m 80 m 80

m 80

m 83

EXPOSITION.

m

SLIM SUNDAY CROWD

Attendance Yesterday a Good Argument for Reduced Admission Fee.

FULL FARE TOO MUCH FOR HALF A SHOW

General Impression of the Public Being Made Plain to the Managers.

MEXICAN BAND CREATES A FURORE

Its Place in Popular Estimation Fixed Beyond Any Doubt.

WARMLY ENDORSED BY ALL WHO HEARD IT

High Grade Musical Organization Affords Much Pleasure to the Limited Audiences Before Which it Opens Its Engagement.

The exposition crowd of yesterday was a fority of the people do not propose to pay they can see the whole thing for the same money on any of the other six days of the week. Aside from a few people who found it inconvenient to visit the grounds during the week the local attendance was, the lightest that has been registered on any pleasant Sunday since the exposition opened. The enclosure was redeemed from almost absolute desolation by a good proportion of the St. Joe crowd of yesterday who remained over to see the features that they had been compelled to slight the day before. With these as auxiliaries the day was fairly successful and the crowd increased very perceptibly in the evening.

The feature of the day was the initial concert of the Mexican band, which was played on the portico of the Government building at 2 o'clock. To say that the musicians made a favorable impression would be far too mild an expression. "Isu't that band a crackerjack?" was a query frequently heard and it very accurately expresses the sentiment of the crowd. The Mexicans play with a precision suggestive of the most conscientious rehearsal and every note seems to be at the absolute command of the leader's baton. They play the same standard compositions that are played by the first-class bands of this country, with occasionally a Mexican dance interjected by way of variety. Their rendition is marked by rare musical taste and the success of their first appearance indicates that their concerts will be the most enjoyable out door musical features that exposition patrons have yet enjoyed.

The initial program was introduced by a march and a waltz that were new to the audience and then they caught the crowd with their virile rendition of the overture, "America," with its succession of patriotic melodies. A very pretty Mexican dance selection was given in response to the encore and then the fantasie from "Faust" was played with a degree of artistic conception chestra was produced and the interpretation was full of delicacy and fire in exactly the right proportion. Another decided success was scored in the readition of Bucalossi's famous descriptive fantasie, "The Hunter," in which the band showed itself a master of this class of music as well. Another fantasie and the finale, a Mexican dance, completed the program.

The evening concert was received with even greater appreciation. The program included such local favorites of the overture from "William Tell" and the fantasie from "Cavallieria Rusticana," together with a succession of less familiar compositions that were heard with equal favor.

DIVALBY IN HIGH-GEARED CORN Texas and Oklahoma Making a Great

Show of the Product. There is a great rivalry between Editor Texas. These men are in charge of the agricultural exhibits from their respective states and both are located in the Agricultural building. Golobie has his exhibit in the east end and Atwater has his in the west end of the building. They are both long on corn and they both have long

corn, hence the aforesaid rivalry.

Some days ago Prof. Atwater received a consignment of this year's sheaf corn from Texas. It was fourteen feet high and the ears, which ran from three to five to the stalk, were higher than a man could reach, Proceeding to the exhibit, the fire of jealousy consumed the editor from Oklahoma and he immediately wired home to send him some corn. It came, and when i reached here it was nailed to the side of the Oklahoma booth. From root to top of tassle it measured sixteen feet. Atwater looked at the display but never said a word. Last week Golobie got in another consignment of corn. It came from Norman and measured an even eighteen feet from root to top of stem. The stalks bear eight cars each, which are from nine to fifteen feet from the roots. With the corn there was a certificate that it was planted on May 15 and that when it got its growth, it would be at least three feet higher. Atwater saw this corn, but again he remained silent and nursed the scorn that he felt. Yesterday he got his revenge. Corn he had telegraphed for arrived and was put in place in the Texas exhibit. It is two inches higher than that shown by Golobie. He is not satisfied with this, however, and in order to rub it in on the man from Oklahoma, he took half mounted a step ladder and tied the little creatures well up among the ears. Then proceeding to the Oklahoma booth, he invited Golobie down to see his corn. Golobic gazed in astonishment and finally What are those monkeys doing up

'Picking corn," gleefully replied Atwater. "The corn grows so big down in our state that we have to send monkeys up the stalks to break off the ears and throw them down to the huskers. After that we chop the logs and ship masts."

