

INVASION OF CUBA BEGUN IN EARNEST.

Troops Disembarking at Baiquiri.

First Landing Effected With Slight Resistance.

Demonstration Made at Cabanas to Engage Enemy's Attention.

The Battleship Texas Shells the West Battery for Some Hours, Losing Only One Man—Mines Being Removed From Guantanamo Harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Official dispatches received to-night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicated that the landing of troops near Santiago was progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Baiquiri this morning, and with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

"Playa del Este, June 22d. Secretary of War, Washington: Off Baiquiri, Cuba, June 22d. Landing at Baiquiri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance.

"SHAFTER." Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the expedition with which the landing of troops was being effected, and with the fact that no serious obstacle was being offered by the enemy. He construed the text of General Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had made merely a nominal and ineffective resistance by firing from the hills at long range.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received this dispatch Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It was dated at Playa del Este, at 5:30 this evening. The text of the dispatch translated from the Navy Department is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Swanee shelled vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

"SAMPSON." In both army and navy circles the information contained in the dispatches of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as General Shafter's present command is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the War Department said to-night the complete disembarkation of the troops, animals and field guns and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished. It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops was effected to-day, and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed. It is not unlikely, too, that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast, of course, within a short distance of the headquarters which General Shafter will establish for himself.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just east of Guantanamo, may easily have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that immediate vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a landing had already been effected near Guantanamo, as he noted that communication by telegraph had been re-established at this point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines.

In the opinion of naval officers the landing at Guantanamo was of marines rather than of land forces. The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the departments in this city has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received this evening at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about fifteen miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este in order that the station might be nearest the scene of action.

LANDING AT BAIQUIRI. PLAYA DEL ESTE CABLE STATION GUANTANAMO BAY, Wednesday, June 22, 9 a. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The

army began landing to-day at Baiquiri, fifteen miles east of Santiago de Cuba. It is not expected that the disembarkation will be finished for several days.

The fleet of transports which arrived off Santiago on Monday disappeared Tuesday morning for the purpose of making a demonstration at points east and west of Santiago, to deceive the Spaniards regarding the point of actual landing. The demonstration eastward was made at Altares, and that to the westward at a point about equally distant from Santiago.

A Cuban who had deserted from the Spanish ranks surrendered last night to the Marblehead, saying that he was unable to longer endure the starvation rations issued to the Spanish troops. He declared there were many others in the same condition and anxious to surrender.

HOW LANDING WAS EFFECTED. ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF BAIQUIRI, Wednesday, June 22, noon (Via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday afternoon, June 22.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—As 9 o'clock, the hour supposed to have been fixed for commencing the disembarkation, came and passed, the expedition was in suspense, but the squadron lay rocking complacently outside the little bay.

About 9:14 a. m. the bombardment of the hills surrounding the village of Juragua, some six miles off, suddenly began to distract our attention from our own affairs. Then steam pinnaces, trailing strings of empty boats, began speeding to and from among the transports, and gradually, though imperceptibly, filling up with troops.

At 9:45 Cuban scouts appeared west of Baiquiri and immediately the New Orleans, Machias, Detroit, Swanee and Wasp began bombarding. Forty-five rounds were fired into the bushes during the first quarter of an hour, and many rounds from the quick-firing guns. Not a shot was fired in response. At 9:50 the first boat load, containing the men of the First and Eighth Infantry, started for the shore, followed by the Twenty-fifth (colored), the Tenth and the Twelfth Infantry at 10:15. The honor of setting the first foot on the island fell to a detachment of the Eighth Infantry that was towed ashore by the tug Wampatuck.

This important operation, thus successfully completed without loss of life or accident, the troops on land formed and moved up and away to quarters, without confusion. A force of mounted Cubans, which had been under cover during the bombardment, now arrived, and congratulations were exchanged. The inhabitants of the village, assured that the worst was over, came out—colored women and children creeping into sight from subterranean shelters.

At 11:30 a detachment of the Second Massachusetts volunteers started for the shore, and by noon probably 3,000 men had landed. Other detachments were following as rapidly as the steam launches could be made available.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, going ashore at 12:10 p. m., found that the Spaniards had done little wanton mischief. A roundhouse, a locomotive, a few cars and railway offices had been destroyed, but the bulk of the village was left standing intact.

