

Republican Progress.

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W. A. GABE, Editor and Publisher.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

General Miles Finally Sails for Porto Rico.

The Expedition Set Sail at Three O'clock Thursday.

Watson's Trip to Spain Is Postponed, Not Abandoned.

A Batch of Miscellaneous Telegraph News from All Parts of the World.

ON for Porto Rico.

Gen. Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon from Siboney, Cuba, for Porto Rico. Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expedition from Tampa, Newport News and New York. These expeditions are already under way, some with two or three days' start of Miles, so the delay should not be long. After all the difficulty about a navy, and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of the new furnished in the expedition. It consists of the battleship Massachusetts, the three powerful monitors Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite, which were ordered from Key West some days ago, the cruisers Cincinnati, New Orleans and Yale and the auxiliaries Annapolis, Wasp, Leyden, Gloucester and Dixie.

Watson's Expedition.

Secretary Long says that preparations for dispatching Watson's expedition to Europe are going on unobtrusively. The departure necessarily would wait the movement of warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for conveying troops to Porto Rico. This disposition of the report that the expedition had been abandoned.

Emilio M. Castillo, President of the Spanish Republic, visited Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis recently. He has obtained permission from Secretary Long. He spent the day with Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eula, who told him that, beyond a lack of proper clothing, they had no hardships to endure. The main object of Mr. Castillo's visit was to offer the Admiral a loan of whatever funds he needed. This was accepted, the Admiral giving a receipt for \$50,000 from the Spanish Government for the imprisoned officers. This money is to be distributed among them in a few days, Mr. Castillo says.

Dead Man Held the Reins. Learning back against a buggy seat, moving unsteadily from side to side with the movement of the vehicle, the shaven hands grasping the reins, the corpse of Edward McLaughlin, a prominent farmer of Cass County, Indiana, joggled along the unimpaled. The shocking spectacle was seen by Warren W. McLaughlin, who stopped the horse, and the body was removed to McLaughlin's home. The dead man was 65 years old, and it is supposed that he was killed by a horse disease on the road. He died instantly and the horse traveled several miles with the body.

From Madrid.

Madrid special: It is believed that McKinley is responsible for the hitch in the peace negotiations, and that the United States is determined to get a foothold in Porto Rico and so lay claim to that island before considering peace. The Government does not believe that the United States is in a position to negotiate peace. His ships are needed for the Porto Rico attack.

Many Buildings Burned.

A disastrous fire visited the town of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Ohio, destroying Parkersburg clothing store, F. Heaton's grocery, McDonald's hardware store, B. F. Kerr's dry goods store, J. Bortol's dry goods store, Frank Arnold's wagon works and some smaller establishments. Loss about \$50,000.

Letter's War Tax.

At Chicago, Levi Z. Letter has affixed \$2,100 worth of revenue stamps to a deed transferring a piece of real estate to Marshall Field. The tax on all real estate is \$1 on every \$10,000, showing that Letter paid taxes on \$2,100,000 on the transfer.

The Terrorists.

Rio Janeiro special: The Spanish torpedo boat Tamarit, which attacked the Parana River at the time of the outbreak of the war, has left Annapolis, proceeding in the direction of Cuba.

Swiss Red Cross Charge.

Members of the Swiss Red Cross, in whom the last Nebraska Legislature vested power to regulate telephone and express company operations and charges, have been arrested with notice by attorneys for companies who attempt to enforce the power would result in prosecution for contempt of court.

Six Deputies Killed.

The California fire works at Oakland, Cal., was blown up by a murderous Chinaman. Six deputies who were trying to arrest the murderer were killed. The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine and blew it up when an attempt to arrest him was made.

