neutral. Emperor Franz Josef has said it, and he never breaks his word."

This was the only comment that the captain of the Austrian war ship Marie Therese would make on the Spanish-American war. Recent experiences of the Marie Therese have certainly not been calculated to cause her captain and crew to feel kindly toward the United States. After being fired and fetid in Havana they arrived off Santiago harbor to be shot at by the American battleship Iowa, simply because, as the American officers explained, the Austrian flag looked a good deal like the Spanish. "Every one in the Spanish army is asking protection against the Cubans, who swarm the interior. The peasants declare the insurgent leaders are expelling tribute for peace. Fifty peasants from Sevilla came to Santiago today to ask General Wood to protect them against the banditti."

Garcia, Gomez and Castillo will send an emissary to Washington to demand that the American government permit the Cubans to administer the affairs of the conquered province. The report of the American officers' expedition with the Cubans will probably defeat the attempt. To the charges of broken faith made by the Cubans is replied the danger to law and order of conferring authority upon them. The Americans universally declare the Spanish have acted with better grace than the Cubans. Garcia's alleged letter to Shafter was not written by the Cuban general, but by a newspaper man on his staff named Dearnis. It is not taken seriously here. The Spaniards are accepting the change of government in Santiago with good grace. The insurgent forces have left the American camp and gone twenty miles into the interior. They have been warned, under the threat of extreme penalty, not to molest Spanish residents or return to the old system of brigandage.

Garcia has written a letter to Gomez, declaring that the United States government is unfriendly to the Cuban cause. The letter was sent on Thursday last. Gomez is 150 miles from here.

There were fifty funerals here yesterday of refugees who died as the result of the scarcity of food at El Caney.

Santiago is still short of food. The streets are full of beggars. The householders have been ordered to clean up their houses. A big sanitary force is at work. There is great need among Americans of lemons and preserved fruits. The Red Cross people have the only supply of this variety of food and it is running low.

DISCONTINUED CUBAN PROTEST.

Urges Official Action, Alleviating Branch of Fatt by the Government.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24.—(Via Kingston, Jamaica), 19 p. m.—The Cubans here resent General Shafter's attitude in ignoring General Garcia and in refusing to let the Cuban troops enter Santiago or to consult General Garcia on terms of the surrender of the city. General Garcia's action in withdrawing his troops in the interior, his letter to General Shafter and the resignation of his command, forwarded to General Gomez, are approved and applauded by all classes of natives.

General Garcia refused to accept a subordinate place, insisting that he was an ally. General Shafter's answer saying that this was a war between the United States and Spain, irrespective of Cuba's individual interests and President McKinley's instructions with reference to the admission of the surrendered district published here yesterday, are interpreted as a tacit avowal of America's intention to annex the island and not to grant independence.

This is expressed by the Cubans. Senor Joaquin Castillo, president of the San Carlos Cuban club and a brother of General Castillo, urges an official protest to President McKinley with delay, saying "Spain would now indicate our consent to the American attitude, which is a plain breach of faith that Cubans cannot possibly tolerate."

A meeting was held this afternoon at the San Carlos club to discuss the matter and it is probable that a protest was drawn up which will be submitted. It is understood that many who were present at the meeting favored the scheme of a protectorate by the United States, with eventual annexation after five or six years, but the protest is on a matter of principle, the main objection being the continuation in office of Spanish officials appointed by Madrid, on the ground that Spaniards, as a conquered nation, should not be vested with authority over Cubans, the allies and co-adjutors of the United States and the representatives of a free and independent people. Such is understood to have been the tenor of the meeting.

GERMAN STEAMER FIRED UPON

Croatia Stopped and Boarded by an Officer Said to Be from the Cruiser New York.

ST. THOMAS, July 24.—The German steamer Croatia, which arrived here today, reports that it was fired upon three times last night about eight miles from San Juan de Porto Rico by a ship said to form part of the American invading squadron. The Croatia was boarded by an officer, understood to be from the United States cruiser New York. The vessel was allowed to proceed to St. Thomas. The Croatia had no intention of entering San Juan.

