

PLACING OUR GUNS

Great Fight Coming if Santiago Holds Out.

TRENCHES IN THE CITY.

Spaniards Preparing for a House to House Fight.

This was on Friday, before Shafter had further proposals from the enemy looking to surrender—our plan of attack is to bombard the city with the fleet and land batteries—no infantry attack at first unless to protect the batteries in 24 hours the fleet will enter the harbor at any cost—some think that the Reina Mercedes obstructs the channel—Spaniards are strengthening their position—the 1st making a road for the siege guns—our army is on half rations and there is some sickness.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SPANISH, July 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 9.—There was plenty of hard work along the front of our army to-day, but it was work with trenching implements and not with rifles. The truce will be in force until noon to-morrow, and meanwhile the army is engaged in finishing its line of works and mounting cannon in commanding positions. Gen. Shafter made his appearance along the front to-day. He has so far recovered from his illness that he was able to ride along the entire line inspecting the intrenchments that Gen. Linares had, and he was well pleased with what he saw.

The Cubans under Gen. Garcia, Rold, and Cervino now occupy a position on the extreme right of Lawton's division, in face of the Spanish defences on the north-east side of Santiago. The most important work in progress now is the building of roads over which to get the siege guns to the front, and there will be no aggressive movement on the part of the Americans until this work is completed. Two regiments, the Seventy-first New York and the Thirty-fourth Michigan, are engaged in this work to-day, and sixteen 3 and 2-10th inch guns are now in position on the ridge of El Pozo, toward the left of our line. The dynamite gun, which is handled by the rough riders, is at the centre of the line, and eight mortars were placed on the ridge, along the centre of our position to-day.

Nichols Fish, father of Hamilton Fish, Jr., is here to-day.

HONORS FOR SIMPSON AND SCHLEY. To Be Made Rear Admirals for the Destruction of Cervera's Squadron. WASHINGTON, July 9.—No action will be taken by the President in conferring rewards on the American officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet until the detailed report of the engagement has been received from Admiral Sampson. As the report is coming by mail and was probably not completed several days after the engagement, it is not expected here until sometime next week. There is a likelihood that the Government will defer conferring honors on the American naval officers until Congress reassembles in December, on account of the controversy that has arisen over the relative claims of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley to credit for Cervera's defeat.

OUR PLAN OF ATTACK. It is learned from official sources that the intention is that if Santiago is not surrendered by noon on Saturday the fleet will begin to bombard the city from Aguadores simultaneously with army batteries. There will be no infantry attack except for the purpose of protecting the land batteries. If the town does not surrender in twenty-four hours the fleet will enter the harbor at any cost.

REPORTS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. The English telegraph operators who withdrew from Santiago several days ago were called back to send cablegrams to Madrid requesting the Government to order the surrender of the city. Word came from the best authority on Friday morning that the armistice had now taken the shape of negotiations for a final settlement of peace. This proceeding says that negotiations are now proceeding between Madrid and Washington, and therefore there will certainly be no fighting for several days.

An equally good authority says that the Spanish forces will make a strong resistance unless peace is declared or surrender is ordered by the Madrid Government, though there is no doubt of the desire of the soldiers and citizens for capitulation. George Clark Murgrave, the correspond-

ent of the London Chronicle, says that the Spanish position has been strengthened materially and affords an opportunity for a stubborn fight. Unless Gen. Toral boasts vainly, he thinks, the Spaniards will hold out even after the Americans enter the city, despite the famine and the certainty of ultimate defeat.

A courier returning from the front to-night brings news from the Cuban headquarters to the effect that the Spaniards are digging trenches in the streets of Santiago, preparing for a house-to-house fight. The American soldiers are now on half rations, owing to the difficulty of getting supplies through over the rough roads. Dysentery and swamp fever are prevalent at the front, although the health conditions are better than at Siboney, where Major Lagrange fears the effects of the influx of several thousand refugees, many of whom are seriously ill.