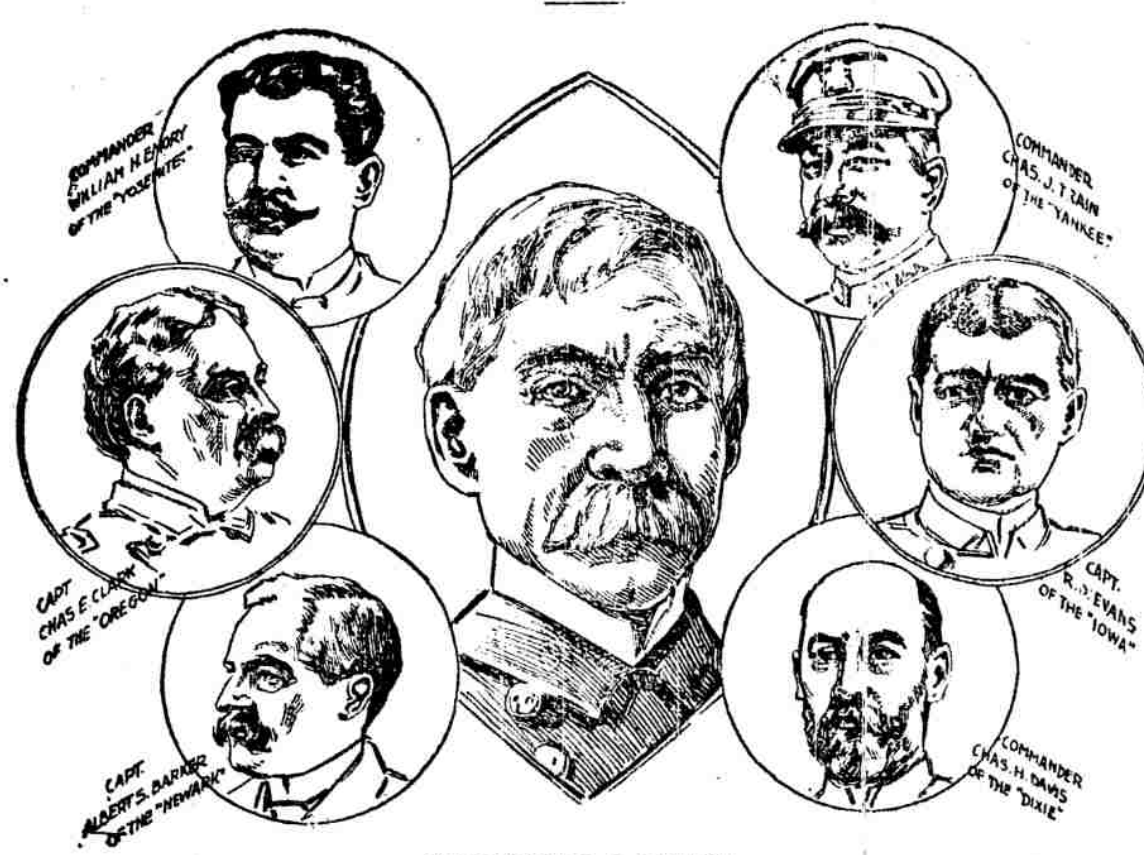
Murder at Asheville, N. C.

R. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Oaks Hotel at Asheville, N. C., was killed by John Corey of Decatur, Ill. Corey, who was a guest at the hotel, took the part of the clerk in a dispute over a bill. This angered Taylor and in the quarrel which ensued he was killed.

Prince of Wales Is Hurt.

A bulletin issued at Marlborough house, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, says that the prince fractured his kneecap. The injury was caused by slipping on a stair while the prince was visiting at Wadeson manor, Aylesbury.

WILL CARRY THE WAR INTO SPAIN.



COMMODORE J. C. WATSON.

The commander of the new eastern squadron and his captains.

OUR SPANISH PRISONERS.

They Presented a Pitiable Spectacle on Landing at Portsmouth.

The Spanish prisoners captured by the American navy at Santiago arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Sunday and the following day were taken ashore, where they are confined in huge barracks on Seaver's Island. A correspondent gives this description of the landing from the St. Louis:

The first prisoner to land was slender and about medium height, with a black beard. He wore two articles of clothing, a solid canvas jumper and a pair of dirty canvas trousers. He was without hat or shoes, and looked with a curious, shifty glance at the old farm house and apple trees which monopolized the land view. Behind him came the procession of prisoners on the side of the ship incline they looked like castaways. They were a thin, hungry looking lot, without baggage and generally with dark, unkempt beards. They did not seem dispirited with their lot. The spectacle which their captured Spanish comrades presented when they came ashore was so pitiful on the whole, that the Yankee crowd expressed good will and pity rather than hatred.

TORAL WILL BE TRIED.

Madrid Government Gave the Spanish General No Instructions.

Madrid advises that the conditions of surrender agreed to by Gen. Toral are opposed to the military code, and have created a painful impression in the army. Captain General Blanco repudiates responsibility for the capitulation. The ministers do not believe that the troops outside of Santiago were included in the surrender, and they anticipate that some of them will refuse to lay down their arms. Gen. Toral will be court-martialed for surrendering Santiago to the Americans.