The firing on Juragua still continues as this dispatch is filed, but is desultory, and is directed over the first line of hills to clear the country beyond.

DISSEMBARKING AT JURUGA. OFF JURUGA (Province of Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday morning, June 22d, by the Associated Press dispatch boat to Port Antonio, Jamaica), Thursday, June 23, 1 a. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The troops under Major General Shafter this morning began landing at Baiquiri, ten miles east of the entrance to Santiago harbor. Little resistance was offered. An immediate advance will be made, and as soon as the military forces are in possession of the hills back of Santiago, a combined attack by the fleet and army will be ordered. It is expected that by Saturday Santiago, with all its fortifications and strong fleet under Admiral Cervera, will have fallen, either captured or destroyed.

REMOVING MINES. SEVEN IN THE HARBOR AT GUANTANAMO HARBOR DRAGGED OUT. PLAYA DEL ESTE CABLE STATION GUANTANAMO BAY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Tuesday, June 22.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The cable at this point, on which Colonel Allen with the cable boat Adria had been working for several days under difficulties, was opened for operation to-day. Communication with Washington was established and several official messages have been received from Washington. Matters in the harbor have been quiet for two days, but stirring events are expected soon.

The launches of the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Dolphin to-day, by command of Commander McCalla, dragged the channel leading to the town of Caimanera, and turned up seven contact mines, each containing 112 pounds of gunpowder. The mines were exactly similar to those found some days since by the Texas and Marblehead, and everyone had been hit by one of our boats on the occasion of the bombardment. Commander McCalla said the escape of the American warships was little short of providential.

The work of dragging out the mines to-day, under charge of Lieutenant Boughton of the Marblehead, Ensign Cole of the Dolphin and Ensign Gherardi of the Marblehead, who directed the launches, was dangerous, and was very handsomely done by the young officers.

ADMIRAL CERVERA. Will Make a Desperate Effort to Take His Ships Out. NEW YORK, June 22.—A special dispatch from Santiago, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, to-day, says that

Cubans have brought information to Admiral Sampson that Admiral Cervera is prepared to make a desperate effort to take his ships out of Santiago Harbor at the first favorable opportunity.

The Spanish warships, it is reported, have been coaled to their full capacity and the crews are refused shore leave. Every night the vessels drop down the Bay to be prepared for this favorable opportunity to attempt a dash past the blockading squadron. It is said to be the Spanish Admiral's hope to save at least a portion of his ships from capture, and in a fight to sink some of the American craft.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO. Reports That There is a Failure of Provisions Inaccurate. MADRID, June 22.—6 p. m.—The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has cabled the Government as follows:

"Yesterday morning an American transport carrying troops took a southerly direction. But twenty warships remain before Santiago de Cuba." This leads to the supposition that the Americans are threatening to make a landing between Guantanamo and Baiquiri.

Reports that there is a failure of provisions at Santiago de Cuba are inaccurate. Wheat is exhausted, but maize is abundant.

In the Senate to-day a proposal for the free cultivation of tobacco in Spain has been under consideration, the chief argument in its favor being that Spain imports tobacco largely from the United States.

In the Chamber of Deputies the policy of the Government in the Philippines has been under discussion. Senor Canalajes denounced the Government for trying to shield itself from responsibility for the present situation by closing the Cortes.

CAPTAIN GENERAL BLANCO. No Truth in the Report of an Attempt to Assassinate Him. HAVANA, June 22.—(4 p. m.)—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco by a member of the volunteers, whose brother, it was alleged, had been shot for complicity in a plot against the Government.

General Blanco enjoys the esteem of all classes in Havana, including the volunteers, and in respect with the utmost confidence as the representative of Spanish sovereignty. The Cubans admit that they are under obligations to General Blanco for the establishment of autonomy in the island. The palace guards are from the volunteers, and several officers of that body are aides on the General's staff. General Blanco's appearances are frequently the occasions of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without an escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana without a body guard.

Complete tranquility reigns in Havana. The greatest confidence is felt that the Spanish forces will successfully cope with the Americans which were yesterday reported to have arrived off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and volunteers, who are anxious to fight against the invaders.

Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time the Captain General says he cannot allow the same to all the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and the other members of the party who sailed the Merrimack into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, for the reason that Lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defenses. The most common prejudice, the Captain General says, would forbid that these men be now given their liberty, as proposed by the United States.

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it be made impossible for officers of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

THE PURISSIMA CONCEPTION. Reported to Have Arrived at Trinidad, Santa Clara Province. KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 22.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The Captain of the steamer Adria, which arrived here from Cienfuegos, reports that while on the way to this port he met a United States auxiliary cruiser seventy miles off the Cuban coast, which was the only war vessel he sighted during the trip. The Captain further stated that he learned at Cienfuegos that the Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston on June 16th with food and supplies for the Spanish troops and carrying, it is understood, \$100,000 in gold, had arrived at Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara.

CADIZ SQUADRON. Now Said That Admiral Camara Dare Not Return. LONDON, June 23.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the "Daily News" says:

"No credence need be given to rumors that the Cadiz squadron will return to that port. Admiral Camara could not return without riots at Cadiz and Madrid, particularly as he said at the banquet before his departure he would never return before his flag had been steeped in American blood. You will find the next move of the squadron will be to the Canaries."

Two Negro Murderers Hanged. JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), June 22.—Tobe Lanahan and Ed. McKenzie, negroes, were hanged at 9:10 a. m. to-day. A high stake had been built about the scaffold in the jail yard, and only a few persons were present at the execution. McKenzie killed a farmer for his money. Lanahan murdered a twelve-year-old negro girl after assaulting her.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Foraker has introduced a bill authorizing the organization of a division of the volunteer army to consist of colored immigrants. It provides that the division shall include not to exceed six regiments; that the men shall be recruited from the nation at large, and that the President appoint the necessary officers.

SHAFTER'S HANDS NOT TO BE TIED.

Is to be Allowed Widest Liberty of Action, And Not Embarrassed by Unnecessary Suggestions.

The Reinforcement of the Army of Invasion Actually Begun.

A Regiment and Battalion of Troops Leave Camp Alger for Newport News, Where They Will Sail Direct for Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day, just a week after the United States troops left Tortugas, they began to disembark on Cuban soil, landing in formation at two points so as to attack Santiago in the rear and at the sides, with a navy to help the work in front. Thus, the military invasion of Cuba may be said to have fairly begun, for though the United States marines were the first of the regular forces to land upon Cuban soil, their purpose was not after all invasion, but the establishment of a naval base and a base for a cable station, in both of which they were eminently successful. To the regular troops was left the beginning of the formidable task of invading Cuba in force by land.

Just at the close of office hours a brief cablegram came to the War Department from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. It had been expected all day. To the surprise of the officials, the cablegram was dated not at Guantanamo, but at a place called Playa del Este, about twenty miles west of Guantanamo Bay, and about half the distance between that and Santiago Bay. Its exact wording was withheld, but the statement was authorized that it said the troops were landing, and that preparations had been made to attack Santiago at the side and rear.

The delay in receiving further cable communications after the first of last evening is thus explained. The lines were being carried westward, probably to be nearer the point selected as the landing place in Cuba.

In his dispatch Lieutenant Colonel Allen said that he had heard nothing from General Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for readily by his instructions—he was told specifically by General Miles, in a cablegram sent yesterday, not to embarrass General Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions. Thus, it will be seen, to the delight of all true soldiers, that General Shafter, like Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is to be allowed the widest liberty of action, in the belief that he, being on the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected moves. The Lieutenant Colonel, however, who is a member of General Miles' staff, and directly in charge of the signal work in Santiago province, communicated briefly with General Miles, in cipher, the fact that the disembarkation of the troops had begun and that a plan of attack had been arranged.

The reinforcement of General Shafter actually began to-day in the departure of a regiment and a battalion of the troops at Camp Alger for Santiago. They go to Newport News, and then by steamer direct to Santiago. If the expectations of the projectors of this move are realized, these troops are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa directly, notwithstanding the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued placing General Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops composed of Duffield's and Garretson's brigades, which are to form part of the new division. Probably some of the troops now at Tampa will be attached also, in which case they will be dispatched in separate transports. General Henry is one of the most noted cavalry leaders in the army, possibly in the world.