Already there are signs of an American stampede at Siboney. The ship Relief arrived on Thursday and had great difficulty in landing her medical supplies. She lost an anchor and stove her deck and one of her launchers. The landing was badly bungled. Lieut.-Col. Senn, in charge of the field hospital, brought fifteen surgeons. Surgeons Hartnet and Chamberlain have been transferred to the Breakwater, Surgeon Brown to the Olivette, and Surgeons Hicks, Marrow, Warren, and Greenleaf to the base hospital. The others have been sent to the front.

Gen. Wheeler has entirely recovered from his illness. On Thursday night the rough riders reconnoitred along the barbed wire fences and had a chance to kill several Spaniards, but did not fire a shot. One of the cowboys says they will lasso the Spaniards to-night.

Col. Roosevelt has recommended Capt. Jenkins for the first vacancy in the rank of Major. Lieutenants Woodbury Kane, Greenway, and Goodrich are all commended for bravery and efficiency. Private Dudley Dean is also mentioned for gallantry in action.

The Olivette leaves to-day with the wounded for the North. Col. Wilson of the Manhattan Club has been down here sightseeing. He bought a little negro boy from a Cuban for \$10. The boy's father was formerly a slave in Santiago. The child's name and age are unknown. Col. Wilson took the child to New York to-day. He will be christened at the Manhattan Club and date his birth from July 4.

There is considerable doubt in the navy as to whether the Reina Mercedes blocks the channel in Santiago harbor or not. Many think she will prevent the fleet from entering the harbor.

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NEW FACTOR IN AFFAIRS.

OUR ADVENT IN THE WORLD'S POLITICS IS RECOGNIZED.

Europe Now Refers to Uncle Sam in Very Respectful Language—She Admits Also That We Are Entitled to Adequate Fruits of Victory—All of Spain's Colonies, Except, Perhaps, the Canaries, Lost to Her—Spaniards Now Denounce Cervera's Exit from the Bay as an Idiotic and Suicidal—Of Thirteen Coast Towns Visited All but Cadix Want the War to End.

LONDON, July 9.—Since Monday last the Old World has realized that all its plots for re-arranging the political destinies of mankind have been rendered futile by the advent of the New World as an active participant in the game of making history. Perhaps the shrewder observers in St. Petersburg realized sooner that America was already a factor in the situation as great as any, despite her apparently limited sea power. But it needed the smashing victory of Admiral Sampson's fleet to demonstrate to France and Germany, and even to England, that the American Navy was a vastly greater force than its merely theoretical strength.

It is beginning to be understood also that the practical experience gained at Manila and Santiago is worth as much as doubling the fleet, in view of the British Columbia incident, which yet sent a modern warship into a corner. One effect of last Sunday's work has been to suppress all cynicism and sneers at the American people as boastful but impractical fighters. This attitude has disappeared in the Continental press, and public expressions of opinion are almost universally respectful.

In the case of France, where anti-American sentiment was strongest and most offensive, the peculiar features of the Bourgoigne disaster make the situation humiliating and almost pitiable. It seems almost as though the fates had conspired to drag French self-respect in the dust. The moral cowardice of official France is demonstrated by the Dreyfus scandal, which demonstrated this week, and in combination with the scenes at the Bourgoigne disaster, have forced comparisons with the coincident record of the American arms which afford an ample return for the insults to which many Americans in Paris have been subjected in the past.

But the most important effect of the destruction of Cervera's fleet is the full concession by all classes of European opinion that the United States are entitled to adequate fruits of victory. It is accepted to-day in every European capital that it is a foregone conclusion that all of Spain's colonial possessions, except, perhaps, the Canaries, and the Philippines, will be conceded to the United States. In the case of France, where anti-American sentiment was strongest and most offensive, the peculiar features of the Bourgoigne disaster make the situation humiliating and almost pitiable. It seems almost as though the fates had conspired to drag French self-respect in the dust.

WATSON MAY SAIL ON TUESDAY.

The Battleship Massachusetts to Take the Place of the Iowa in His Squadron. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department expects that the Eastern squadron under Commodore Watson will sail from the southeast coast of Cuba for the coast of Spain on Tuesday next.

