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SANTIAGO MAY SURRENDER SOON

Desperate Situation of the Spanish Forces.

FOOD SUPPLY IS LOW AND AMMUNITION SHORT

Prospects For Capitulation Are Growing Hourly.

Fifteen Thousand Refugees Have Fled From the City and Are In a Desperate Plight—Famine Stares Them In the Face and the Red Cross Is Trying to Feed Them—Archbishop Has Appealed to Blanco to Surrender the City.

At the Front, Santiago de Cuba, July 7.—Firing was not resumed today, although the truce is supposed to be ended. Both armies have been informed that Washington and Madrid are negotiating terms of peace.

The white flag still flies over the Santiago lines. There have been no messages or flags of truce between the commanders since 3 o'clock yesterday, when Naval Constructor Hobson and his men were exchanged.

General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although General Toral is apparently anxious to resist to the bitter end, the utter hopelessness of holding out against a siege by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The food supply in Santiago is low, and it is understood that the ammunition is running short. Our position is being hourly strengthened.

The cable operators who left Santiago yesterday have been sent back, in order that General Toral may be able to communicate freely with General Blanco and the Madrid government.

The prospects for the capitulation of Santiago without further fighting grow with each hour of delay.

The archbishop of Santiago has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

Washington, July 7.—Advices received here this morning from General Shafter announce that a number of high Spanish officers are deserting across the lines at Santiago, into the American camp. This act is regarded here as highly significant of an early surrender.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Desperate Condition of the Multitude of Refugees.

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El Caney, near Santiago de Cuba, July 6.—Over 12,000 innocent victims of the war have fled here in wild panic to escape the terrors of the threatened bombardment of Santiago and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation. In their hapless confusion, they are appealing to General Shafter for succor. Most of them are foreigners, principally French, or with a mixture of foreign blood, and their interests are being looked after by their consuls.

When informed yesterday that General Toral refused to consider the question of surrendering they swarmed out of the north gate of the city all day and trudged over the road, which in place was ankle deep in mud. Tottering old men and women supported by children, and mothers with babes at their breasts struggled on toward El Caney, San Luis and other towns.

Most of them came here last night and over 5,000 slept in the village, which under ordinary circumstances hardly accommodates 300 people. They were crowded together in the houses, upon the verandas and in the streets. At daylight those who had been overtaken by darkness on the wayside began to pour in and at this hour, they are still coming. They were not allowed to bring food with them and those who have money are as destitute as those who are without.

Rich and poor, cultured and ignorant, white and black are huddled together, choking the passageways between the houses, all with gaunt desire written on their countenances. The ignorant desire only to be fed and the cultured want to get away, any where, any how, away from the war that has driven them from their homes. Pathetic sights are witnessed on all sides.

There are women of good birth and education, supported by frail girls who hide their faces from the vulgar gaze of the others who surge about them. In the eyes of both mothers and daughters is the haunted look which wild animals have when driven to bay.

FED BY SHAFTER.

General Shafter explained to the consuls yesterday the impossibility of caring for these poor people out of the army supplies, but he did spare some rations, which were given out with sparing hands to the women and feeble old men.

Today Miss Clara Barton and Mr. George Kennan of the Red Cross society offered to provide 5,000 rations if General Shafter would transport them. After consultation with the French consul, General Shafter agreed to do so. The first pack train arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was unloaded in the village square, amid the clamoring cries of the refugees. The better class held back, while the ignorant, especially the negresses, pressed forward, frantically appealing for bread.

Captain Findlay, who commands the garrison in town, saw to it that enough food was reserved to supply those whose delicacy and good breeding restrained them from begging.

It is probable that all except some of the younger men who fled with the women and children will be given something to eat before night, but how long this relief can be extended is problematical. Many, of course, will be driven to the woods and be forced to subsist on mangroves and other fruits.

