

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1898—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TURN OUT IN FORCE

Members of the Royal Arcanum Attend the Exposition.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Local Councils Spend the Day on the Grounds.

FIND MUCH TO ADD TO THEIR ENJOYMENT

Concerts Attract Those of a Musical Turn of Mind.

MIDWAY CATCHES ITS SHARE OF THE CROWD

First Day Set Aside for Secret Societies Proves to Be a Great Success in Every Respect.

After a week in which nearly every day was marked by more or less elaborate celebrations, the local councils of the Royal Arcanum came out yesterday and showed how enjoyable a day could be passed at the exposition without oratorical flourishes or ornate ceremonies.

The cyclone that grated over the northeastern part of the state the preceding night was not altogether a misfortune, since the cool and invigorating breeze that followed in its wake brought a grateful relief from the heat that had ruled at the exposition during the earlier part of the week.

Lunch on the Grounds.

Since the feature of the day was almost entirely of local significance, it did not bring out the attendance that marked the preceding days of the week. The councils of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs were very liberally represented, and there were enough of the members to make a very creditable showing in comparison with the other visitors on the grounds.

While there was a fair crowd on the grounds during the day, the absence of any special attractions had a tendency to induce people to postpone their visit until evening.

Watermelons for the Asking. Texas Brand to Be Distributed Free to the Public on July 1.

State Commission Takes Matter in Hand and Will Bring Some Fruit.

Music at the Exposition.

Exposition music for today, June 26, will be:

Theodore Thomas' Chicago orchestra.

Auditorium, 4 p. m. Special popular program.

Monday evening, June 27, Exposition chorus.

WORD FROM SHAFER

Commander of the Invading Army Sends His Official Report.

MENTIONS THE DISASTER TO HIS TROOPS

Says the Spaniards Occupied a Strong Position on a Hill.

FIRING CONTINUES FOR ABOUT AN HOUR

Enemy is Driven Back and Joe Wheeler Holds the Place.

SHAFER NOW WAITING FOR ARTILLERY

He Requests the Immediate Dispatch of Tugs and Lighters to Enable Him to Land His Field and Siege Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The first dispatch from General Shafter concerning the movement of the Spaniards and the American forces reached the War department at noon today, and was as follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 25.—Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: BIAQUIRI, 24.—Further news from General Wheeler's division of the United States Cavalry, which captured ten killed and forty wounded, Captain Capron, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Wounded: Major Brodie, Captain McClintock and Lieutenant Thomas (received here Thomas, and supposed to be an abbreviation), First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Captain Knox and Lieutenant Byram, First United States Cavalry; Captain Knox, seriously; Captain Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is unharmed. The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong and entrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

Retire from Their Blockhouses, Which They Burn, and the Cubans Give Chase.

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BIAQUIRI, Cuba, June 25.—(Via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 25.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A dozen dark columns of smoke upon a hill in the distance indicated the position of the Spaniards at dawn today (Thursday) the abandonment by the Spaniards of all the territory outside the defenses of the beleaguered city. Last night was a night full of anxiety on the part of the American forces. The Spaniards had been reported to have occupied the hill, and General Wheeler reports he now occupies their ground. Wounded: Captain Bell, Captain Knox, Captain Wright, Lieutenant Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFER.

Tells of His Trip.

PLAYA DEL ESTE (Via Hayti, June 25).—Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington: BIAQUIRI, June 25.—Had very fine voyage; lost less than fifty animals; six or eight only. Last more putting the through the surf to land than on transport. Command as healthy as when we left, eighty men and horses, two men drowned in landing; landing in the morning. The Spaniards retreated as soon as our advance was known. Had no mounted troops or could have been captured. Had a very good horse. Had consultations with General Garcia, Bell and Castillo at 1 p. m. of the 20th, twenty miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimous in the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to the same conclusion. General Garcia promises to join me at Juraguá City tomorrow, and I have 4,000 men, who will be brought from west of Santiago by ships to Juraguá City and disembarked. This will give between 10,000 and 12,000 men. General Rabl to threaten Santiago from the north. General Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Juraguá City and will be continuing westward. The assistance of the navy has been the greatest benefit and enthusiastically given; without it I could not have landed in five days and perhaps not at all. I have 1,000 men and 100 horses on the surf. At present we want nothing. Weather has been good; no rain on land and prospects for fair weather.

Major General U. S. Commanding.

Some Reports Missing.

General Shafter's report was received about noon and gave the officials the first data of the engagement yesterday. The general's reference to "further news" and to "former report" could not be explained up to this time, the only report of any kind received from him.

There was the possibility that an early report had been delayed enroute, but the accepted belief was that General Shafter's references were to the early press reports, which he doubtless knew were being forwarded.

The only other report received was that from Colonel Allen as to the telegraph lines, which incidentally mentioned the press reports of our casualties.

Captain Wainwright's name appears in the official dispatch for the first time. As General Shafter reports him unharmed all concern about him is removed.