The Oklahoma editor acknowledges that he has been beaten on corn, but declares that before the exposition is over he will show some corn that will also put the Texas man to shame. He also says that this week he will have a car of water melons and that most of them will be sent direct to the people might compare notes and grow the Agricultural building and that from there they will be given away.

Dull Day for the Red Men.

Captain Mercer's Indians found exposition everyday life upon their respective reservaattended religious services at Trinity cathetepees, or visited one another. red men got out into the heat of the sun. They remained in the shade, stretched full leagth upon the fround and either smoked

at dancing or giving entertainments, though a few of the young boys got out and shot at pennies the whites put up to test the Indian marksmanship with the bow and For First Time in Months Officials Have a

The Cheyenne River Sloux, who came in

couple of days ago from South Dakota. seemed to be the center of attraction yesterday and the tent occupied by the chiefs, Charger and Two Tails, drew the crowds Neither of the Indians speak English, but they have their interpreter along. This man is highly educated and reads and writes. Of the two chiefs, Charger is the most noted In fact he is one of the most noted and most powerful men of the Sioux. He is 67 years of age and is rich, owning about 1,000 head of cattle and 500 horses. Years ago he was a great warrior and gathered about him a As an orator he has no equal among the Indians, and for this reason he has always ington to confer with congress or with the Alger was at the department a few minseven feet high and notwithstanding his age, carded the Indian dress, yet during some of he wears a neat fitting suit of black, fashionable shoes and a white shirt. Yesterday forcible argument to the effect that the ma- he was dressed in a suit of black broadcloth and if seen upon the street under his 50 cents to see half a show half a day when broad brimmed brown hat, he would have passed for a rich planter or stockman.

SEVEN HEADS HAVE TROUBLE.

Need of Some Anthority at the Exposition Daily Shown. The lack of a central authority which has repeatedly caused embarrassment to exposition guests was again illustrated in connection with the visit of the St. Joseph people Saturday. The visitors brought with them a band and a number of tallyho coaches and a special arrangement was made with General Manager Clarkson by which the coaches were to be admitted to the Midway for parade purposes during the afternoon. But when they tried to enter the gate they were met by a determined refusal on the part of the gatekeepers. They declared that will have to be dealt with by the United their orders were to let in no vehicles at States alone. The fact that the Philipthat hour and they proposed to obey them. pines will present the difficult problem in General Managr Clarkson was summoned the peace negotiations has caused the adand hastened to set the matter right, but | ministration to give it a great deal of carewithout success. The gatekeeper was rein- ful attention. forced by Secretary Wakefield, who averred that nothing less than a resolution adopted by the executive committee would admit the vehicles. The orders of the general manager were set aside and even when President Wattles added his persuasions the adcoaches were admitted.

These clashes of authority and the resultthey ordinarily attract very little notice exment manager should have charge of the adthat was a revelation in band music. At ager Babcock suggested that anything that eral Merritt will make on the subject. Their FOUR TRANSPORTS ARRIVE stir up the people regardless of conseunder the direction of the Department of Transportation. Manager Kirkendall differed very vigorously. He stated that he was the head of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, and as the wagons undoubtedly fitting that it should be his business to regulate them.

The came Manager Lindsey, who alleged that while the vehicles undoubtedly came in on wheels and traversed Manager Kirken dall's grounds in the course of their peregrinations they still remained subject to ame through the gates.

All this time Manager Reed had been intervene to the effect that since these vehicles came to deliver supplies to the vari ous concessions they were a part of his department and subject to his supervision Each manager was insistent on what he Gelobie of Oklahoma and Prof. Atwater of considered his prerogatives and the commit tee spent meeting after meeting in a jangle over their conflicting claims.