MISS SCHLEY WILL SUE FOR PEACE.

Milwaukee Girl is at Madrid on a Humanitarian Mission.

MADRID, July 24.—(Via Paris.)—Miss Jessie Schley, delegate from the Peace society of Paris, has arrived at Madrid with the intention it is asserted, of interviewing members of the cabinet with a humanitarian object. Miss Jessie Schley, referred to in the foregoing dispatch, is the daughter of Charles Schley of Milwaukee, who is a cousin of Commodore Schley. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. It was announced from Paris last week that she was about to start for Madrid to see the queen regent and Senor Sagasta, with a view of bringing about peace and then proceed to Washington to visit President McKinley in the same interest.

Last Friday the Milwaukee Sentinel announced that Miss Schley's father, on learning of his daughter's intention, had instructed her to return home immediately, disapproving her action and characterizing it as the result of a warm, sympathetic nature and a special enthusiasm for philanthropic and peace movements.

Statement of Bank of Spain.

MADRID, July 24.—Secretary of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase 1,383,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase 2,636,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 2,636,000 pesetas.

SULLEN BUT WILLING TO EAT

Cubans at Santiago Draw Their Rations and Grumble a Great Deal.

MANY PEASANTS APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

Complain to General Wood that the Insurgents Are Harassing Them—Leaders Will Make Protest to President McKinley.

(Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 24.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The insurgents are very sullen, but are prompt in drawing rations with the American forces. Manifestos issued at Garcia's order demand that the Americans turn over the government of Santiago are not heeded, but the insurgent leaders are warned against disturbing the order established by the Americans. Hundreds of peasants conscripted by the Spanish army are asking protection against the Cubans, who swarm the interior. The peasants declare the insurgent leaders are expelling tribute for peace. Fifty peasants from Sevilla came to Santiago today to ask General Wood to protect them against the banditti.

Garcia, Gomez and Castillo will send an emissary to Washington to demand that the American government permit the Cubans to administer the affairs of the conquered province. The report of the American officers' expedition with the Cubans will probably defeat the attempt. To the charges of broken faith made by the Cubans is replied the danger to law and order of conferring authority upon them. The Americans universally declare the Spanish have acted with better grace than the Cubans. Garcia's alleged letter to Shafter was not written by the Cuban general, but by a newspaper man on his staff named Dearnis. It is not taken seriously here. The Spaniards are accepting the change of government in Santiago with good grace. The insurgent forces have left the American camp and gone twenty miles into the interior. They have been warned, under the threat of extreme penalty, not to molest Spanish residents or return to the old system of brigandage.

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REVISED FIGURES ON LOSSES

Battles Around Santiago Cost Many American Lives and Not a Little Suffering.

(Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 24.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Revised reports of the American losses during hostilities attending the taking of Santiago are as follows:

Killed, wounded and missing, 1,593; officers killed, 22; enlisted men killed, 268; officers wounded, 81; men wounded, 1,203; officers missing, 1; men missing, 79.

In the First division of the First division 5 officers and 40 men were killed; 282 men wounded and 50 men missing.

Second Brigade—One officer and 17 men killed; 114 men wounded and 2 men missing.

Third Brigade—Six officers and 30 men killed; 11 officers and 187 men wounded and 9 men missing.

First Brigade, Second Division—One officer and 9 men killed; 8 officers and 113 men wounded.

Second Brigade—Two officers and 14 men killed; 5 officers and 56 men wounded.

Third Brigade—One officer and 17 men killed; 114 men wounded and 2 men missing.

Fourth Brigade—One officer and 17 men killed; 114 men wounded and 2 men missing.

Light Artillery Battery—Six men killed; 2 officers and 28 men wounded.

Signal Corps—One man killed and 1 man wounded.

Cavalry Division of First Brigade—One officer and 9 men killed; 8 officers and 113 men wounded; 4 men missing.

Cavalry Division, Second Brigade—Five officers and 30 men killed; 13 officers and 177 men wounded; 7 men missing.