The calculation that the squadron will sail on that day is based on the promptness which has been shown by Commodore Watson in getting ready for the trip. The work of getting coal, provisions and ammunition on board has necessarily been arduous, but the principal delay has been caused in getting full stores of ammunition.

The officer Alexander arrived this morning at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, Va., where she has already begun to take coal. The six other officers are expected to arrive at the same place to-night. It is believed that the officers will have completed their loading by Monday morning, and that they will sail on Wednesday. If they do sail then, the Eastern squadron proper, consisting of the ironclads, will start on Tuesday. If the officers should be delayed for another day, the squadron would wait a corresponding time, for it is proposed to give the officers a good start, because of their long service. The officers, and the warships will go by independent routes, and will meet on the other side of the ocean.

BET \$1,000 ON CERVERA.

A Spaniard in Mexico Lost His Cash Backing the Spanish Fleet.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—The defeat of Cervera's fleet at Santiago has wrought up the Spaniards in Mexico to a high pitch of excitement, and has added to the intensity of their feeling against Americans in this country. The news of the defeat was at first not believed by the Spaniards, and one enthusiastic Spaniard of this city lost \$1,000 which he bet with an American on the result of the fight after the first reports that it had taken place.

THAT SPANISH PRIVATEER.

Evidence of a Plot to Loot the Alaska Gold Ships.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—The story that a Spanish privateer is lying in wait for the gold fleet from the Yukon seems to have some foundation besides mere rumor. A. H. B. MacGowan, a well-known steamboat man of Victoria, Columbia, told the following story to THE SUN correspondent to-day:

"Pilot Olat Westerlund is often engaged by me to pilot steamers in the northern waters. He was evasive and turned up unexpectedly at my office the night before last. "He seemed very excited and said he wished me to give him advice on a matter of business. He then made the startling statement that he and another pilot had been approached by a man in the city who had offered them \$5,000 each to pilot a war vessel carrying the Spanish flag from British Columbia to the coast of Alaska. "It was promised that no lives would be taken. The man explained that the object was to seize the treasure ships from Klondike, particularly the Garonne, expected down with \$3,000,000, take the passengers on board and burn the ships. "I advised Westerlund to have nothing to do with such dangerous business. As in duty bound, I then went direct to the United States Consul, Col. Dudley, and reported the matter to him, sending my son with the same information to the Admiral of the British fleet in the harbor."

The Admiral is supposed to have acted promptly, sending two of his ships to Queen Charlotte Sound. Consul Dudley wired to United States Consul Smith at Victoria, who at once looked up Westerlund and MacGowan, so that the story first got out. Mr. Westerlund, on being interviewed, denied the story. He did not deny the story, but that he had seriously considered accepting the offer at any time. He had a grudge against the United States Government because it illegally seized his sealing schooner, but he proposed to get even in some other way.

Some more facts in the case come to light this morning. The story was told by a man known as the Spanish Consul, who is an Englishman and a British subject, and whom no one would be likely to suspect of warlike intentions, as he is a simple-minded old gentleman. The story is that he was interested in the matter by Count Emanuel Ornes, a Spanish agent who was known on the Pacific coast as the "whiskey skip," because he sailed from Liverpool to Skagway with the biggest consignment of whiskey ever floated. It is said that the Ornes is now waiting orders in Queen Charlotte Sound.

Having partly arranged for the boat, and having engaged the crew, it was old Capt. Mellon who approached Westerlund and three other pilots. Further evidence comes from Capt. Scott, a sea Captain of long experience, who is noted for his daring. Capt. Scott once took a shipload of dynamite to British Columbia during the Chilean civil war, and stopped in a Chilean port. He was arrested by the Chilean authorities, who were very angry with him because he had attempted to move they would shoot holes through his vessel. Capt. Scott replied:

"I'm going to make, and if you attempt to stop me I'll ram you, and we'll all go to hell together." Then Capt. Scott took his dynamite to the coast and was successful in his venture. Mellon knew his man, and with the Spanish agent called on him. Capt. Scott says that they offered him the command of the Manuense. They said the ship would be under the Spanish flag, and he would receive letters of marque and full credentials from the Spanish Government. Capt. Scott said he was "so thunderstruck by the offer that he fell into such a bloody scheme" that he pretended to consent to see what more they had to say. They stated that it was not the intention to kill any one if they could help it, but simply to take as prisoners all the passengers on the treasure boats, seize the treasure, and burn the ships. At the other end of the line, the man responsible for him to live in British Columbia if such a thing happened, whereupon the Spanish agent replied that it would not be necessary to live in British Columbia; that Scott's share of the prize money would be \$500,000, and that they intended to confer the title of Count on him immediately after their scheme had been carried out. That the man responsible for him to live in British Columbia if such a thing happened, whereupon the Spanish agent replied that it would not be necessary to live in British Columbia; that Scott's share of the prize money would be \$500,000, and that they intended to confer the title of Count on him immediately after their scheme had been carried out.

"The home authorities carefully avoid information on this subject, but it is believed by the public, and has given the finishing touch to the unpopularity of the Sagasta Ministry. A prominent French journalist has just returned from a tour in the southern provinces, and has reported that of thirteen large towns visited only one, Cadix, favors the continuance of the war."

Here in Madrid it is difficult to gauge public opinion. The city is so thronged with soldiers, and the police are so strict, that people do not dare to express their views. Signs are not wanting, however, that the end is coming, for the military are beginning to fraternize with the people, which will speedily destroy the Government's power to use the army to contain a popular outbreak. Another sign is published assignments to the army, and more and more unwarlike. Even *El Liberal* declares that what has to be saved is the fatherland, and that any person is its enemy who delegates it to the second place in these hours of imminent danger."

AMIRAL SIMPSON THINKS THE VIZCAYA, MARIA TERESA, AND COLON CAN BE RAISED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—This despatch from Admiral Sampson about the prospects of raising the Spanish armorclads was received to-day: "PLAYA DEL VIEJO, July 8.—Favorable reports from the board ordered to examine wrecks state that wrecking tugs should be got here immediately. Think no doubt about saving Vizcaya and Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon if haste be made. Colon is much the most valuable, being in perfect order. Would recommend most powerful appliances be sent at once." "SAMPSON."

GEN. SHAFTER SENDS CABLE OPERATORS TO GEN. TORAL.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—This despatch was received from Gen. Shafter to-day: "FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, July 8.—Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the city. Gen. Toral wanted these there, as they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the men I sent in have not been cut again. English cable has been working all the time through to Havana. SHAFTER."

Word sent. On the Chicago vessel limited to 100, Leigh Valley, leaving Port of Columbia, Delaware and West Twenty-third st., daily at 7 P. M.—Ad.

DENIALS FROM SAGASTA.

HE RATS SPAIN HAS MADE NO PEACE PROPOSALS.

Only Another Defeat or a Victory Will Decide the Government in Favor of Peace—The War Party Says the Army Must Win a Victory to Offset Naval Defeat Before There Can Be Serious Peace Talk—A Report from Rome That the Powers Have Opened Negotiations for Peace.

MADRID, July 9.—Premier Sagasta upon leaving the palace this afternoon denied that there had been any peace negotiations on the part of Spain, and also denied the truth of the report that the American Government had granted a concession of ten days' armistice pending such negotiations. Communication with Santiago, he said, was reestablished to-day, and he had hopes that communication with Manila would be restored soon. "Only a new defeat or a victory, he declared, would produce a decision on the part of the Government in favor of peace."

The Ministers are divided upon the question of peace. The war party follows the idea of Gen. Martinez Campos, that the army must gain a notable victory to counterbalance the defeat of the navy before peace negotiations are begun. The peace party advocates direct negotiations with the United States. It is reported here that Admiral Sampson has notified Captain-General Blanco to order the evacuation of Santiago within forty-eight hours under the pain of bombardment.