There is scarcely a day that does not deelop some similiar conflict of authority to justify the position taken by The Bee from the beginning in favor of a director general or general manager, who should be something more than a figurehead and have the authority to settle disputed questions without an incessant jangle over the relative prerogatives of the heads of the various de-

SHORT SERMON AT THE AUDITORIUM

Rev. Celia Parker Woolley Discourses to an Exposition Congregation. The only religious service held in Omaha yesterday at which no collection was taken occurred at the Auditorium at 4 o'clock. It was held under the direction of the committee of local clergymen which was appointed by General Manager Clarkson some time ago and which was represented by Rev. Mackay of All Saints Episcopal church. The heat was very oppressive in the building and this largely accounted for the preponderance of vacant seats. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Celia Parker Woolley of Chicago, who talked briefly but All of the troops that were with General vigorously on the subject, "Things Commonly Believed Among Us." She said at the to this audience nor to one locality, but to all mankind. Man was everywhere a creature of love and worship. The capacity to recognize the claims of suffering brethren and the power we have to relieve our fellow men are the essence of religious life a dozen stuffed monkeys from his exhibit, wherever we find it. Any man who recognizes in himself evil motives and good motives, selfish purposes and unselfish purposes, is a believer whether he conforms to

any particular creed or not. Rev. Woolley contended that after all a belief in the main tenets of religion is common to all men. All agree in the belief in a power outside of themselves and they differ only in the minor points of name and theories and creed. But in all the emotions and aspirations that underlie the surface they are one the world over. We stalks and use them for stove wood, saw are beginning to see this. The principle of unity is becoming more generally recognized and established. It exists in this expesition, which brings men together to compare notes on their material resources and these Auditorium services were a step in the same direction. They bring speakers of different denominations in order that

closer together in their religious beliefs. The speaker suggested that a new idea of reverence is another result of modern religious thought. Men once believed that of commission, probably being sold at aucreligion meant the mere acceptance of an almost as monotonous yesterday as intellectual statement propounded as the doctrine of a recognized creed. But we are tions. During the morning some of them ocming to see that this is entirely too shall low a conception. Religion means a beliedral, but the majority remained in their in a power for rightequaness within our-The after- selves and the conviction that compels us noon was even more irksome and few of the to ally ourselves with that power. So rev orence no longer meant merely an austere

(Continued from First Page.)

Little Respite.

TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSING

It is Searcely to Be Conjectured Wha the United States Peace Commission May Do with the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The White House, the War department and the Navy tribe of the bravest of the western Indians. department today resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not appeared in the councils of the tribe. When- prevailed since the Maine was blown up ever a delegation has been sent to Wash- in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary president, relative to matters pertaining to utes and also went to the White House, the Indians, Charger has been the spokes- but did not remain there long. General man for the delegation. He stands nearly Corbin came into his office during the day ders, but the torpedo boats and revenue cutand looked over his dispatches, but did is as straight as an arrow. He has dis- not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the parades to be given by the Indian con- the departments, but scarcely a Sunday happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most sesious problem which the peace commission sembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and of Pines. Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the comsovereignty over the islands in the West fleet here today are the Bancroft, Marietta, Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments Peoria, Hornet, Oneida, Hawk, Dorothea, -that is, what Spain shall take away and Buccancer, Sylvia, Siren, Ranger, Piscataqua what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico

Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the rentention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila -just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling mission was still refused. Finally after the station be secured and the building up of an patience of the visitors had been pretty American city at that place begun. Still nearly exhausted the ridiculous aspect of another idea, which is being considered, is the situation was appreciated and the the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments ant jangles between the heads of various which occupied a portion of the island with exposition departments are so common that a line of demarcation such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were recept from those who are inconvenienced tained. The island of Luzon is the largest thereby. A very pointed instance occurred of the group and contains about 3,000,000 some time ago when the executive commit- people, which are said to be the better tee spent two hours a day for several suc-class in the Philippines. It is believed, cessiv days in trying to decide what depart-however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by hands. mission of vehicles to the grounds. Man- the reports which Admiral Dewey and Genreports are expected before the commission

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it Long Island. onditions are for their good.

