

DRAW GREAT CROWDS

Reduced Rates for Evening Admission to Exposition a Success.

ADDS THOUSANDS TO THE ATTENDANCE

Daylight Crowd Not Reduced and the Evening Janesville.

PREPARING FOR THE FLOWER PARADE

Managers Occupy Their Time in Getting Ready for Future Events.

MAKING PLANS FOR FLOWER DAY

Magnificent Spectacle to Be Presented on the East Midway Tuesday

Evening-Parade Men to Talk Over the Rates.

The experiment of giving a 25-cent evening rate at the exposition was tried for the first time last night and proved an unqualified success.

The public caught eagerly at the bait and turned out en masse to gaze on the sights of the great fair.

More people were on the grounds last night than on any other day in July with the two exceptions of the Fourth of July and Military day.

They thronged the main court and enjoyed the beautiful illuminations and overflowed into the Midway, where they took in all the sights of that famous thoroughfare.

The street railway was kept busy handling the crowds. The people began to move as early as 6:30 and the last visitor had not returned home until 11 o'clock.

That it would be a good thing to try it again. Since the idea of a reduced evening admission was suggested the opponents of the measure have industriously contended that it might bring out a larger crowd in the evening it would minimize the daylight attendance and operate to defeat the primary object of the exposition, which was to familiarize people with the resources of the transmississippi states.

But the attendance at the grounds yesterday was not reduced in any way as large as it was a week the fact had been advertised that it would cost only 25 cents to get into the grounds after 7 o'clock.

Instead of preventing people from coming out during the day it had no perceptible effect on the daylight attendance was fully as large as it has been on any fully during the week and the 25-cent admissions that were received after 7 o'clock were practically clean profit.

While the present week is without general features aside from the music, the time of the management and various local committees is fully occupied with arrangements for the numerous special events that are scheduled for the next three months.

One of the most notable of these is the Transmississippi Sunday School convention which will convene in this city September 27 to 30.

The local committee that is conducting the preliminary preparations consists of George G. Wallace, Omaha; John L. Pierce, Omaha; R. H. Pollock, Beatrice; W. R. Harford, Omaha; and J. W. South Omaha. The program, so far as it has been completed, includes addresses by such prominent Sunday school workers as B. F. Jacobs, D. D., of Chicago, chairman international executive committee; Rev. Jesse T. Hurlburt, D. D., New York, Sunday school secretary Methodist church; H. Hann, Jacksonville, Ill., international field worker; W. J. Senalroth, St. Louis, editor International Evangelist; Hugh Cork, Minneapolis, general secretary Minneapolis Sunday School association; and E. B. Stevenson, Cedar Rapids, Ia., assistant superintendent Northwestern District American Sunday School union.

A program which covers a variety of topics pertinent to Sunday school work has been arranged for the morning sessions. The afternoons will be devoted to recreation and visits to the exposition and the evenings to lectures by some of the prominent speakers of the exposition and the United States. After the close of the congress a large proportion of the visitors will remain to spend a week or two at the exposition and those who are unable to make a longer stay will have an opportunity to see the exposition at a value during the recesses of the congress.

Plans for Flower Day. The preparations for the celebration of Flower day next Tuesday are well advanced and the success of the spectacle is assured.

If the crowd on the grounds is commensurate with the merits of the display it will be one of the big days of the exposition and the novelty of the pageant, together with the general interest that is taken in its preparation by the local public is expected to bring the people out in satisfactory numbers.

It has not been definitely determined whether the parade will move at the originally scheduled at 4 o'clock, but it was decided that that was an unfavorable hour and the present intention is to have the floral procession in line a little before 7 o'clock.

The plans of Mrs. Travis and her committee of women to give the pageant parade a more dignified and more sumptuously equipped by the exposition management. While it is conceded that the court is best adapted for the display the pavement is not constructed to bear the weight of the parade and the route will follow the windings of the drives and the effect of the long procession of brilliantly decorated vehicles against the background of foliage will be exceptionally striking.

In addition to heavy local patronage, it is expected that large numbers of out-of-town people will be brought in to see the first spectacle of the kind in Nebraska. The Western Passenger association has made a flat rate of 1 cent a mile from all points within 150 miles of Omaha and a rate of one fare for the round trip from all other association points. The railroads are privileged to exceed the 150 mile limit, except where they strike competitive points and consequently the 1 cent a mile rate will extend from 150 to 200 miles into Nebraska.

It is expected that 25,000 of these flowers will be taken in St. Joe and Atchison on the south and will cover the bulk of Iowa.