Quite a number of Spanish volunteers who came out with the refugees, and who at first were allowed their liberty, are being gathered up and placed under surveillance. It has been learned from the refugees that there was a regular mutiny among the volunteers in Santiago the day after the fighting began. The volunteers were loud in their demands that the city should be surrendered, so persistent, in fact, that many of them were imprisoned.

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Mr. Ramsden, the British consul, when asked by the Associated Press correspondent whether the Spanish general would continue to resist, replied: "Of course he will. Toral will fight till he dies."

Different stories, however, are told about the temper of the Spanish soldiers. One consul, who declined to allow his name or nationality to be given, said that so strong was the desire to yield among the rank and file that there were open talks of assassination of General Toral.

The desperate character of General Toral's determination to continue the struggle is apparent when it is known—and this information is among the most reliable that has come out of the beleagured city—that the Spanish soldiers have less than a day's ammunition remaining. Had assault all along the line been pushed on the second day of the fighting last week, as was contemplated the night before, it is probable that Santiago would now be ours.

General Young, commanding the First brigade, cavalry division, left at noon today for Key West in bad health, on board the Cherokee. The general has been suffering from fever and the doctors advised his leaving, saying he could not recover here. Brigadier General Duffield succeeds to his command.

THE LAZY CUBANS.

General Young yesterday refused to issue further rations to the Cubans until advices were received from Washington in answer to his expose of the situation here. The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary departments, claiming they are soldiers and not laborers. The same answer was given by them to General Baker, when he asked the Cubans to help open the roads for the transportation of supplies to the front. This, together with General Garcia's not preventing the entrance of General Pando's reinforcements into Santiago de Cuba, has caused discontent among the officers and troops. General Young has reported the situation to the United States government. In the meanwhile he has placed the Cubans in a separate camp, under police regulations, and has turned them over to Clara Barton for rations.

DISTRESS AT THE FRONT.

Clara Barton Reports a Deplorable Condition of Affairs.

New York, July 7.—The following cablegram was received today by Stephen Barton, from Miss Clara Barton, dated Siboney, July 6:

"Came from Shafter's front in the night, for food and clothing for refugees, who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The State of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for ice, to save her meat; will return tomorrow. Are sending supplies to the refugees, all we can from both camps, by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies, high tides, no docks, surf terrific; our ship's yawls cannot stand in surf. Have mended one of the broken flat boats, which our men drag ashore in the surf, waist deep. No transportation. Horses and packers' tent would be helpful. Wounded men taken from our operating tents are laid on ground, often without blankets or shelter from rain or sun. As others die, their clothing is taken to put on the naked, to get them down to Siboney, ten miles over roads that upset army wagons. Mrs. Gardner, myself and whole working force of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharpshooters. Lesser and the nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. The men are as brave as lions. Shafter is acting wisely and humanely, doing all he can. We return to the front at once."

FIGHTING AT EL CANEY.

Spaniards Fought Until Nearly All Were Disabled.

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Before Santiago, Tuesday, July 5.—General Lawton, in his report after the assault upon and capture of El Caney by his division during the first day's fighting, says: "It may not be out of place to call attention to this peculiar feature of the battle. It was fought against an enemy fortified and entrenched within a compact town of stone and concrete houses, some with walls several feet thick, and supported by a number of stone forts, and the enemy continued to resist until nearly every man was killed or wounded."

Captain Carbaugh, adjutant general, says: "The action of the American troops at El Caney will always have a place in history as an illustration of a successful assault upon a fortified place by foot soldiers."

Heavy Artillery For Shafter.

Washington, July 7.—With a view of giving General Shafter the benefit of more heavy artillery, orders were issued today for the immediate dispatch of four heavy batteries from Tampa for transportation to Santiago at once. These batteries are K of the Seventh artillery, at Willett's Point; D of the Fourth artillery, at Fort McHenry, and H and K of the Second artillery, at Fort Adams and elsewhere in Rhode Island. Rush orders were given to each of these batteries, and it is expected that they will start for Tampa today.

No Prisoners Killed.