It is evident from the nature of General Miles' advice that in addition to the troops now landing, it is supposed not far from Playa del Este, on the east side of Santiago Bay, the second landing is going on at a point just about the same distance west of the harbor entrance. The two divisions probably will be pushed forward steadily to take the town of Santiago de Cuba on either flank, while to Garcia and Rabi's bands of insurgents may be left the task of bringing on the attack in the rear. The distance on the west side is slightly greater than on the east, but it probably is not greater by either route than fifteen or eighteen miles. The country is mountainous, but there is no reason to believe that it may

not be traversed by the United States troops within a week, even if it should be necessary to construct entrenchments and abatisse every few miles, in order to beat back the Spaniards.

With the beginning of the military movement, the navy withdrew inshore to pound away at the forts at the entrance, and to draw the cordon of warships so closely around the mouth as to make it impossible for Cervera's vessels to escape, even if they are disposed to take the most desperate chances.

News has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal is being loaded at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about \$18 a ton there, the purchase excited great curiosity here, and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove to be true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander, Camara, to carry that celebrated Cadiz fleet around in Pacific waters, and use the coilers to supply the fleet with coal. In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States, instead of the Philippines, but after all the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

The European stories published this morning of alliance among the Powers against the United States, and of the reported purpose of Germany to lease the Philippines from Spain, are received here with amusement, for it will appear clearly from the place of origin of these stories, Madrid, if not from their substance, that they were inspired by a desperate wish on the part of Spain to involve us in trouble with Germany.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day, speaking to an Associated Press reporter of the general satisfaction that has been expressed with the Navy Department, said, that in justice it should be borne in mind that the navy is always in a state of mobilization, although the coming of the war had necessitated a vast amount of special preparation and a large increase of vessels and naval forces.

The Secretary added: "I notice that sometimes I get a word of praise, and sometimes Mr. Roosevelt, who was my assistant Secretary, and who certainly deserved it, as does his successor. But let me tell you that there are men entitled to special gratitude and recognition who never will get half the praise they deserve. These are the chiefs of the various naval bureaus. They have borne the real burden of preparation. When war became imminent they were given large power, and were told they would be held responsible for having the work in their bureaus done properly and efficiently. That work they discharged with the utmost ability, efficiency, thoroughness and success. There has been no question of supply of provisions, of coal, of ammunition and ordnance and munitions of war, of clothing and food, of details of officers and men, of hospital stores and outfit, of the construction and repair of ships and of steam engineering supplies.

"It is one of the misfortunes of every great war like this that many of the men who do the work and bear the burden are rarely mentioned, and never get the credit which belongs to them. If I can do anything to secure these men just appreciation, I want to do it. They are all experts and men of experience in their various lines. It is pretty hard, too, for some of them, who know that the glories of war are won, not in bureaus, but at the front in battle. They have sometimes pleaded hard, and it was not easy for the department to refuse their requests for active service, or for them to accept the necessity of remaining where they are.

MORE TROOPS MOVING. The Forwarding of Reinforcements to Shafter Begun. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The forwarding of reinforcements to General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba has begun and at 9 o'clock this morning the first body of troops left Camp Alger for Newport News, there to take transports to Cuba. This was in accordance with orders issued by Major General Miles last night, directing the movement to begin to-day. The order was to Major General Graham, commanding the Second Army Corps, camped at Falls Church, and is as follows:

"With the approval of the Secretary of War, you will receive Brigadier General Duffield and one regiment and one battalion of another regiment of his command to proceed to-morrow (this morning by rail to Newport News, Va., with ten days travel rations. On his arrival at Newport News, General Duffield will go on board one of the auxiliary cruisers now awaiting to transport his command to Santiago de Cuba. Upon arrival at that place they will be reported to Major General Shafter, commanding the United States forces there. The troops will carry complete camp equipments and full supplies of ammunition for field service. It is understood not to exceed six horses can be taken on board the ship.

"N. A. MILES, "Major General Commanding."

This first movement is confined to one regiment and one battalion, as it was necessary to divide General Duffield's command, in order to meet the accommodation of the transports Harvard and Yale, the facilities of one being considerably greater than the other.

The Thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan were selected to go first, comprising 1,350 men and 53 officers. It is expected that they will board the Harvard. The remaining regiments and battalions of General Duffield's command will leave on Saturday next, taking the Yale. The entire expedition will then proceed under command of General Duffield, whose brigade consists of the Ninth Massachusetts and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Third Virginia regiments.

General Duffield had a personal conference with Secretary Long on Tuesday night, during which the details of this movement were gone over. The

General has the fullest confidence of the Secretary of War, being a Detroit man who for years has occupied close personal relations to Secretary Alger. Aside from his personal relations, General Duffield is regarded as one of the best equipped officers of the volunteer service. He had a long and distinguished service during the civil war, going out with the Ninth Michigan infantry of which he became Adjutant. Later he went on the staff of General George H. Thomas in command of the army of the Cumberland, and was with that hero through the notable engagements in which he participated. His command includes two Michigan regiments, while his staff officers and aides come from a considerable extent from Michigan. One of his staff officers is Captain McMillan, son of Senator McMillan of Michigan.

General Duffield's expedition is expected to report to General Shafter in about four days from the time the ships leave Newport News. They will get away from camp at 11:30 to-day. General Duffield's command will augment the forces under General Shafter to about 20,000 men. Besides these, the present plan of sending reinforcements contemplates that General Garretson's brigade of 4,000 men will go as soon as transports can be secured, which is expected to be at an early day, by the purchase outright of the needed vessels.

TROOPS LEAVE CAMP ALGER. CAMP ALGER, Virginia, June 22.—The first troops to leave Camp Alger for the front started to-day. They composed the entire Thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan. They were to have started at 9 o'clock, but it was 11:30 before they got off for Alexandria, whence boats will convey them to Newport News where they will be placed on board the transport Yale. It was at first intended to send them to Newport News by rail, but it was discovered that the draught of the Yale would prevent her touching at the dock to receive the troops. The boats which will convey the men from Alexandria will be able to go directly to the side of the Yale, and so transfer the men.

Colonel Girard has finally adjusted the matter of men for the hospital service by deciding that while they must enlist in the regular army, they shall accompany their regiments when they move, and be discharged at the end of the war.

The Third Brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, have been ordered to proceed to the river to-morrow to practice march.

INVASION OF PHILIPPINES. The Third Expedition to Consist of Six Transports. WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quartermaster General Luddington of the War Department received a telegram to-day from Quartermaster Long at San Francisco, saying that the third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco on Monday next on six transports, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Morgan City, Valencia and Newport. He added that General Merritt, commanding the new department of the Pacific, and prospective Governor General of the Philippine Islands, probably will accompany the next in command, will accompany the fourth expedition to the Philippines.

Quartermaster Long says also that the City of Puebla probably will be turned over to the Government to-morrow morning, but will hardly be ready to sail with the other vessels on Monday. Her departure will not be delayed more than a day or two.

SLOOP ALFREDO. The First Vessel of the Cuban Navy Sails From New York. NEW YORK, June 22.—The sloop Alfredo, the first vessel of the Cuban navy, sailed to-day. The Alfredo is in command of Captain Johnny O'Brien, of filibustering fame, and has a crew of seven men. Her destination is said to be a point on the Cuban Coast, which is kept a secret. The Alfredo is a sixty-foot sloop yacht, with an auxiliary screw operated by a naphtha engine.

CREWS OF PRIZE SHIPS. Those Captured Since the Declaration of War to be Sent to Spain. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Attorney General has directed the surrender to the Embassadors of France and Austria, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the crews of the prize merchant vessels captured by ships of our navy since the declaration of war. The Department of Justice having no means of feeding these prisoners, turned them over to the War Department, but Secretary Alger has now declined to continue the arrangement. The representatives of Spain here were communicated with, and their consent secured to receive the prisoners and ship them back to Spain. The only thing now to be done is to secure the names of the prisoners to be surrendered, and a telegram has been sent to the United States Attorney having charge of the cases to supply them at once with a view to their immediate deportation at the expense of the Spanish Government.