Will Discuss the Rates. There will be a meeting of the Western Passenger association in the Administration Arch Wednesday, August 3, to consider the question of more favorable rates for exposition visitors. Manager Babcock of the department of transportation has extended invitations to the committee of the Commercial club and also to the committee recently appointed by the Board of Directors of the exposition to be present and assist him to convince the passenger men that it will be for the interest of the railroads to make more liberal concessions.

The feature of the evening was the concert given by the exposition chorus and the Phinney band. The chorus occupied the

MORE SPANIARDS SURRENDER

Seven Thousand Troops Lay Down Their Arms at Guantanamo.

LINARES' ENTIRE CORPS OF EASTERN CUBA

Spanish Prisoners at that Point Now Number Twelve Thousand and Deportation Will Begin Next Monday.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The government took possession today of the 7,000 troops at Guantanamo. These included Linares' corps of eastern Cuba. The Spanish prisoners here now number 12,000. There are 2,000 at Holguin.

Linares says that less than 4,000 Spanish troops were defending Santiago on the day when negotiations for peace were opened. General Pando, with his 6,000 troops, came too late. The following day 2,000 more reinforcements arrived.

The deportation of the Spanish troops here and at Guantanamo is expected to begin on Monday next.

The health of the men in the camps is improving, but many funerals are witnessed in the city, the deaths resulting mainly from starvation, exposure and malarial fevers. The town of Santiago is orderly.

Abuse Cervera and Eulate. Havana Press Heaps Odium on the Commanders for Allowing Themselves to Be Captured.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, July 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—El Correo of the 23d, published in Havana, has a strong editorial praising the Spanish soldiers' valor and denouncing Admiral Cervera for allowing himself to be captured and affirms that he should have blown up his boat and himself.

Similar attacks are made on Eulate, commanding the Vizcaya. Local Havana items say the bread supply has been very short for the last month on account of the scarcity of flour. The soldiers are all on half rations. The army is in a lamentable condition and the press urges Blanco to provide better for them.

The city is kept dark on the seashore. The most prominent families are leaving for the interior towns.

MARIA TERESA WILL FLOAT With a High Tide War Ship Will Come Off Easily—Sailing of Colon Doubtful.

NORFOLK, July 28.—Whether or not the Spanish war ship Cristobal Colon will be floated depends largely upon the expedition which left here tonight for Santiago. The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking company is sending out the German steamer Senor under the German flag, with Captain Peter Peterson in command and Captain Chittenden in charge of the expedition.

While Captain Tucker will look after the forty divers and wreckers, who go along. On the Senor are huge pumps, boilers, surf boats and general wrecking material, but interest centers in the two monster pontoons, suggested by Lieutenant Hobson, to be placed under the hull after the Colon is pumped out. The Merritts here have further advised that the Maria Teresa is nearly full of water and will float with a very high tide.

CUBANS LEAVE CAMP McALLA. Parting of American Marines and Allies Attended with Ceremony.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 27.—2 p. m.—All the Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Calmanera in the Samoset. They will camp there awaiting orders. They expect to go to Santiago in a few days.

The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was attended with some ceremony. A guard was drawn up and the Cubans shouted "Viva America," "Viva Cuba Libre" and "Viva McCalla." It is generally conceded they have been of great service to the marines.

The latter remain in their original camp. The preparations of the fleet continue without incident. The Vixen, with General Howard and a number of army nurses, went to Santiago this morning. General Howard arrived on the political steamer. The Marblehead picked up thirteen submarine contact mines in the upper Guantanamo bay yesterday. All were covered with barnacles and practically harmless. They had been in the water since April 9.

AFTER MORE SPANISH SHIPS Raleigh and Concord Set After Several Little Gunboats in the Philippines.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A cablegram from Hong Kong to the Journal says that Admiral Dewey at Manila has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to gather up eleven Spanish craft which, according to information sent him by Consul General Wildman, are at various places in the Philippine archipelago. Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon island, and four at Fort Royal, Palawan island. Four merchantmen with cargoes of tobacco are reported at Cayagan, Luzon. The same dispatch reports that English traders at the coal mines at Batan, Luzon islands, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill-treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

HAS NOT ASKED DEWEY'S ADVICE. Answer Could Not Be Secured in Time to Be Available.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long said today that so far as he knew no cable request had been sent to Admiral Dewey to give his views on the political future of the Philippines, as was stated in some publications today. The secretary of the navy would be cognizant of any inquiries of this character directed to Admiral Dewey. Moreover, the suggestion that the administration desired the advice of Admiral Dewey as a preliminary to the answer to Spain's proposal is regarded as manifestly improbable, as it would take four or five days for a dispatch boat to get the government's message from Hong Kong to Admiral Dewey at Manila, and as much longer to get back.