The war department today posted the following dispatch from General Shafter, received in response to an inquiry as to the reported killing of Spanish prisoners by Cubans:

"Dispatch as to killing of prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. No prisoners have been turned over to them and they have shown no disposition to treat badly any Spaniards who have fallen into their hands."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Monument For the Fort Phil Kearney Massacre.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The Warren bill, to erect a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, has been favorably reported by the house committee on library.

The senate this afternoon passed the house bill restoring Major J. W. Wham to the army as paymaster and practically wiping out the courtmartial proceedings against him. Wham was dropped while stationed at Cheyenne.

An original pension of $8 per month was granted to John F. Sacks of Boise.

Congressman Gunn's Position.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, July 7.—Congressman James Gunn arrived here from Washington today. He is a candidate for re-nomination at the hands of the Populist party. He favors the union of the silver forces of the state, on an honorable basis, but disapproves of the Populists yielding to the Democrats on the question of moving the Populist convention from Moscow to Boise for the purpose of effecting a fusion.

SPAIN SUFFERED FEARFUL LOSSES

Twelve Hundred Killed By Schley's Warships.

AN ADMIRAL KILLED COMMANDER SUICIDED

Cervera Was Acting Under Orders From the Government.

Knew That He Was Sailing to Certain Destruction, But the Movement Was Ordered For Political Effect—Spaniards Tried to Obstruct the Channel With the Mercedes, But Failed—Say They Purposely Beached the Alfonso.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has received the report of Admiral Cervera to General Blanco on the disastrous naval fight to the Spanish cause, off Santiago. It is as follows:

"To the General-in-chief, Havana:

"In compliance with your orders, I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire, Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya beached and Colon fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered. I do not know how many people were lost, but it will surely reach 600 dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners to the Americans. The conduct of the crews rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil and I believe Lazaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed."

Headquarters of General Shafter, Tuesday, July 5.—Admiral Cervera, who was transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa, is being treated with every consideration. In brief interviews today he stated he was ordered to leave the harbor, but refused to say from whom the orders came.

Today's estimate of the Spanish loss in the naval battle is placed at 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands an American loss of one killed and two wounded.

LAZAGA SUICIDED.

Madrid, July 7.—The government has received a telegram from Admiral Cervera, announcing the death of Admiral Villamil, who was in command of the Spanish torpedo boat squadron at Santiago, and the suicide of Captain Lazaga, commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

New York, July 7.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: When the Madrid government heard of the results of the battling before Santiago July 1, it cabled to General Linares, General Blanco and Admiral Cervera for the real state of affairs. Then immediately on ascertaining that reinforcements could not possibly arrive in time to relieve the Spanish fortunes of war on land or save Santiago and the fleet, the government cabled Saturday asking the advice of Admiral Cervera.

He demanded carte blanche to follow his judgment and to destroy his vessels in the bay of Santiago rather than let them fall into the hands of the enemy.

The council of ministers thereupon instructed the ministers of marine and of war to cable to Admiral Cervera to make a sortie along the coast, even at the risk of the destruction of his fleet, because it was necessary to prevent a disaster in the bay of Santiago for political and dynastic reasons.

Admiral Cervera cabled in reply, "I will obey and go to my doom Sunday morning."

When the news of the sortie of the fleet reached Madrid, the minister of foreign affairs told several of the ambassadors that the government had ordered Cervera to go out.

DESTRUCTION OF MERCEDES.

Intention of Spaniards Was to Obstruct the Channel.

Washington, July 7.—Admiral Sampson has telegraphed the navy department as follows from his flagship New York, off Santiago, dated yesterday:

"About midnight last night the Reina Mercedes was seen by the Massachusetts, which vessel had a searchlight on the channel, coming out of the harbor of Santiago.

"The Massachusetts and Spanish vessel was opened fire, and the Spanish vessel was sunk opposite Estrella cove. I am inclined to think it was the intention to sink her in the channel and thus block the harbor entrance. If so, this plan was defeated by the fire of the ships, as she lies on the edge of the shore."

SINKING OF THE ALFONSO.