GENERAL PANDO.

It Has Been Such That Not a Single Case of Blood Poisoning Is Reported.

As soon as a surgeon reaches a wounded man his first act is to bathe the wound with bichloride of mercury and dress it with antiseptic gauze, and Dr. Van Rensselaer, a surgeon general of the United States, says that thus far in the war not a single case of blood poisoning has been reported. Among the 400 wounded men at Fort Mifflin, Pa., an army officer of wide experience and intimate knowledge of the Cuban campaign, about ninety miles from Santiago, was wounded Monday by seven American warships. Two Spanish gunboats—the Delgado and the Paraguaná—resisted the attack and were set on fire by shells from the American vessels. The gunboats were burned to the water's edge. Many of the Spanish sailors were killed by the explosion of the shells.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Seven American Warships Attack the Headquarters of Pando.

Manzanillo, which is on the western coast of Mexico, was bombarded Monday by seven American warships. Two Spanish gunboats—the Delgado and the Paraguaná—resisted the attack and were set on fire by shells from the American vessels. The gunboats were burned to the water's edge. Many of the Spanish sailors were killed by the explosion of the shells.

PREDICTS WAR WITH CUBANA.

Army Officer Says Fighting Will Begin Within Two Weeks.

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More Men to Manila.

Preparations are being made to embark the fifth military expedition to the Philippines. Information from San Francisco has been received at the headquarters of the American general's office in Washington to the effect that the equipment of the expedition is progressing rapidly, and troops are expected to sail early.

First to Get the Fever.

Major Webb of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers was the first one to get yellow fever. He contracted it at Agaña, where a battle was fought the day of the first general engagement.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the Philippines the insurgents and Americans are acting independently.

Heavy sentences are imposed at Chickamauga on sentries who sleep while on duty.

A duke fights nearly as well as a cowboy, and a cowboy fights better than anything else on earth.

The auxiliary cruiser Eagle recently destroyed the large Spanish steamer Santo Domingo at Cape Fraucis.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is fighting for annexation to the United States.

The dynamite cruiser Niechrow purchased from the Brazilian Government will be turned into a collier.

Admiral Dewey is maintaining the Germans with great diplomacy and does not expect serious trouble with them.

Over 500 men are at work on the cruiser Yorktown at Mare Island yard, San Francisco, rushing her to completion.

Orders have been received at the navy yard, Charleston, Mass., to expend \$10,000 in repairs upon the old frigate Minnesota.

Advices from Havana state that conditions are constantly growing worse and that shark meat is regarded as a duty there.

Nearly all the people of South American countries are in sympathy with Spain and refuse to believe stories of American victories.

The repairs to dry dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn navy yard have been completed. It can accommodate the largest vessels in our navy as a transport.

The Red Cross Society is feeding the people of Santiago, where thousands are destitute, the supply of food in the city being exhausted.

Yellow fever is decreasing in the army at Santiago, though the sanitary conditions in the captured city are such as to invite an epidemic.

Gen. Toral may lay claim to a high pin-point of blame for the only \$5,000,000 up to date who had sense enough to know when he was trounced.

The Spanish steamer Panama, one of the first of the enemy's vessels captured after war was declared, has been refitted for use as a transport.

Gov. Lowndes of Maryland has announced that the State will present a sword of honor to Commodore Schley, who is a native of Frederick County.

Ex-Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania has offered to the Government for a military hospital the free use of his fine estate on the South Carolina coast.

The United States Government will establish an extensive weather bureau in the Caribbean sea for the use of all nations whose interests lie in that region.

Pythians who would engage in active war service have been notified that their certificates of endorsement and all claims for reimbursement will be considered null and void.

During the naval battle at Santiago, in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, the Oregon alone fired 1,700 shells. The shot was fearful.

Captain McKelrick.

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PICTURE OF DEFECTION.

How Cervera Looked When He Arrived at Portsmouth.

Of all the prisoners, writes a correspondent in detailing the events at Portsmouth, N. H., Sunday, who the Spanish prisoners arrived there on board the St. Louis, chief interest centered in Admiral Cervera. He is no Spanish in type, being short and thick and wearing a full gray beard. He was the picture of a brave, resolute man enduring a misery that is unbearable. He spoke slowly, and in referring to the events at Santiago gave the impression that he would have wished to be with the gallant but dead Villamil. He speaks English to some extent. Admiral Cervera was dressed in a blue sea uniform, the coat of which was made too long for him. It was loaned by Lieut. Commander Waterbury of the Gloucester, who found him swimming in his undershirt and took him into the ship. He appeared to feel his humiliation terribly. During the trip north he was accustomed to stand for hours leaning against the rail and gazing far away toward beyond the vanishing point as it appeared. Every officer and man on the ship lost an opportunity to show their kindly feelings. From the youngest sailor to Capt. Goodrich, every American, by look, act or word, did what lay in his power to lighten the sorrows of this old man's heart.