LONDON, July 9.—Madrid advices received to-day, as fore shadowed in previous despatches, being despatched by the part of the Ministry that peace negotiations are pending and declare that Santiago will withstand the attack of the American army to the last. The Correspondencia of España of Madrid expresses alarm at the announcement that the Americans are about to send a fleet to the coast of Spain. Inquirers for information regarding the peace situation are told by the Ministers that they are too busy to talk, but their secretaries deny positively that any overtures looking to peace have been made. The Cabinet is not lifting a finger to help the colonies, yet the Ministers are making a great display of seeming readiness to negotiate with the United States.

An important meeting of the army party was held to-day. The meeting was held in secret. Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Works, is urging Premier Sagasta to treat for peace openly with the United States. There is a growing belief that Queen Regent Cristina will resign the Regency under certain conditions. Rome, July 9.—The newspaper *Italia* says that negotiations have been opened by the European Cabinets with a view of arranging peace. The best intentions are manifested at Washington, the paper says, but the Government at Madrid opposes the idea.

OMAHA WELCOMES NEW YORKERS

Twenty Thousand Citizens Cheer and Feed the First Regiment of New York Volunteers. OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—The people of Omaha gave the First Regiment of New York Volunteers a reception to-day as it passed through the city on its way to Hawaii. The Mayor and Common Council published a card announcing that the New York troops would arrive at 6 o'clock, and inviting all citizens to participate in an informal reception to them. The citizens were requested to send coffee, bread, lemonade, and sandwiches to the station. Before the several trains bearing the troops arrived ten wagon loads of refreshments occupied the platform.

As the first train started to cross the bridge into Omaha all the whistles in the city began to blow, and the crowd that gathered at the station in the city toward the station. Quickly the crowd became so dense around the station that trains could hardly be moved.

It is estimated that 20,000 people congregated there and cheered the troops. Col. Barber, with Companies L. M. and N. was the first to arrive. The New Yorkers got off the train, and were met at attention at New York. They were escorted by pretty girls to the refreshment stands. Then Col. Frank E. Moore, Mayor of Omaha, climbed on the engine cab and made a speech. The continual cheering for Col. Barber forced him to get up beside the Mayor and thank the citizens for their hearty reception. The crowd then proceeded to send coffee, bread, lemonade, and sandwiches to the station. Before the several trains bearing the troops arrived ten wagon loads of refreshments occupied the platform.

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SPANISH OFFICERS IN MEXICO.

In Prison for Trying to Organize a Force for the Invasion of Texas. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Capt. Luis Manonense and Lieut. Federico Manonense, both of the Spanish Army, were arrested in Mexico City, Mexico, for trying to organize a force for the invasion of Texas. The officers were arrested by the Mexican Secret Service, by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and are imprisoned in the City of Mexico. They were sent to Mexico direct from Havana by Captain General Blanco for the purpose of organizing the Spanish sympathizers there for an invasion of Texas. The object of the expedition was to draw as much of the United States Army there as possible.

GEN. OTIS TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY.

The Eighth California May Go to Manila Instead of the First New York. SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Major-General Elwell B. Otis will sail for Manila on Wednesday on the City of Peking, but he is expected to wait at Honolulu in order to represent the United States Army at the formal ceremony of raising the flag over Hawaii, as Admiral Miller would represent the navy. He will then make all haste to Manila, where Gen. Merritt desires to turn over to him the actual work of commanding the Eighth Army Corps. Gen. Otis said that the War Department had consulted him in regard to the men he wished to send to Manila, and he had recommended the Eighth California Regiment, and, despite reports that the First New York would be sent, he thought the Eighth would go. The original plan of sending the Tenth and the City of Peking with troops of the regular army ahead of the rest of the fourth Philippine expedition will probably be carried out. The Tenth is almost ready now and her loading has begun. A detachment of the Sixth Artillery took some field pieces this afternoon to the pier to begin putting them on board the Tenth. The detachments of the Fourteenth Infantry, Fourth Cavalry and Sixth Artillery for this expedition are all ready to march to-morrow morning if necessary. It is expected now that they may get their final orders to break camp and board their vessels either to-morrow or early on Monday morning.