Spaniards Say They Purposely Ran the Warship Ashore.

Madrid, July 7.—The Spanish version of the sinking of the Spanish warship Alfonso XII is that she was chased by three American warships while attempting to enter the port of Mariel and that her commander purposely ran her ashore in order to avoid capture. The official report adds that the Americans fired 600 shells at the Alfonso XII, and that the ship is a complete loss. It is further stated that the crew of the cruiser and part of her cargo were saved.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says 140 of the sailors who belonged to Admiral Cervera's squadron have reached Santiago de Cuba.

ADMIRAL VILLAMIL,
Second in command of Cervera's Fleet, who was killed in the engagement.

STORIES OF PRISONERS.

All the Men On Cervera's Ships Expected to Be Killed.

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Guantanamo, Monday, July 4.—The steamer Resolute arrived today with 508 prisoners, including 18 of the officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The disposition of the prisoners has not yet been decided on. The number of killed and wounded on the Cristobal Colon was very small. Officers of the American vessels which were in pursuit of her say that as it was a question of only a short time when the Cristobal Colon should be compelled to surrender or run ashore, they ceased firing on her, and only three of her crew were killed (all sailors) and 13 were wounded.

Before running their ship ashore and hoisting the white flag, the Spaniards opened the Kingston valves on board the Colon and threw overboard the breech-blocks of every gun, including those of the Mauser rifles. The captured Spaniards were remarkably cheerful.

The officers say they had had nothing to eat for 24 hours before the destruction of the fleet, and in order to get the men to their posts, large amounts of liquor were given out. Many of the captured sailors still showed the effects of drink when put on board the Resolute. The Spanish officers say the order to sail was given by the ministry of marine at Madrid, and they decided to make an attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was postponed until Sunday morning, for the reason that "quarters inspection" would be held at that time, and the Americans would not be at their guns.

None of the Spaniards expected to be alive at noon on Sunday, believing the destruction of the fleet to be certain. Most of their valuables were put on the Cristobal Colon, the fastest boat of the Spanish fleet, and everything was done to give her the best opportunity to escape.

The Spanish officers profess great admiration for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn, New York and Oregon. The Spanish prisoners say that if the Americans had pressed the land forces much longer, the Spaniards would have been compelled to surrender, as the troops were completely worn out.

When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port, to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply, which she had secured at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, which they considered the fastest of the American warships, and thus give an opportunity at least for one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit 45 times.

The Spaniards estimate the force behind the fortifications at Santiago at about 11,000, including the 4,000 reinforcements brought by General Pando, which are known to be in Santiago. The forces, besides General Pando's regulars and 2,000 volunteers, are not to be depended on. Eleven hundred marines and sailors were withdrawn from the city when the Spanish fleet made its ill-fated sortie.

Anxiety In Spain.

Madrid, July 7.—The loss of the fleet has caused the greatest feeling in the principal Spanish ports, where the families of the ill-fated men reside. The relatives are besieging the government for news and as a result the government has asked France and Austria to apply to Washington for a list of the prisoners.

Rich Prize Captured.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has received a telegram from Shafter's headquarters, stating that the auxiliary cruiser Osceola has captured a Spanish vessel laden with provisions and valued at $50,000.

MISSOURI POPULISTS SPLIT

DISRUPTED BY THE QUESTION OF FUSION.

Each Faction Holds a State Convention and Nominates a Ticket—Middle-of-the-roaders Denounced.

St. Louis, July 7.—The Populist party of Missouri split on fusion lines and two state conventions are being held here today. Chairman Arthur Rosellex called the regular convention to order with about 100 delegates present. Owen Miller, of St. Louis, was elected chairman. He denounced the action of ex-Committeeman Lenz for trying to secure an order restraining the state committee from refusing him admission to its councils and declared such action utterly opposed to the precepts of the Populist party. The speaker repudiated the middle-of-the-roaders and declared that they were being led on by the Republican party. After being in session about an hour the convention took a recess to enable the committees to prepare their reports.