Porto Rico and American Possession. There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sendng of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now and to make such recommendations as they deternine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation and the conditions of postoffices generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish and the occupation by the United States is not

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the War department that the 16,-000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States, for the present, will occupy, Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. Genoutset that the term "us" did not refer eral Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. General Miles has about 15,000 men in Porto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island and perhaps more than are needed after the Spanish evacuate. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, though something may be done looking toward diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed. The government will dispose of the transports that have been in

use as fast as they can be released. All vessels of the navy that can be spared from service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the states where the men will be given brief holidays. The big battleships of the fleet will be put in dr dock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the navy that does not need docking. It is expected that the large dock in the New York yard will be ready to receive the ships in about two weeks The auxiliary vessels of the navy which will not be used for the permanent navy will be disposed of as soon as they go ou

Not Under Reciprocal Arrangements WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The Treasury department has revoked its recent decision in regard to importations of certain articles into this country under the existing ciprocal arrangements with France. Tor ruling allowed these importation builtie efit of the reduced rates withor

their pipes or slept. No attempt was made at dancing or giving entertainments, though WASHINGTON LESS WARLIKE the new decision, however, products of strange or giving entertainments, though France exported from other countries are not entitled to the privileges of the reciprocal arrangements.

BLOCKADE SHIPS ASSEMBLE

Flagship San Francisco Arrives a Key West Little the Worse for Spanish Shots.

KEY WEST, Aug. 14 .- In accordance with orders from the Navy department following the president's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities. Commodere Howell of the north Cuban coast blockade squadron, is rapidly assembling his ships at Key West Many arrived yesterday and still more to-

day.

The flagship San Francisco, with the commodore aboard, arrived this morning. It looks none the worse for its experience off Havana early Friday morning. The hole torn in its stern by the 12-inch shells from Morro castle has been neatly patched and the damage to the ship is inconsiderable. The larger gun boats and the torpedo boat destroyers have not yet received or-

ters have already been called north. The revenue cutter Hudson, which perhaps, the highest distinction of all the smaller craft, by its gallant work at Cargress, he may wear a blanket, but usually passes in peace times when this does not denas during the Winslow engagement, left for Norfolk this morning, and the revenue cutter Morrill, which arrived from the

Matanzas station this morning, left for Norfolk this afternoon. They will be followed tomorrow by the revenue cutters Woodbury will be called upon to deal with is the and Windom, which came from Havana, and Philippines. Before the commission as- the lighthouse tender Maple, from the Isle The Fishhawk, which only recently came down from Philadelphia, will return to mission to consider under that head. The League island as soon as it has taken on absolute relinquishment by Spain of all coal and water. The other ships of the

> and Uncas. The Tecumseb and the smaller unarmored tugs Sloux, Calumet and Cheyenne left today for Tampa. The gunboat Princeton, which has been doing special duty around Guantanamo and British Honduras, opportunely returned to-

Castine, Newport, Miantonomah, Apache,

day, but has received no further orders. Other ships of the blockading squadron are expected tonight or tomorrow. Naval officers are unanimous in their expressions of gratification that the war is over and are anxiously looking for orders

which will take them north. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14.-6 p. m.-Satrustegui and Isla de Panay, are in port and will begin embarking the Spanish troops tomorrow.

It is expected that they will carry over 4.000. The transport Leona from Savannah arrived this morning with the remainder of

the Fifth immune regiment. Mr. Jarvis, vice president and Cuban manager of the North American Trust company, who has been here for the last ten days, establishing a Santiago office, will go to Havana, where he will establish headquarters for the whole island. The North American Trust company acts as the fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba, all revenues, duties and taxes passing through their

everal Hundred Soldiers Received at New York-Little Stekness Aboard and One Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-Four transports the St. Louis, Vigilancia, Mattewan and Mi-Americanized, and every encouragement for ami, having on board troops who were orthem to do so will be given. Porto Rico will dered home from Santiago de Cuba, have be under military control for the present. arrived off Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point,

is probable that American reforms in the The troops aboard the fransports are the matter of government will be such that the First volunteer cavalry, First regular cav- puted author of the first so-called scheme of people of Cuba will see the advantage of be- slry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, and the the Department of Admissions because they coming annexed to the United States. It is Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth infantry, thought the sanitary improvement of Havana All the transports excepting the St. Louis and other cities, the management of the sailed from Santiago on August 8. The St. waiting for his turn and he proceeded to municipalities and liberality offered the Louis, which left a few days later, brought country people will be of such a character as up 872 soldiers. There was little sickness soon to convince the people that the changed aboard the former American liner and but one death-Private Oliver Longwood, Company B, Ninth regiment, who died from yellow fever and was buried at sea. There was no other development of yellow fever. Twenty-four sick, none of a serious nature, are aboard the St. Louis.