CBMA'S SOUTH COAST BLOCKADE.

It Is Believed That It Will Cut Off Blanco's Supplies from Yucatan. CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—United States Minister Powell Clayton has officially notified the Mexican Government that a blockade of the ports on the south coast of Cuba has been established. This blockade is expected to cut off the food supplies which have been shipped to Cuba in large quantities from Yucatan.

ANOTHER SHIP RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

She Was Loaded with Provisions and Supplies from Vera Cruz for Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Cuban Legation in this city has received information that the Norwegian steamer Franklin, which not long ago cleared from Vera Cruz, Mexico, bound ostensibly for Nassau, has succeeded in running the Cuban blockade and landed a cargo of supplies for Spaniards in Havana at a small unguarded port on the north coast of the island. The Franklin left Nouvitas on June 14 and carried to Mexico a large number of refugees from Cuba, some of them being of the most prominent families of the island and persons of wealth. Among them were the families of Yarron, Quesada, Betancourt, Lamar, Herrera, Molena, and Soler.

The Franklin is known to have had on board a large cargo of supplies and provisions which would be of material relief to Havana, and it is supposed that after they were safely landed they succeeded in reaching that city, unless intercepted by the insurgents, which is not probable. Spanish agents have been sent out to Mexico and to the Isle of Pines to secure beef for the supply of the city, and the Cuban agents at Vera Cruz report to the Cuban Legation here that these Spaniards are active in securing ships to run the blockade with supplies for Havana.

MORE REFUGEES FROM HAVANA.

Consul-General Gellan Among Them—A Blockade Runner Bottled Up. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 9.—The British cruiser Talbot arrived here to-day from Havana with twenty-three refugees on board. Among them was Mr. Alexander Gellan, the British Consul-General here. The Talbot is now in quarantine, but will probably be admitted to the port soon. It is rumored that Gellan is to be recalled by the British Government, but this report cannot now be verified. He is thoroughly pro-Spanish in his sympathies and recently appointed a Spanish, Señor Arostegui, as Vice-Consul.

When the Talbot was leaving Havana with the refugees on board Gellan refused to allow any Americans to leave on her, but sent as a passenger Señor Mendoza, a Spanish officer lately acting as press censor at Havana.

Reports are in circulation here that the steamer *Paraiso*, Concepcion, which carried provisions for the Spanish troops in Cuba, evaded the cruisers which were looking for her and running the blockade, is now bottled up in Manzanillo harbor and will fall into the hands of the Americans.

CAMARA'S CRUISE IN THE CANAL.

He Skillfully Navigates His Mighty Fleet Back to Port Said. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, July 9.—A despatch to Lloyds from Port Said says that Admiral Camara's squadron is returning and has entered the canal to-day.

Port Said, July 9.—Admiral Camara's Spanish fleet has arrived here on its return through the canal. Five of the ships of Admiral Camara's fleet, together with the colliers and transports, sailed from here this evening. It is believed that the destination is Cartagena. Rear Admiral Camara's Spanish torpedo boats arrived at Messina, Sicily, this morning. The American representative at that port immediately forwarded a friendly note to the Foreign Office requesting the authorities to see that strict neutrality was observed.

WEYLER'S CRITICISMS.

This Talkative Person Will Probably Be Arrested and Prosecuted. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, July 9.—Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has ordered an inquiry into Gen. Weyler's recent scathing criticisms of the operations in Cuba and the situation in the Philippines and his denunciation of Captain-General Blanco and Admiral Cervera. It is probable that Weyler will be arrested and prosecuted.