The middle-of-the-road convention opened by electing S. A. Rider, of Springfield, as chairman. About the same number of delegates were present here.

The two factions adjourned their separate conventions tonight. After they drew apart this morning to different halls, the manifestation bitter feeling ceased and conventional business went along smoothly. The regular ticket follows:

Supreme Judge—S. A. Handy, for short term, and J. M. McCall long term.

Railway Commissioner—J. R. Smith.

Superintendent of Schools—J. D. Eliff.

Arthur Roselle, Owen Miller and W. Littell were selected members of the national committee.

The middle-of-the-roaders' ticket is:

Supreme Judges—J. N. Voorhees, Livingston county, for long term; W. H. Livingston, Howell county, for short term.

Railway Commissioner—J. H. Hillis, Harrison county.

Superintendent Public Instruction—J. D. Brown, Jackson county.

The regular committee on resolutions reported a platform reaffirming the principles adopted by the Omaha and St. Louis conventions, declaring money for carrying on war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage of silver and the issue of legal tender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt.

The platform of the middle-of-the-roaders favors the issue of full legal tender paper money to pay the expenses of the war and is unalterably opposed to the issuance of interest bearing bonds in time of peace or war, and endorses the Omaha platform.

GERMANY'S APPREHENSION.

America's Growing Sea Power Occasions Considerable Alarm.

London, July 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, commenting on the profound impression caused by the American successes and Ambassador White's speech, quotes at length from the Frankfort Zeitung, which defends the United States against German newspaper attacks and predicts that a friendlier feeling will now prevail.

The German Post, the correspondent says, seems rather embarassed by Ambassador White's speech, but is disposed to think the "speech will help to dispel the unfriendly feeling which threatens to arise between the Americans and Germans."

The correspondent says: Americans will be well advised not to exaggerate the significance of German press criticisms, friendly or the reverse, except where they bear the direct impress of official inspiration. Occasionally, however, a German journal reflects with wonderful accuracy the feelings which actuate wide and influential circles in the German empire. Thus the Neueste Nachrichten, while welcoming the friendly words of Ambassador White, expresses its anxiety concerning the growing sea power of the United States. It finds that, if the gigantic developments of the British navy is accompanied by the growth of a great American fleet, the maintenance of the balance of power will involve great maritime exertions on the part of Germany. The German nation, this paper says, will be compelled to face this necessity, even though it may be convinced that the German and American flags will always fly in friendship and never in opposition.

Death of Eli S. Denison.

Oakland, Cal., July 7.—State Senator Eli S. Denison died today of general debility. He was a close friend of the late Senator Stanford, and since 1869 held an exclusive privilege of news service on the Central and Southern Pacific railways. He was prominent in Republican politics, and represented California in several national conventions. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1837.

SPAIN WILL SOON SUE FOR PEACE

Overtures Are Expected Within a Week.

MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS TO SUCCEED SAGASTA

European Powers Bring Pressure to Bear On Spain.

American Government Will Be Willing to Respond If Approached In the Proper Spirit—Spanish Ministers Maintain a Bellicose Attitude, But It Is Believed They Are Deliberating On Peace Proposals—Pope Will Not Intervene.

Washington, July 7.—All views on the Spanish-American war were strongly optimistic here today. Possibly the president's expressed hope for peace in his proclamation issued last night may have been the first basis for those rosy views, but there were confirmatory evidences, coming from sources that have so far proved to be of unfailing accuracy, that seem to afford foundation for the expectation that some overtures in the direction of peace may be expected shortly, though, of course, peace itself cannot be consummated immediately.

The most significant advice was one from Spain, stating positively that within the week that country would sue for peace. It was declared that Martinez de Campos, General Weyler's predecessor as captain general of Cuba, and one of the most reasonable minds of Spain, is to be prime minister of the new Spanish cabinet, which is sure to be erected within a few days on the wreck of the Sagasta cabinet.

This information accords well with advices that have been coming in for the past week to show that some of the European powers at least have bestirred themselves to bring pressure upon Spain to yield to the inevitable and ask for peace.