SLAPPED SHAFER.

Newspaper Correspondent Gains an Unpleasant Distinction.

Sylvester Seaver, who has won for himself the only civilian in history who slipped the favor of a major general in that officer's hour of supreme triumph, is a newspaper reporter who is possessed of undoubted daring and recklessness. Mr. Seaver, who is now in the city, was slapped by Gen. Shafter.

POISONED WITH HASH.

Fifteen Soldiers at Camp Alger Expelled to Die.

Fifty-five men of Company A, 23d Kansas infantry, at Camp Alger, were poisoned by eating hash. The meat used in making the hash was cooked in a tin-lined kettle. The corroding kettle spoiled the meat and is now being examined by the military health department. The soldiers were taken to the hospital and are now recovering.

SAD HAVOC IN HAVANA.

Disease and Starvation Declimating Spanish Soldiers.

Starvation and disease are working dire havoc with Blanco's soldiers in Havana. Refugees from Havana refer to the condition of the Spanish soldiers as a "sad havoc." The soldiers are suffering from lack of food and shelter, and many are dying.

EXPEDITION REACHES GOMEZ.

Spaniards Hoisted Landings at Tunas and Were Whipped.

Reports from the south coast of Cuba say that the first attempt at landing by the Spanish expedition at Tunas, near the mouth of the Sagua River, was repulsed. The Spanish soldiers were whipped by the Cuban forces.

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GOES TO PORTO RICO.

MILES PRECEDES HIS ARMY TO THE ISLAND.

Overwhelming Land and Naval Force Sent to San Juan Troops Which Will Capture the Ancient Spanish Stronghold. Maj. Gen. Brooke Heads Expedition.

Second Army of Invasion. Washington special.

After three days of consultation between the President, Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with Gen. Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. Gen. Miles with some artillery and troops sailing for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 20,000 men. Miles led the way. He had been promised by the President that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed from Siboney for Porto Rico, 800 miles distant. Gen. Brooke will be the senior officer Miles commands and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport

ships will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong, secondary batteries of six or eight six-pounders. Secretary Long said that the warships would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army.

The Porto Rican army of invasion which follows Gen. Miles to San Juan consists of 30,000 troops, 4,000 of which will be taken direct from Santiago, the balance to be made up from brigades at Chickamauga, Camp Alger, Tampa and other places. The complete roster of this army, which is to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooke, is:

First Army Corps. Two Divisions—

Third Illinois volunteer infantry, 5th Illinois volunteer infantry, 2d Ohio volunteer infantry, 4th Ohio volunteer infantry, 6th Ohio volunteer infantry, 1st Kentucky volunteer infantry, 3d Kentucky volunteer infantry, 16th Kentucky volunteer infantry, 1st Michigan volunteer infantry, 1st Georgia

volunteer infantry, 1st West Virginia volunteer infantry, 1st Virginia volunteer infantry, 14th Minnesota volunteer infantry, 1st Wisconsin volunteer infantry, 1st Iowa volunteer infantry, 1st Missouri volunteer infantry, 1st Arkansas volunteer infantry, 1st Louisiana volunteer infantry, 1st Texas volunteer infantry, 1st Florida volunteer infantry, 1st Alabama volunteer infantry, 1st Mississippi volunteer infantry, 1st Georgia volunteer infantry, 1st South Carolina volunteer infantry, 1st North Carolina volunteer infantry, 1st Virginia volunteer infantry, 1st Kentucky volunteer infantry, 1st Tennessee volunteer infantry, 1st Mississippi volunteer infantry, 1st Alabama volunteer infantry, 1st Georgia volunteer infantry, 1st South Carolina volunteer infantry, 1st North Carolina volunteer infantry, 1st Virginia volunteer infantry, 1st Kentucky volunteer infantry, 1st Tennessee volunteer infantry, 1st Mississippi volunteer infantry, 1st Alabama volunteer infantry, 1st Georgia volunteer 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