CORPSES NOT MUTILATED. Wounds of Marines Killed Caused by Manner Killed. WASHINGTON, June 22.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy has received full reports from the surgeon with Admiral Sampson's fleet who cared for the dead and wounded participants in the Guantanamo fight. Their important feature is a definite statement that the corpses were not mutilated, but that the severe wounds attributed to mutilation were the result of a Mauser rifle ball.

Trans-Mississippi Expedition. OMAHA (Neb.), June 22.—This was Kansas day at the exposition, and the Kansas building was elaborately decorated for the dedicatory ceremonies. Governor Leedy and staff were present. Special trains from Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City (Kan.), Topeka and other cities brought several thousand people to the city to-day.

Strangled to Death. ST. LOUIS, June 22.—John Thomaschuetz was hanged in the City Jail at 6:15 a. m. He was strangled to death. The crime for which he died was the shooting of his sweethearts, Annie Rausch, aged 18 years, on April 6, 1897.

WILL SAIL FOR MANILA ON MONDAY.

The Third Expedition to the Philippines

Expected to Get Under Way on the Twenty-seventh.

Practically Decided That Gen. Merritt Will Go With the Fleet.

Gov. Budd Names as the Twelfth Company of the New Regiment of California Volunteers to be Formed Company E of Santa Rosa.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—It is now practically decided that General Merritt and his staff and headquarters, including a large force of clerks, will take passage on the Newport with the fleet that is to sail next Monday. The War Department has been notified that the third expedition of six transports will sail on Monday, June 27th, but the expeditionary authority here still hold to the privilege of two days more. It is thought that they may not get off until Wednesday, although every effort will be made to follow the date given to the War Department.

The remaining expeditionary forces, constituting a division, will be left in command of Major General E. S. Otis, and will sail for Manila as soon as the additional transports necessary can be secured.

No troops have yet been selected to go to Manila on the Newport. The steamer will not hold a full regiment, but there are no smaller organizations in camp except the Utah cavalry, the Astor battery and one battalion of the Fourteenth regulars. The latter is composed largely of recruits. A battalion each from the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments is to form part of the expedition, and it is possible that the remainder of either or both of those regiments will be ordered aboard the Newport. General Merritt will have a cabin on that steamer. To-morrow several regiments will begin to send baggage to the vessels, but no troops will embark.

Major General Otis says that the troops for the next expedition will probably embark before Sunday. He qualifies the statement with the condition precedent that the transports be ready before Sunday to receive the members.

Shipping circles are very much concerned in the news sent from Washington that the Government intends to give the army officers here a free hand to impress ships for transport resources. There is a scarcity of ocean-going ships at the present time on the coast, and if the Government takes possession of fifteen more vessels, which number it is estimated is required, business will receive a heavy blow, but the owners will be unable to do anything in the matter. They are all willing to help the Government in every possible way, and it is not a question of terms, but simply that owners and agents were not willing to charter their ships, when it meant an absolute tie-up of their business.

Major General Merritt to-day received orders from the War Department at Washington to organize the troops of the Philippines expeditionary force into an army corps to be known as the Eighth. Whenever he deems such action advisable General Merritt is instructed to turn over his command to Major General Otis. The new corps will probably consist of three divisions, two to be made up of the troops of the First, Second and Third Manila expeditions, and the Third Division to be composed of all the troops going with Major General Otis on the fourth and last expedition. Brigadier General King will probably be the commander of this division.

Major General Merritt, who still expects to sail on the Newport next week, will not likely relinquish command of the new army corps for several months, or until his duties as Governor General of the Philippines interfere with the discharge of his military duties.

Brigadier General H. G. Otis Manila received his official orders to accompany the third expedition to Manila. He is removed from command of the Fourth Brigade, and Colonel A. S. Frost of the South Dakota regiment is now in charge of the regiments of the brigade.

The new regiment of California volunteers, which, according to the orders of Governor Budd, will be taken equally from the Second and Fifth Regiments of the National Guard, will be mustered in as rapidly as possible. In order to save expense, the Captains of the twelve companies have been ordered to have the physical qualifications of their men passed upon by local doctors. This will not do away with the examination of the men on arrival at the Oakland camp, but will prevent many who are manifestly disqualified from adding to the expense of assembling the

E. S. Heller of this city will be Quar-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)