The Vigilancia has 609 men of the Sixth condition of the troops is excellent. Twentyone sick are under treatment, but there is no fever. General Ames is on board.

The Miami came up slowly and anchored in the quarantine grounds late today. It was not boarded. Colonel Theodore Roose velt and his Rough Riders are on the Miami.

The work of disinfecting the St. Louis was begun this afternoon. The sick on board take the peace proceedings. were attended by the hospital corps and the soldiers were given baths and provided with clean clothing. They will be allowed to land tomorrow morning, when they will be marched to the detention camp. The soldiers who arrived by the Gate City Saturday night were landed today.

marched to the detention camp, where they at once went into quarters. CARRYING NEWS TO MANILA

They were a worn looking lot of men, but

appeared to be in high spirits. They were

British Steamer Australian Chartered to Inform Filipines that Pence is Declared.

HONG KONG, Aug. 14.-News of the ces sation of hostilities between the United States and Spain was received here yester-The British steamer Australian, bound for Sydney, N. S. W., was chartered to carry the news to Manila. No other yessel was available for the purpose owing to the prevalence of typhoons.

Spanish Transports Heavily Londed WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- It is quite evilent from a dispatch received by General Corbin tonight from General Shafter that the Spanish Trans-Atlantic company in transporting the Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain is economizing space in its ships. The dispatch from Shafter, which was dated at Santiago fhis evening, reads "Luzon sailed this afternoon for Spain with 2,056 soldiers, four priests, sixteen women, thirty-four children and 137 officers; total, 2,237.

Santiago's Custom Receipts. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General Shafter reports to the War department tonight concerning the customs receipts at Santiago as

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14 .- 5:37 p. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington: I have the honor to report for your information that there were taken in at the customs house here from July 20 to August 13, inclusive, \$58,445.24. SHAFTER, Major-General.

Order to Sail Countermanded. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 .- It is anounced that the order for the sailing of roops for Manila on the transports Scandis and Arizona has been countermanded. The ransports will sail for the Philippines on Monday as scheduled, but they will carry only stores, consisting of medical, commis-sary and quartermaster's property.

SPANIARDS DESIRE A REST

TEMPERATURE

Hour, Deg. 5 a. m..... 68 6 a. m..... 68 7 a. m..... 68

10 a. m 78

11 a. m..... 78

12 m...... 82

TODAY AT

Day.

At the Grounday

Wheelmen's Day.

to have his own way.

jority with satisfaction.

Business and Fraternal Association

3 p. m., Mexican Band, Government

Building.

4 p. m., Life Saving Exhibition, Lagoon.

7 p. m., Mexican Band, Grand Plaza. Down Town:

9 a. m., National Florists Meet, First

is a strong cabinet dissension on this point

some apprehending a crisis, little import-

ance need be attached to it, because it is

even unlikely that, in the event of one or

two ministers resigning, the course of the

peace negotiations will be seriously affected

because, in the long run, Sagasta is certain

"Meanwhile he allows his colleagues to

discuss the subject freely and wisely keeps

his own counsel. There is no conceivable

doubt that the Cortes will approve of peace

and the date of the convocation of the Cor-

es can only affect personal party interest

the impression the preliminary conditions of

peace, when examined closely, will make on

the Spanish people generally, but there is

no doubt the news of the termination of

hostilities will be received by a great ma-

"During the last few weeks there has

been a great change in public opinion.