It can be stated authoritatively, however, that up to this time no overtures have been made to our government looking to peace. This fact, however, does not in any sense offset or disqualify the first statement, namely, that movements in that direction are afoot in Europe. It could not be expected that the United States government would receive kindly a suggestion that it should make the initial movement toward peace, and, therefore, no overtures from the European powers, nor from Spain directly, could be expected until the Spanish government had either directly or through some friendly power made an advance in that direction. When that is done—and some such move is expected very shortly—our government will be perfectly ready to respond, if approached in the proper spirit.

Meanwhile the war goes on satisfactorily at every point.

FEELING AT MADRID.

Believed That the Cabinet Is Considering Peace Negotiations.

Madrid, July 7.—A Spanish cabinet minister is quoted in an interview as saying that the present government of Spain will devote itself solely to the defense of the Spanish coasts, and that if negotiations for peace must be opened, they will have to be conducted by another government.

A minister after the cabinet meeting today declared that if Admiral Cervera had succeeded in escaping the Spaniards would have sued for peace. But, he added, in view of the destruction of the Spanish fleet the war must be continued, lest Spain be accused of cowardice or fear.

Dispatches received here from official sources at Havana announce that the people are enthusiastic there to continue the war.

A cabinet meeting, lasting three hours, and presided over by the queen regent was held this afternoon and another meeting of the ministers at which Premier Sagasta will preside, will be held tonight.

The ministers here say they foresee international complications if the Americans should bombard the Spanish coasts.

Paris, July 7.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Madrid, which says that its correspondent, in spite of the official denials published in the newspapers, persist in the belief that the Spanish cabinet not only deliberated upon the question of negotiating for peace, but charged the minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and the minister of public instruction, Senor Gamazo, to study the matter and report upon it.

The correspondent adds that he does not believe the pope will again intervene, although he has charged the papal nuncio at Madrid to renew the expression of sympathy with Spain and the queen, and has also ordered the Spanish prelates to remain in Germany.

According to a dispatch from Rome the Imperial of Madrid, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in response to the pope's intercession, has decreed he will exert his influence with the sovereigns of his two allies to bring about an honorable peace.

London, July 7.—The newspapers throughout Europe are urging Spain to sue for peace. It is generally regarded that Senor Sagasta's cabinet will shortly be superseded. The dissatisfaction in the navy of peace is the army, which is anxious to retrieve the failure of the navy.

WE SHOULD BE GENEROUS.

London Times Hopes We Will Not Drive a Hard Bargain.

London, July 7.—The Times, remarking editorially how little disturbance the war has caused to the interests of neutrals and how admirably and courteously it has been conducted by both Americans and Spaniards, "setting an example to humanity," expresses the hope that the same spirit will be observed when peace is arranged and says:

"There could be no more honorable ending to a war which both sides have waged in ways creditable to them, than a settlement which should disprove the theory that the modern conqueror drives a harder bargain with his foe than was common in times when war was less humane."

IDAHO STAGE UPSET.

One of the Passengers May Die From His Injuries.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., July 7.—The stage of the Beggs line, running from Silver City to Guffey, capsized on the Reynolds creek grade yesterday and went tumbling down the mountain. There were two women and three men on the stage, including the driver. One of the men, a miner named Fraser, received injuries from which he may die. The other passengers were only slightly injured. One of the horses was killed.

BUTTE MAN MISSING.

Prominent Business Man Commits Frauds and Disappears.

(Special to The Herald.)

Butte, Mont., July 7.—F. A. Nelliger, a well-known real estate and insurance man, and secretary and manager of the Minneapolis Gold Mining & Milling company, has been missing since Tuesday evening, and his young wife believes he has committed suicide, as he has met with business reverses and has been despondent for some time. Sheriff Regan, who is looking for Nelliger, today discovered other reasons for his disappearance in the fact that he three times mortgaged property belonging to his landlord, and finally sold it outright to another person. He also sold a lot of stock of the Minneapolis company, which is considered worthless.