Spain's proposal will be made within the next day or two.

MISREPRESENTS COLONEL CULVER. His Regiment Turned Back to Avoid Charge of Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War department officials declare most positively that Colonel Culver of the Fifth Illinois volunteers at Chickamauga is an innocent victim of misrepresentation. It is reported from Chickamauga that because this regiment was turned back from the Porto Rican expedition many men had deserted. The morale of the regiment had been destroyed

RESIGNED TO THE SITUATION

Spanish People Appear to Believe Peace a Foregone Conclusion.

CABINET WILL ACCEPT ANY CONDITIONS

Nation Loses Its Faith in Its Political Leaders, Also in the Press Which Has Deceived It. So Long.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, July 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is very singular to see how a majority of the nation affects to consider it a foregone conclusion that the queen regent and cabinet will accept almost any conditions to secure peace now that the ministers and generals have come to a conclusion they have little fear of military resistance and discontent, which would only have been formidable if led by Weyler or assuming the form of a revolutionary movement.

The nation is gloomily resigned to peace, having lost confidence in all its political party statesmen and generals. Even the press has sadly lost its popularity and prestige, because it has so systematically led the people to believe in war in the air before and during the war. All classes now care only for their material interests and are anxious to escape the crippling of finances by a heavy war indemnity. Should McKinley waive an indemnity and not be too hard in the Philippines he can get a suspension of hostilities, the surrender Manila and Porto Rico and peace in the East Indies.

Queen Christina is deeply distressed by her son's illness, coming upon the national reserves. Her own health is very much shaken by cares and sleepless nights. The first attendant who attended the king was an invalid, Captain Loriga. One of his professors, General Sanchez, chief of the military household, at once informed the queen regent, who sent for Doctors Candela, Bastos and Ledesma. They put the king to bed, but for twenty-four hours he could only say "I am dying rapidly." His temperature was 39 centigrade, his head ached, flushed his face was red and his eyes brilliant. The queen regent watched her son two nights and when told that the disease was the measles and presented only the ordinary course she said she would not leave her private oratory and knelt on the floor, sobbing and crying bitterly. She then recovered her composure, called Infanta Isabella and asked her to take care of her daughters, Princess Asturias and Infanta Maria Theresa, whose health is at the other end of the palace, to avoid contagion. For fifteen days the queen regent will not see them, having resolved to remain by her son, whose faithful old valet Antonio and an English nurse take turns with the officers in the sick room.

The king is a very cheerful invalid, especially when his mother is present, telling her not to worry for he will soon be well again. She reads aloud to him despite the advice of the doctor. The queen regent takes little food or rest.

LONDON, July 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily News Madrid correspondent says the cabinet discussed sending Moret to London to carry on peace negotiations with Hay, but that no decision was arrived at.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says in prospect is now that a meeting will be held in Paris for dealing with the future of the Philippines, at which representatives of all the great powers will be present.

Makes Peace Overtures. MADRID, July 28.—4:30 p. m.—At the close of the cabinet council today the following semi-official note was issued:

The French ambassador at Washington, during the afternoon of the 28th, presented, in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley, with the view of bringing the war to an end and making known the conditions of peace. The government has received in answer to this message, from the president, a message to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his council of ministers and requested M. Cambon to come to the White House again to confer with him.

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The government does not intend to negotiate for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented that the president had been handed a certain condition; the other, that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid government thought it useless to sue officially."

When, however, it was seen that the American war operations continued Duke Almodovar de La Lanza, former minister of the colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate the treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

Official feeling favors direct negotiations without interference from outsiders. There is little doubt that if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis the negotiations will not be protracted, since Spain, for many reasons, is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not the least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

After today's cabinet council, Senor Sagasta, the premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an understanding might be arrived at, but he could say nothing definite. Duke Almodovar de Rio said the European cabinets had been informed of the step Spain had taken, but not as to the text of the note sent President McKinley. The cabinet council will not meet until Friday evening, by which time president's reply is expected.

The ministerial organ, El Correo, says the government communicated to the queen regent in conformity with a dispatch from President McKinley in principle assented to the opening of negotiations.

El Imparcial says the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be trampled out, has commenced in the province of Cuenca and in conformity with a dispatch from the Carlist leader was arrested for trying to enlist adherents. He fought on the Carlist side in the last civil war. Probably he will be court-martialed.