Though it was universally recognized from

the beginning that, in the long run, Amer-

ica would prove itself stronger than Spain,

it was generally expected that the bravery,

dash and tenacity of the Spanish army and

navy would in some measure counterbalance

the superiority of the United States in pop-

ulation and resources and that, conse

quently, the conditions of peace would not

be very operous. This illusion was dis-

pelled by the destruction of Cervera's squad-

ron, the capitulation of Santiago and other

well known incidents of the campaign, and

gradually the conviction spread that, as

Spain was evidently incapable of defending

itself, the sooner it made peace the better.

fore, that the decision of the government

will be generally approved. Whether the

government will subsequently be called to

account for negligence in its preparation

for war and for the manner in which the

campaign was conducted is another ques-

TROOPS GET OUT THIS WEEK

If Transports Are Provided in Time

Shafter's Command Will Be

Moved Quickly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-By Wednesday

or Thursday of this week it is expected by

War department officials that all of Gen-

eral Shafter's command will have left Santi-

night General Shafter says that the early de-

parture of the troops now depends entirely

time only about 5,000 men of General

Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the re-

mainder having already sailed for this coun-

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14 .-- 3 p. m .-

Lawton's division, except Seventh and First

mands, have already sailed, leaving Bates division, Eighth Ohio infantry, batteries of

light artillery, one battery of heavy artil-

companies of engineers vet to go. If ships

expected with immunes get here, as they ought to today or tomorrow, will get the

The following was received during the

SANTIAGO, Aug. 14 .- Rio Grande, Seneca

and Commanche with Ninth and Tenth cavalry, Fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry,

all loaded and will go out this afternoon un-less hurricanes of which reports have been

had as blowing south of Jamaica prevent. The Breakwater, City of Macon and Arcadia

will go tomorrow with two light batteries

of the hardest rainstorms we have had it

raging this afternoon. Am getting the sick that have to be left behind in very comfort-

troops off so as to be able to start the latter

part of the week for the United States. Will ship 400 convalescents on Catalina Monday.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IMPROVING

Hearing They Can Come Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-A dispatch re-

ceived by Adjutant General Corbin tonight

Everything is going very well here.

but I cannot until arrangements for those

General Shafter's report of the health

conditions of his corps, also received to-

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14.-Adjutant

General, Washington: Sanitary report for August 13: Total number of sick, 2,514;

total number of fever cases, 1,945; total number of new fever cases, 179; total num-ber fever cases returned to duty, 357.

Deaths August 12: Privates William H. sanders, Troop B. First United States

Volunteer cavalry, remittent malarial fever, acute dysentery; Private; Reuben Ingle.

Company A, Twentieth infantry, malarial

Corporal Henry J. Jennings, Company K. Ninth Masachusetts, typhoid fever.

ion, Company H. First Illinois, yellow fever

Private John Mallory, Company G, Thirty

third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Irvine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious ma-

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Deaths August 13: Private John E. Fal-

toxamia; Private Olof Husby, Compah Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fe

from General Shafter Indicates that the

SHAFTER.

SHAFTER,

Major-General.

able condition. Two thousand troops to be loaded tomorrow. Ho

condition.

and Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry. One

afternoon:

follows:

night, follows:

infantry and sick and suspects of these

Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washing-

"It may pretty safely be assumed, there-

"It is too soon to speak confidently of

Congregational Church.

People Generally Are Tired of the Vaporings of the Press.

THEY ARE HEARTILY SICK OF AGITATIONS

Blustering of the Carlists and Republicans at the Peace Protocol Meets with a Slight Response.

> Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, Aug. 14 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram)-The blustering of the Carlists and republicans at the peace protocol gets a slight response from the public at large, as does the vaporating of the disgruntled press. The cold fact is that the Spanish people are heartily sick of agitations; are weary of attacks on the gov-

rnment and yearn for a rest. A section of the press and the politicians they represent censure Sagasta for not convoking the Cortes to pass upon the protocol, since the agreements cedes Spanish territory, while Spain's constitution provides that no territory shall be ceded without the approval of the Cortes. The opposition leaders perceive that postponing the calling of the Cortes until October gives Sagasta a chance to strengthen his position and recover pres-

Consequently they are angry because President McKinley, instead of insisting on a parliamentary ratification of the protocol, 'played into Sagasta's hands," as they call But the general public fully approves of Senor Sagasta's decision not to assemble

the Cortes until he is ready to submit to it a definite treaty of peace. The people are as weary of wrangling at home as they are of fighting abroad,

Philippine Question.

What most concerns the Spaniards just now is to know what the Americans are going to do with the Philippines. The opposition leaders take the position that it would be better for Spain to lose all its islands in the Pacific than to suffer them to be controlled by a foreign power, either through intervention or a protectorate. To submit to this they would retard the recovery of the prestige and cripple Spanish sovereignty.