It is probable that a number of the men reported missing made their way home, as was the case with Samuel McMillan, Jr., son of the ex-Park Commissioner McMillan of New York City. Young McMillan was a Rough Rider, was wounded at Santiago, and is now in the hands of the Spanish. Ex-Commissioner McMillan, accompanied by William Leary, searched the hospitals on the battlefield and learned that his son had been sent home. The father started for New York yesterday.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data for 5 a.m. to 12 m.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: 3 p. m. Phinney's Band, Agricultural Building. 7:30 p. m. Phinney's Band, the Exposition Chorus, Grandstand.

MEET WITH DIFFICULTIES

Ministerialists Averse that the Government Will Be Impressionable Character.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, writing on Sunday, says: "The efforts of the government to meet with difficulties."

Ministerialists say the chief obstacle is President McKinley's "impressionable character," which is more influenced, they affect to believe, by his personal friends and the press. The moment is reached when American counsels. The president sometimes appears inclined, they say, to negotiate for peace on reasonable terms, but at others he seems determined upon a war of conquest, with a view of convincing Europe that the United States is a great military power, which must be reckoned with.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "Peace prospects have greatly increased in the last forty-eight hours. The declaration of Duke Almondo de Rio, the foreign minister, has been more practical than was supposed and it is now tolerably certain that the government's efforts are entering a new phase, which may gradually lead to tangible results."

The precise nature of the change is a secret, but there is little doubt that it tends to direct negotiations between Spain and the United States, there being no inclination to seek the mediation of an intermediate power. The moment is reached when American counsels. The president sometimes appears inclined, they say, to negotiate for peace on reasonable terms, but at others he seems determined upon a war of conquest, with a view of convincing Europe that the United States is a great military power, which must be reckoned with.

The present pause proves that the United States is reluctant to plunge into a wider sphere of action and it may be predicted that if direct negotiations are opened without delay both countries will find their views on the question of Cuba far from irreconcilable. The growing dissensions between the Cuban insurgents and the American authorities are noted here with great satisfaction and on all sides I hear it said: "If we must lose Cuba it is better that the island should be annexed to America because the traitors would thereby be punished and the enormous Spanish interests in the island would be protected."

The French embassy at Washington seems the most likely channel for opening negotiations and the semi-official statement that America intends to retain Porto Rico is regarded here as a hint to Spain to hurry up.

COMPANION BEGINS TALK. Naval officers are assisting in getting the troops off and were engaged today in sending the necessary orders to that end to the commanders of the naval auxiliary vessels which have been placed at the disposal of the War department. Some troops are now on their way from Tampa, and others should reach Porto Rico by the middle of the week.

MEANWHILE the department is making every effort to hurry along the remainder of the expedition. Some troops are now on their way from Tampa, and others should reach Porto Rico by the middle of the week.

GENERAL SHAFTER reported by cable today, that the conditions some light upon Santiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped in the course of a day or two to have them all in comfortable camps where they may rest and recuperate and where the sick may recover. He is feeding 11,000 of the prisoners by means of his own kitchen, and has been able to furnish them tents yet this deficiency is being made good, and more while 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, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of the published stories on this subject.

CORRESPONDENTS GIVE TROUBLE. In his report to the War department relative to conditions at Santiago General Shafter has given no mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of the published stories on this subject.

Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault on the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment—even death—yet General Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba.

Another correspondent in the city, in his efforts to take part in the flag raising over the city resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty, and even attempted a personal assault on the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment—even death—yet General Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba.

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NOW WAIT FOR NEWS

Anxiety Felt at War Department Pending Report from Fleet.

ARRIVAL OF EXPEDITION AT PORTO RICO

Troops with Naval Convoy Supposed to Have Landed Last Night.

OFFICIAL REPORT MAY COME TODAY

General Shafter Says Condition of Santiago Troops Improved.

YELLOW JOURNALISTS ARE DEPORTED

Garcia's Letter is Not Mentioned in Shafter's Advice to War Department Nor Does It Seem to