HOBSON BEFORE THE NAVAL BOARD Recommends the Expenditure of \$25,000 to Raise Submarine Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieutenant Hobson called at the Navy department today to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board, composed of himself, Captain Bradford and Constructor Gilmore, to go over the propositions that Mr. Hobson brought with him from the wrecker at New York and more than an hour was spent in this way. Mr. Hobson's recommendation is

TROOPS SAIL TO PORTO RICO

Another Expedition Under Way to Go to the Aid of General Miles.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 28.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio regiment the Second brigade of the First army corps, in command of Brigadier General Haines, sailed for Porto Rico this afternoon at 4 o'clock. General Haines and his staff and the Fourth Ohio regiment are on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, and it is not likely that this ship will leave Old Point before daybreak tomorrow, as there is yet a large quantity of supplies to be loaded.

The transports that got off are the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca and Roumanian and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows:

Massachusetts—Ambulance, signal corps, headquarters corps, Troops A and C, New York cavalry and the City troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, thirty-three officers, 454 horses, 428 mules, besides the wagons.

St. Louis—Third Illinois regiment, Colonel Bennette and staff.

Roumanian—Four batteries of light artillery, Troops A of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. On this transport there are nineteen officers, 700 men, 319 horses and seventy-two mules.

City of Washington—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of twenty-three officers and 612 men.

The Merritt & Chapman of the Fourth Pennsylvania, consisting of twenty-four officers and 611 men.

General Brook, commanding the First army corps, and his staff took passage on the St. Louis.

Batteries A and C of Pennsylvania and troops of cavalry G, same staff, did not go with this expedition, but expect to sail with General Grant's brigade next week.

The First Kentucky regiment, vanguard of the Third brigade, First division, First army corps, in command of General Fred Grant, which, in command of General Fred Grant, arrived late this evening and ten o'clock, arrived here from Chickamauga today and is now in camp.

General Grant arrived on the last train, traveling in a private car, with his staff. The Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania arrived late this evening and was followed by the Third Kentucky and Sixteenth Indiana.

At Last Brooke Gets Off. NEWPORT NEWS, July 28.—The transports St. Louis and Massachusetts, with General Brooke, started for Porto Rico at 2:30 p. m. Other transports will follow at once.

NOT ENAMORED WITH CUBANS American Soldiers Do Not Love Them So Much After Actual Contact with Them.

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—An unsettled feeling pervades the line and men gather together personal belongings and arms to free Cuba. And if the Michigan army ever gets back to Michigan, it will be a weary waiting. A farmer's boy from Michigan secured the horn-handled pocket knife of a dead peasant from the Asturias as a souvenir to the American lad of the days of the Cuban war. Our men have been ever so enthusiastic and generous back in Michigan over the idea of fighting to help the struggling Cubans gain the same liberty from Spain that his forefathers won for him from England, these days.

The Michigan boys have been pretty thoroughly knocked out of him by actual contact with the Cubans. The Cuban does not stand high in the opinion of the United States army. Expressed in different ways, the opinion prevails that "We will soon be back in Cuba to break the Cubans." Our men have praise for their alleged ally as a fighter. He is always more ready to eat American provisions than help American soldiers, and instances of Cuban greed, inhumanity and cowardice are common talk among the army. These opinions of our men are known among the Cubans, and will undoubtedly result in a growing antagonism on the part of the men we are fighting for, an antagonism that will result in their being in the future less reliable and less worthy of trust by the United States than they are today.

SHAFTER'S MEN COMING NORTH All Are to Be Sent to Long Island at the Earliest Possible Moment.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Alger has given orders for the removal of all of General Shafter's army as soon as the men, in the discretion of the commanding officer, may be safely brought back to a camp on Montauk Point, L. I.

Dakotans Off for Manila. SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The third battalion of the South Dakota volunteers, the Thirtieth Minnesota recruits and 155 of the First Colorado broke camp today and marched on board the transport steamer St. Paul, which pulled out into the stream late in the afternoon. The vessel will sail some time tomorrow.

There are six cases of typhoid fever in the Third battalion of the Eighteenth in fantry. William Fanning, a private, was ill with typhoid fever today. Two of his cases are virulent and the men are unconscious and raving. The other cases are mild.

Private John Dale of the First South Dakota died today at the Marine hospital from the effects of a gunshot wound received July 19. Dale was engaged in cleaning his gun when it went off in his hands. The gun was discharged and Dale was shot in the right breast.

Pay of Spanish Soldiers. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 28.—The Spanish prisoners confined at Seavey's island were paid off by the Spanish government today, the money being received from Admiral Cervera at Annapolis. The men received from \$4 to \$10 in American currency.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: 3 p. m., Phinney's Band, Agricultural Building; 7:30 p. m., Phinney's Band, Grand Plaza.

PREPARING ANSWER

President's Mind is Practically Made Up on Peace Proposition.