Some of today's newspapers sigh and sob as if Spanish prestige and sovereignty were all gone now. The Pais, the organ of the The Spanish transports Isla de Luzon, P. de extreme or "advanced" republicans, appears with its first page in deep mourning and gives startling figures of loss of Spanish territory and population in the West Indies and the Philippines. It makes other gloomy comparisons between the glorious past and the abject present. Other newspapers representing different parties and classes of society declare virtually in chorus that the loss of South and Central American colonies early in this century Spain could forgive and forget, but never can be reconciled to being despoiled of Cuba and Porto Rico by abhorred foreigners.

The government will maintain for the present the rigid censorship of the press and will continue the suspension of constitutional guarantees-which has enabled the authorities to check senseless excitement and suppress the extremists who wanted to ago for the United States. In a dispatch toquences. No attention is attached to the Carlist agitation, for the vatican and the upon the transports which are daily exbishops in Spain support the present dy- pected to arrive at Santiago. At the present

nasty. Members of Commissions.

The government is perplexed over the choice of men to represent Spain on the try, General Shafter's report to the War commission. The names are these: Senor department concerning the departure of the Leon y Castillo, now Spanish ambassador to troops follows: France and at one time minister of interior; Senor Maura, formerly minister of colonies, afterwards minister of justice and the re- ton: All of cavalry division, Kent's division, autonomy for Cuba, which the Cortes rejected; Senor Abarcuzza, minister of the colonies in 1894 under Sagasta; Senor Villarantia, now the Spanish minister to Belgium; Mgr. Merry Del Val, the Spanish ambas

sador at the vatican. Spaniards think the treaty negotiations in Paris will be prolonged and laborious unless America shows a conciliatory disposition, "out of regard," as the ministerial organs put it. "for international considerations." The press notes with disappointment that the protocol seems to limit the action of the peace commission with respect to Cuba and Thirteenth regular infantry, and the and Porto Rico to mere evacuation measures and is silent about the Cuban debt and other points which Spain will have to raise in Paris.

Financiers welcome peace, but persist in believing that at Spain's request America will force Cuba to assume part of its debt. News from Havana and Cuba is apparently awaited, for there is great anxiety as to how the Cuban and Togal insurgents will

They Hear the News.

MADRID, Aug. 14.-The governors general of Cuba and Porto Rico have acknowledged the receipt of the news of the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain and announced the carrying-out of the orders. An order has been issued by the captain

general of Madrid suspending the publication of the republican newspaper El Pais. Reports from Havana state that the bompardment of Manzanillo lasted from 3 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening and that attacks were made by the insurgents at various points. During the engagement fifteen Spaniards were killed. The American commander summoned the town to surrender. giving the authorities three hours in which

capitulate. El Epoca says: "The peace is the saddest mposed since the treaty of Utrecht," and expresses doubt "if a government which has llowed itself to be dragged into a war will equit itself well by negotiating peace." El Pais today prints the text of the proocol signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders and says:

"Spain , without colonies, is reduced to th role of a third-rate power." El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring o Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war." El Nacion says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle, she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our mis-

ortune. El Liberal says the article in the protoco elating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for that country. El Globo (ministerial) pines for peace be

tween Spain and the United States, and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin he first chapter in a new history of Europe. El Tiempo (conservative) says: larial fever: Private Edward Myott, Com-pany L. Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever: First Sergeant E. L. Sherrott, Com-pany C. Seventy-first New York, typhoid is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war.'

Cortes Will Appprove of Penci LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The Times' Madrid prrespondent, telegraphing Sunday, says; 'The publication of the prefocol has not made much impression, because the contents were already known. The only doubtful point referred to the time of the adjutant general stating the secretary of conversation of the Cories. Although there was desired to confer with him.

OMAHA BATTLE NEAR COAMO Deg.

Advance of General Wilson's Column Runs Into Fight and Scatters Spaniards,

DRIVES ENEMY FROM STRONG POSITION

In Withering Artillery and Infantry Fire Only One American is Killed.

THEY REFUSE TO SURRENDER AIBONITO

Spanish Commander Inclined to Doubt Proclamation of Peace.