General Shafter's dispatch throws considerable new light on the general situation of the advance. It makes it evident that Major General Wheeler, commander of the cavalry division, is with the advance force, the rough riders, and the cavalry forces which participated yesterday, being part of General Wheeler's command. It is felt to be characteristic of the dash and impetuosity of Wheeler that he should be leading the advance, and it is taken as answering some of the comments made upon the age of some of the volunteer leaders.

General Shafter's report that our troops are now about a mile and a half from Sevilla shows how rapidly the American soldiers have pushed forward. They have already passed Juraguá, leaving it three miles in the rear. The point where the Spaniards claim they will make a desperate stand with our forces only a mile and a half off, it is apparent that a decisive fight is near at hand. It is five miles from Sevilla to Aguadores (the interior town, not the port), and two miles further to Santiago. This shows our troops to be eight and a half miles from Santiago, according to General Shafter's report.

Army officials say the name McClintock, contained in General Shafter's report, is well as in the Associated Press dispatch, undoubtedly wrong, due no doubt to

ROUGH RIDERS IN IT

They Get Their First Taste of Real Warfare Friday Morning.

THERE ARE PRACTICALLY TWO BATTLES

Regular Cavalry Under General Young Likewise Engaged.

CASTILLO'S CUBANS FAIL TO CO-OPERATE

They Do Not Reach the Scene Until the Battles Are Over.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS MAKE A HARD FIGHT

Spaniards Attack from Ambush and Make a Stubborn Resistance, but Are Forced Out and Stamped Toward Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 25.—(Four miles northwest of Juraguá, Cuba, June 25, 2 p. m.)—Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the city of Santiago de Cuba and routed them after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

This afternoon, strongly reinforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen held a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold in southeastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on that city.

Today's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and twelve of the troopers lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about fifty others, including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these, eight or ten will probably die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead, besides many wounded.

Two battles were fought at the same time, one by the rough riders under the immediate command of Colonel Wood, and one by the regulars, with whom was General Young.

The expedition started from Juraguá marked on some Cuban maps as Altare, a small town on the coast nine miles east of Morro castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at BIAQUIRI last Wednesday.

Information was brought to the American army headquarters by Cubans on Wednesday that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred to block the march on Santiago. General Young went there to dislodge them, the shrieking sound of the Mauser bullets, which the short port of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished easily from the heavier reports of the American rifles. Sometimes the fire would come in volleys and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

Captain Capron stood behind his men, revolver in hand, using it whenever a Spanish soldier exposed himself. His aim was sure and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot, and shouting orders to his men at the same time, his revolver dropped from his grasp and he fell to the ground.

His troop was badly disconcerted for a moment, but he called out with all the strength he could muster, "Don't mind me, boys; go on and fight!" He was carried from the field as soon as possible, and lived only a few hours. Lieutenant Thomas, who was with him, was also wounded.

The troops who were in the thicket were not long in getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards located them and pressed them hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return, even though most of them could not see the enemy.

After ten or fifteen minutes of hot work, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself, which struck a tree alongside his head.

It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their position, but the fire continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from. About this time small squads commenced to carry the wounded from the spot until they could be removed to a field hospital.

Colonel Wood also ordered his Hotchkiss gun into action, but the trooper who rode the mule upon which a part of the gun was packed had been stampeded, his animal broke into the woods from the opposite direction from the Spanish fire and the gun could not be used.

It was just after the change of position was made that Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was dangerously wounded. He was back of the troops and a ball struck him in the chest, and he fell to the ground. He was unable to tell this afternoon whether he would recover or not.

During the fighting in the thicket some of the troops did some shooting into the troops ahead of them. As soon as the position was changed, the Americans poured a deadly fire into the Spanish ranks, and not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to the blockhouse with the evident intent of making a final stand there.

Chase After the Enemy.

Colonel Wood was at the front directing the movement, and it was here Major Brodie was shot. Colonel Wood and Colonel Roosevelt both led the troops in pursuit of the Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the blockhouse. By the time the Americans advanced within 600 yards of the blockhouse, the Spaniards abandoned it, and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

During the time just as hot a fire had been progressing at General Young's station. The battle begun in much the same manner as the other one and when the machine guns opened fire the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillside.

Troops of cavalry charged up the hill, and others sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came. The enemy was gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the rough riders, ran for the blockhouse, only to be dislodged by Colonel Wood's men.

Colonel Young stated afterwards that the battle was one of the sharpest he had experienced. It was only the quick fire of the Spaniards, whether they could see the enemy or not, that caused the Spanish to retreat.

Colonel Young spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men in his command and both Colonel Wood and Colonel Roosevelt were highly commended.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WORD FROM GENERAL GOMEZ

Spaniards Concentrate All Their Forces Against the Indomitable Cuban Leader.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

KEY WEST, Fla., June 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The most important communication which has left Cuba has just been brought in by the government telegraph. Chief of General Gomez's staff and secretary accompanied by four others compose the command. They bring important documents from General Gomez. They were picked up by the gunboat off Cardenas. They were sailing in a pilot boat captured from the Spaniards and were towed here. The Spaniards have abandoned all their minor operations and have concentrated all their forces against General Gomez.