MAY GIVE SPAIN THE ULTIMATUM TODAY

Members of Cabinet Are a Unit on the Main Points.

SECRETARY DAY WRITING THE REPLY

Probable United States Will Retain Coaling Station in Philippines.

FATE OF THE ISLANDS IS UNCERTAIN

Influences Brought to Bear on President to Insist Upon Substitution of Independent Government Over the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The terms which the United States government will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the president having reached a conclusion on their outlines. These terms were the formal subject of interest and discussion today in official circles. If the president's purpose was to secure a free expression of public opinion before he acted on the reply, the extensive character of the newspapers and the exhibition of interest by the government officials in the question presented.

Although it was stated yesterday that no announcement of the United States in this matter would be forthcoming before it had been formally discussed in the cabinet, tomorrow there is the best reason to believe that after the full conferences the president has had individually with the members of his cabinet he has already made up his mind and Secretary Day has now practically reduced to form the reply that the United States government will make to the avowal of the Spanish government through Ambassador Cambon.

Fate of Philippines Uncertain. The administration's position as to the main points of the terms of peace was well defined and stated yesterday, that there is little left to conjecture. About the only point that seems open to amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the extent of the demand for their acquisition by the United States as exhibited in certain sections of the country it can be stated that the conclusion has been reached to abide by the first decision on this point, namely, to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting. This decision, it is possible, though not probable, may be again examined by the cabinet, but the matter tomorrow, as the influences are at work to induce the president to insist upon the substitution of at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult to settle, the answer to Spain may not be rendered tomorrow, but may have to await another cabinet meeting next Tuesday.

Indignation at Sagasta's Mouthings. There was a display of indignation in official circles today upon the publication of what was reported to be a statement from the Spanish premier imputing bad faith to the United States in the conduct of the war and continuing to make concessions, thus reflecting some credit upon the administration's policy. It was a statement of what was reported to be a statement from the Spanish premier imputing bad faith to the United States in the conduct of the war and continuing to make concessions, thus reflecting some credit upon the administration's policy.

Cervera Sends His Report. French Ambassador Cambon Will Forward Account to Madrid—Inspected by Government.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government, through the French embassy, his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages of the admiral's own writing, and is even a more elaborate treatment of the engagement than Admiral Sampson's report.

Through the vicissitudes of war, Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish minister of marine, was first submitted to the United States Navy department in order that precautions might be taken as usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government.

In order to avoid conjectural stories as to the contents of the report it can be stated that no intimation as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through which it passed to the Spanish minister of marine. If the Cervera report, ever made public, will reflect credit upon the Spanish government, although the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE LINE Will Connect United States with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Evening Post says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with its newly acquired Pacific possession and the cable will connect the United States from this city to Honolulu for a period of twenty years.

The Pacific cable, according to the Post, is capitalized for \$100,000,000. James A. Scrymgeour is president and Edmund L. Paylies is vice president. The other directors are Admiral John R. Irvine, J. Pierpont Morgan and Kennedy T. General Swanwick of New York is the legal representative of the company. The company has been operating very quietly with the co-operation of this government and the Hawaiian government, pending annexation proceedings. During the last session of congress Representative Hendon introduced a bill looking to the laying of a cable and the preliminary steps have been going on ever since.

Camp for Shafter's Brave Men. Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The opening reports show a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statement that these figures are misleading in a certain sense and that the condition may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment of the most temporary nature suffices to place a soldier's name on the sick reports, which in their present shape would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but so to speak, a total of sick and wounded, notwithstanding this fact Secretary Alger is going to move the soldiers to a more healthful climate.

The surgeon general, under the direction of the secretary a few days ago, inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, L. I., which is being reserved for the use of the troops that shall garrison Santiago, so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there.

No word came from General Miles today and the War department assumes that he is pursuing his advance on the island of Porto Rico toward San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yauca, believing that when the facts are known it will prove to be a victory of the usual Spanish type, resulting

SELLS COMMISSARY STORES

Quartermaster Sergeant of Kansas Regiment Placed Under Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Quartermaster Sergeant James A. Young of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, has been ordered under arrest by Colonel Funston, charged with embezzlement of property from the government. He is alleged to have sold stores belonging to the foot of the route to the Yuma.

He admits his guilt and gives the excuse that he was doing only what every other commissary of Camp Merritt has been doing all along. The regimental commanders deny that such a state of affairs exists in their commissary departments, but the matter will be investigated at once.

Porto Rico Adopts Autonomy. LONDON, July 29.—According to a dispatch from Berlin a newspaper there purports to know that the Porto Rican colonial legislature has adopted autonomy and has resolved to protest against American occupation in the island as a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.