MACIAS CUT OFF FROM OFFICIAL NEWS

Reception of Notification from Washington on Saturday Evening Stops All Forward Movement of American Army in Porto Rico.

AT THE FRONT WITH GENERAL WIL-SON'S COLUMN, FIVE MILES BEYOND COAMO, PORTO RICO, Aug. 12 .- Evening-Delayed in transmission.)-General Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shellng the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain at the head of the pass through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength protected by seven lines of entrenchments and a battery of two howitzers. The Spaniards were eager for the fray and earlier in the day had fired upon Colonel Biddle of the engineer corps, who with a platoon of Troop of New York was reconnoitering on their

ight flank. As our battery rounded a curve in the road ,000 yards away, the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the bluffs to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond to the infantry fire. The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unlimbered and vere soon hurling common shell and shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking

the emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a trip-hammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals for over an hour. They had our range and their shrapnel burst repeatedly over our men. One shell burst, the fragments killing Corporal Swanson of Company L, and seriously wounding Corporal Yanke and Privates Bunce and Hought.

Captain Paget, the British army officer who is with the American forces for the purpose of observing the operations in the field, distinguished himself by aiding Dr. Woodbury.

Pour Deadly Fire on Our Men. Here Captain Lee and Private Sizer of Company F were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours the enemy abandoned the other gun and the men began to flee from the entrenchments toward a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

One gun was now ordered to advance to position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements filed into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop. Then both the enemy's howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted. Licutenant Haynes was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his guil retired, the ball following a rib.

The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Colonel Bliss of General Wilson's staff went forward to the enemy's line with the lery, four troops of Second cavalry and two flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports, and as they have not arrived cannot closely approximate time. (Signed.) SHAFTER, Major-General. their surrender.

The Spanish have no communication with the outside world and the commander asked until tomorrow morning in order that he might communicate with Governor General Macias at San Juan. General Wilson and his staff viewed today's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spaniards held the ranges as accurately as they had at Santiago. Their position from the front is almost impregnable, but it can be turned.

Estimates of the strength of the enemy range from 500 to 1,000. Their position is five miles from Albonito.

Refuse to Surrender Albonito. HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WIL SON AT COAMO, Aug. 13 .-- Morning-(Delayed in Transmission.)-"Tell the Ameria can general if he desires no further sheds ding of blood to remain where he is." This is the reply that the Spanish comnander, Colonel Nuevillas, sent to General Wilson's demand for the surrender of Ais

to occur unless orders are issued from Washington to prevent it. HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WILL SON, at COAMO, Aug. 13 .- Noon-(Delayed in Transmission.)-The orders to advance given to General Ernest's brigade were countermanded upon receipt of the presi-

bonito made last night. A fight is certain

dent's order to suspend hostilities. General Wilson this morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As General Macias has no communication with Madrid he may thus cut himself off from official notileation of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to

spread the news that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered. The soldiers of the American army genrally receive the news of peace with delight, although some are disappointed that there is to be no further fighting and many officers express regret at the suspension of nostilities in the midst of the campaign,

Advance is Countermanded. PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 13.-Evening-The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Porto Rico. General Wilson at Coamo and General Schwan at Mayaguez will remain at those places. General Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas and Genral Brooke, who had advanced beyond lunyama, will return to that town. General Miles expects to do nothing pende ng the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-General American has reported to the War department his arrival at Montauk Point from Santiago. Folowing is his dispatch, which was made public by Adjutant General Corbin tonight: "Sailed from Santiago, Cuba, Monday last, 5th inst. Arrived this morning Condiion of troops on board-Sixth and Thire teenth infantry regulars-much improved by voyage. No new cases of sickness; no yellow fever; no deaths.

"Brigadier General Volunteers."

At Jacksonville Cami JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 14.—General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh corps, left last evening for Washington in response to a telegram received from the

(Signed)

health conditions among the troops at Santiago are improving. The men, whose spirits have been raised at the prospect of returning to the United States, are getting bet-Shafter's dispatch, which was bulletined at the War department tonight, is as SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14 .- 7:30 p. m. that under ordinary circumstances would be sick are trying to pull themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large numbers of typhoid fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days so I can leave,