Murdered His Wife.

Westfield, Mass., July 7.—Fred Rodman today shot his wife through the heart. She was the former wife of the late Assemblyman J. W. Perkins, an estimable woman and recently an assistant in the postoffice. Rodman also attempted to shoot his brother, who was present. He was arrested. Lynching is threatened. The assault grew out of a trivial quarrel.

George B. McCutcheon, a well known Republican politician, committed suicide at Bradford, Pa., by shooting himself in the right temple. McCutcheon had been despondent on account of business reverses. He was a circuit judge in Wyoming for several years.

DON JUAN LAZAGA,
Commander of the Spanish Cruiser Almirante Oquendo, who suicided when he found his vessel was doomed to destruction.

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COUNCIL OF WAR AT WHITE HOUSE

Authorities Discuss Conduct of the Campaign.

WATSON'S SQUADRON WILL SAIL AT ONCE

Vessels to Rendezvous Off the Coast of Spain.

General Miles and Staff Start For Cuba, But With No Intention of Superseding Shafter—Steps Taken to Formally Take Possession of the Hawaiian Islands—Supplies Have Been Landed For Gomez—Care of the Wounded In Cuba.

Washington, July 7.—The president called a council of war today to meet at the White House, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what the present conditions are and what changes if any should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members present, it was decided to abide by the plans already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign. Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day when, after a conference with the members of the war board, Secretary Long announced to the waiting newspaper men that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission.

The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes. The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite; the colliers Averenda, Cassius, Caesar, Leonidas and Justin, and the supply boat Delmonico. The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the south with Sampson. So is the Yosemite. The Dixie is at Newport and the Yankee at Tompkinsville. The colliers are at Hampton Roads with the Delmonico. The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply.

It will not be required in the case of the southern vessels to come north, which would mean the loss of several days, but they will start directly from the points where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders, to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy and the most that is known is that it will be at some point off the Spanish coast. It probably will not be long after that before the American squadron will be in full pursuit of Camara, with his remnant of the Spanish navy. Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed peoples.

The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead, and that our naval authorities propose to be caught in no such position as was Camara at Port Said—obliged to submit to a refusal of coaling privileges.

A telegram received at the state department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Asado, Prosperina and Audaz arrived today at Cadiz. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The very first care of the officials will be for the wounded men, who are to be brought north as rapidly as their condition will permit. There was some idea of taking one of the big hotels at Fortress Monroe for the purpose of a hospital, but it is said to be the present plan to substitute a large number of tents, which when properly pitched and placed, are said to be hygienically better than enclosed structures for the treatment of wounded at this season of the year.

Meanwhile all is being done in the neighborhood of Santiago that can to alleviate the suffering.

This afternoon came a telegram from General Shafter to the war department as follows: "In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men under my command, I thank Mrs. Mackay for the ice sent."

Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battlefield still lies in the transportation department. General Shafter has reported that in spite of his appeals he has received yet only one lighter, the Laura, and this is able, under the best conditions, to carry ashore from the transports supplies for only one day for the army. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

POSSESSION OF HAWAII.

The necessary orders were given during the day to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii, carrying Admiral Miller, with a notice of the action of the United States government, and directing United States Minister Sewall to take formal possession in the name of the United States. The Hawaiian legation here has taken steps meanwhile to get the earliest news to Honolulu, through telegrams to their consuls at San Francisco, who will despatch them on the Coptic today.

MILES GOES TO CUBA.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, accompanied by the entire staff of army headquarters, left tonight for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. The party consists of General Miles, General J. C. Gilmore, adjutant general of staff; General Roy Stone, Colonel Greenleaf, surgeon; Colonels W. J. Cross, H. C. Maus and A. S. Rowan, Major John D. Black and Captain H. H. Whitney. At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Michler and a large staff of headquarters clerks, who have been in Tampa, will come north to Charleston and join the party.

The start will be made from Charleston on either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops this afternoon. It is expected that the party