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The Eighth California May Go to Manila Instead of the First New York. SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Major-General Elwell B. Otis will sail for Manila on Wednesday on the City of Peking, but he is expected to wait at Honolulu in order to represent the United States Army at the formal ceremony of raising the flag over Hawaii, as Admiral Miller would represent the navy. He will then make all haste to Manila, where Gen. Merritt desires to turn over to him the actual work of commanding the Eighth Army Corps. Gen. Otis said that the War Department had consulted him in regard to the men he wished to send to Manila, and he had recommended the Eighth California Regiment, and, despite reports that the First New York would be sent, he thought the Eighth would go. The original plan of sending the Tenth and the City of Peking with troops of the regular army ahead of the rest of the fourth Philippine expedition will probably be carried out. The Tenth is almost ready now and her loading has begun. A detachment of the Sixth Artillery took some field pieces this afternoon to the pier to begin putting them on board the Tenth. The detachments of the Fourteenth Infantry, Fourth Cavalry and Sixth Artillery for this expedition are all ready to march to-morrow morning if necessary. It is expected now that they may get their final orders to break camp and board their vessels either to-morrow or early on Monday morning.

CBMA'S SOUTH COAST BLOCKADE.

It Is Believed That It Will Cut Off Blanco's Supplies from Yucatan. CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—United States Minister Powell Clayton has officially notified the Mexican Government that a blockade of the ports on the south coast of Cuba has been established. This blockade is expected to cut off the food supplies which have been shipped to Cuba in large quantities from Yucatan.

TRUCE EXTENDED.

Gen. Linares Has Until Noon To-Day to Capitulate.

HE HAS SUGGESTED TERMS.

But Unconditional Surrender Only Will Be Accepted.

The President Confident That Santiago Will Be Surrendered To-Day—If Not, an Attack Will Be Made by the Land and Sea Forces—Gen. Shafter Has Seven Large Siege Guns in Position, and Has Been Reinforced by Gen. Alford's Six Batteries of Artillery, Which Are Also in Position.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President and his Cabinet are confident that Santiago will be surrendered to the American forces within a very short time. Gen. Linares, the commander of the Spanish troops in and about that city, has made a proposition to Gen. Shafter for the surrender of the city, or stated his desire to surrender under certain conditions, but Gen. Shafter will accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender, and has so informed Gen. Linares. There was no fighting to-day, and while the War Department has no knowledge of a formal extension of the truce, its understanding is that hostilities will not be resumed, even if Gen. Linares declines to surrender the town and his army to the American commander, until after noon to-morrow. This is the situation at Santiago according to a despatch sent to the War Department by Gen. Shafter to-day.

"There has been no propositions advanced by the Spaniards regarding Santiago that we can accept," said Secretary Alger when he left the White House to-night. "The situation is unchanged, as far as we are concerned. No news has been received from there to-day that we can give out. There has been no firing and matters are quiet, so far as we know."

In response to a question, Secretary Alger said that he had no knowledge regarding any extension of the truce. It was his understanding that the armistice ended at noon to-day, but that all negotiations were left in the hands of Gen. Shafter. He declined to tell what proposals the Spaniards had made regarding the surrender of the city, although he admitted that they had made some overtures. He declined to answer a question as to whether or not the enemy continued to demand that they be permitted to leave the city with their arms and ammunition.

Secretary Alger admitted, however, that negotiations were under way, and intimated that the United States still demanded the unconditional surrender of the city and the Spanish forces there. The truce extends until to-morrow at noon, and the reply of the President to the proposals made by Gen. Linares was transmitted to-night.

The statement made by Secretary Alger was given to the representative of THE SUN to-night at 12:10 o'clock, as he, with Adj.-Gen. Corbin and Secretary Wilson, left the White House for the night.

The message from Gen. Shafter, containing the terms on which the enemy proposed to give up possession of Santiago, was received about 9:30 o'clock. From that time on there was a constant stream of officials to the White House. Secretaries Long Alger and Wilson, and Gen. Corbin, were in constant communication with each other and with the President. At about 11:30 Gen. Corbin left the Executive Mansion for a few minutes only he hastened to the War Department to see if there were any messages there. He returned at midnight, and a few minutes later the two Secretaries, Alger and Wilson, accompanied by Gen. Corbin, left the White House.

Secretary Alger had come out a few minutes earlier and had said that it was his opinion that the city would surrender to-morrow. It was evident, from Secretary Alger's manner and words, that they had received such information as would justify them in the belief that the city would surrender without an assault and that the overtures made by the Span