Spanish Story of the Battle.

MADRID, June 25.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba has been received saying that General Linares' column was attacked on the heights of Sevilla by American soldiers and a band of insurgents. The dispatch says: "The enemy was repulsed with serious losses. The Spaniards had seven killed and twenty-seven wounded, including three officers."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds.

1 Royal Arcanum Day at Exposition. General Shafter Makes Report. Battle of the Rough Riders. Spain in a Very Bad Way.

2 Santiago to Be Stormed. Sham Battle at Chikamauga. Iowa News and Comment.

3 Nebraska News. Officers Ordered to Omaha. Three Victims of a Storm. Talk of Attack on Spain.

4 Last Week in Omaha Society. Delays of the Homepaths. Letter for the Editor. Omaha News.

5 Omaha News. Omaha News. Omaha News. Omaha News.

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Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

5 a. m. 70 1 p. m. 82

6 a. m. 71 2 p. m. 84

7 a. m. 72 3 p. m. 86

8 a. m. 74 4 p. m. 88

9 a. m. 76 5 p. m. 90

10 a. m. 77 6 p. m. 88

11 a. m. 78 7 p. m. 86

12 m. m. 81

SUNDAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds:

3 p. m., Grand Concert in Auditorium.

8:30 p. m., Grand Illumination of Buildings and Lagoons.

Doors Closed:

8 a. m., Memorial Services, American Institute of Homeopathy, First Congregational Church.

Another detachment in the open space

led the former detachment and tore through the brush urging his men on.

The shots came thicker and faster every moment and the air seemed filled with the shrieking sound of the Mauser bullets, which the short port of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished easily from the heavier reports of the American rifles. Sometimes the fire would come in volleys and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CAMARA'S BIG BLUFF

Practically Impossible for His Fleet to Reach Philippines.

COAL SUPPLY AN INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE

Wholly Impracticable to Coal from Transports in Indian Ocean.

SAILING OF THE FLEET JUST FOR EFFECT

European Powers Agree that Spain Should Sue for Peace.

NOT LIKELY TO FOLLOW THEIR ADVICE

Possibility that the War Will Drag Along Until the Don's Are Compelled to Surrender from Sheer Exhaustion.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, June 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Admitting that the Spaniards are the folly of sending Camara to the Philippines, authorities questioned declare the coal difficulty to be an insuperable obstacle. Until Camara has gotten half way between Cebu and the Philippines he could get no coal except sufficient to take him back to Spain and if having secured coal for that object he continued his voyage to the Philippines he would be debarred coal at any other neutral port. It has been suggested that he has a rendezvous of coallers in the Red Sea, but inquiries made at the shipping exchange today show no floating cargoes available in the Red Sea when Camara would be passing through. Coaling at this season in the Indian ocean is impracticable, owing to the prevalence of the southeast monsoon. Even if Camara made a Philippine port naval experts agree he would only be running into the same fate as Cervera at Santiago. A leading cabinet minister speaking privately to a member of Parliament last evening regarding the question of peace, said:

"All we know is that the European powers have agreed that Spain should sue for peace and the ambassadors of the powers at Madrid have equally agreed that the regent and ministers are in opposition all concur in that view, but are deterred from availing it of by fears of internal troubles or merely partisan considerations. The Spanish government, instead of striving to save something from the wreck of its colonial empire, by timely submission, has been frittering away time and opportunity with futile proposals to France, Russia and Germany for alliances. The impracticable spirit and intractable temper displayed in the present crisis by Spanish statesmen of all parties seem to have convinced at least some ambassadors at Madrid that the war will drag on indefinitely, that sweeping American successes are inevitable, that the only outlet under the effects of inevitable revolution and anarchy in Spain itself."

According to my informant the minister spoke in a most despondent tone throughout, declaring that Salisbury had lost patience with the Spanish government.

Spain in a Bad Way.

MADRID, June 24.—(Via the Frontier.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The closure of the Cortes, far from pacifying popular discontent, has very sharply increased the suspicions of politicians and the uneasiness and alarm of financiers and business men, whilst the general public is more than ever ready to credit the exaggerated pessimist rumors floated by the press. The situation of the country is simply in a position of uncertainty and perplexity, living on the principle of gaining time at any cost. The illusions of optimism are shared by none of its members or partisans when speaking frankly in private, but as the ministers say, they act as an all-important shield to the monarchy and dynasty as long as possible with a view to make less dangerous the advent of the moment when the country will have to be told the truth and made to understand that the game is up.

Marshall Campos makes no secret of his opinion on the situation. He says: "A Polyvia cabinet is impossible, Silveira and the conservatives premature, as the Cortes would have to be dissolved. The best course suggests Sagasta as long as possible with new colleagues. Should it be necessary I will form a coalition of moderate and liberal, saving Spain by peace or war. I will maintain order with the army and navy. A majority of the nation is adverse to all revolutions and civil wars and eager for peace."

TROOPS WILL EMBARK TODAY

It is Expected that the Third Expedition to the