

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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PRESIDENT IS COMING

Mr. McKinley Signifies His Intention of Visiting Omaha During October.

WILL ATTEND THE PEACE JUBILEE Festival to Celebrate the Close of the War Draws Him Hither.

PROMISE GIVEN MANAGER ROSEWATER News Sent to Omaha by the Head of the Promotion Department.

CABINET OFFICERS ARE ALSO EXPECTED Invitation Will Be Extended to Them and Their Acceptance Is Looked On as Assured in Connection with the President.

President McKinley has given a positive assurance of his consent to be the guest of the exposition during the grand peace jubilee, which will be the feature of early October.

This information was conveyed to President Watters yesterday in a telegram from Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, who left Omaha Wednesday night for the express purpose of securing the presence of the president and the members of the cabinet at this demonstration.

Before extending the invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee at Omaha, Mr. Rosewater, on behalf of the exposition managers, presented the president a superb painting representing the grand court and lacon by John R. Key, the famous artist, who painted the magnificent picture of the World's Fair, now on exhibition at Omaha in the art gallery of the Illinois building.

How It Was Bought. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—President McKinley informally accepted the invitation extended through Manager Rosewater to attend the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Peace Jubilee at Omaha.

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After hearing Mr. Rosewater's earnest appeal, the president said: "You may say to your people that I accept the invitation and unless something unforeseen happens, I shall visit Omaha early in October. It seems to me proper that a president who has concluded a successful war, should manifest his appreciation of the achievements and arts of peace as illustrated by the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and that I should accept the invitation to visit Omaha."

Chief Geromino Coming, Too. Chief Geromino and about fifty of his braves, with their families, will be given a vacation from Fort Sill, where they have been ostensibly held as prisoners of war for more than ten years, to take part in the Indian congress at Omaha.

In talking with Assistant Indian Commissioner Tower, who appears very much interested in the Indian congress, it transpired that Geromino and his ex-patriates were still under the immediate control of the War office. When Acting Secretary Melkielehn's attention was called to this he expressed astonishment, but found on inquiry that it was true; that 250 of these Indians had been held as prisoners and supplied with army rations for years, until everybody in the department had forgotten about them.

NAVY'S HOME COMING

With Thundering Cheers and Booming Guns New Yorkers Celebrate.

REVIEW UP THE HISTORIC OLD HUDSON Ships Fire National Salute Opposite the Tomb of General Grant.

GLORY DAY FOR AMERICAN PATRIOT Acres of People Densely Pack Shores and River Craft.

America's Chief City Turns Out Forces En Masse to Give Fitting Welcome to the Conquerors of the Bullfighters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Hundreds of thousands of people along the banks of the Hudson and thousands of all styles of river craft, blended their shouts in a royal welcome to the returned North American squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, as fine an August day as could be desired was nature's tribute to the return of the victors.

For almost three solid hours whistles of all sizes, steam sirens and small guns along the shores shrieked and boomed from the efforts to display the heartiest enthusiasm for the home coming of the naval heroes with their battle-scarred ships.

Early in the morning the seven big ships, the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas lay in New York harbor, just off Tompkinsville, S. I. There was no idea that Admiral Sampson that New York was prepared for a rousing reception, but the news was brought shortly by a navy tug and all the ships of the squadron were immediately put under preparations for dress review. By 9 o'clock the big, dull looking fighting ships, looming high above the picturesque confusion of smaller craft which had come down to get a glimpse of the ships, were ready for movement.

Strung out along in their decks in long, regular lines, were the white uniformed crews, with their bayoneted rifles, all strongly contrasted against the sombre, lead colored armor of the ships. When the hour for the start came it looked as if it would be impossible for the great ships to make their way through the perfect jam of the craft.

As the vessels moved further up the river, the water, which had been calm at the Battery, was churned by the action of hundreds of steamers and waves dashed over the small boats and sheets of spray drenched the passengers on the lower decks of the larger steamers.

As the grim-looking battleships moved up the river the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm was more marked. At Riverside drive was a momentary lull, as if expecting a climax. The undersigned scene was like an amphitheater. Tens of thousands of persons covered the green slope and as the battleships approached a mighty cheer arose that reverberated back and forth across the Hudson.

From the bottom of the slope an observation train crawled lazily along, keeping even with the ships, above the vast sea of humanity and crowning this General Grant's tomb, which was to mark the beginning of the return of the squadron where a national salute of twenty guns was fired. The tomb, standing high, white and solemn, was far above the waters of the river, looked to be built upon a foundation of faces.

Suddenly from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivid flash, following this a tremendous roar, announcing the first gun of the national salute. The heavy smoke curled and tumbled down towards the water and up into the air until the ships had been completely obscured by the rock the waters themselves. It was an imposing spectacle, as the big battleships boomed a salute to the nation, as the warships saluted the final resting place of General Grant and the guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boomed a reverent obsequies to the national hero.

AMERICAN GIRL IN ENGLAND

Her Influence in British Politics is Steadily Becoming More Pronounced.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The influence of the American girl in British politics is steadily becoming more pronounced.

The fair American now the most prominent in London, is Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio. She is one of the most successful hostesses in London, her frequent functions at her beautiful residence in Hyde Park House, Albert Gate, being always attended by royalty. The Prince of Wales will always be a frequent guest at her home.

Her husband is just now helping her husband to win Southport, vacated by the appointment of Mr. Curzon as viceroy of India. Naylor Leyland fought Mr. Curzon at the general election in 1895, but was defeated by a plurality of 754.

She is already a powerful woman in the constituency and her husband, Naylor Leyland, who is still in the army, is well known. As stated it was mainly to gratify her that Mr. Curzon abandoned his brilliant career here, to enter parliament at the next general election.

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TAKES IN SUBURBS

Manila's Capitulation Believed to Include Philipinae Entirely.

MERRITT INFORMS WAR DEPARTMENT Elastic Expression Contained in Article of the Surrender.

TO RETURN DONS' ARMS ON EVACUATION All Funds and Public Property in Possession of American Army.

NOTHING TO ADD TO CASUALTIES OF FIGHT Announcement of the Peace Protocol and Ordering Hostilities to Cease Reached Manila on the Afternoon of August 16.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Official announcement of the terms of capitulation agreed on Manila reached the War Department this evening in a dispatch from Major General Merritt. It was the first notification, officially, of the nature of the stipulations and embraced the complete terms in six articles.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable tonight construed the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone.

While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission to be "to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and the defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein," it is pointed out that the word "suburbs" is an elastic expression and the language of article 1 stating that the Spanish troops, both the European and the Filipino, capitulate "with" the city and defenses goes to emphasize this construction.

It is supposed that a merchant ship brought the Merritt dispatches from Manila to Hong Kong, as the Navy department is not aware of the arrival at Hong Kong of a dispatch boat.

The reported insurgent raids in Cuba caused considerable comment in official circles, but the view was taken at the War department that the raids did not indicate a purpose on the part of the Cubans to disorganize the Spanish forces.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Continued High Temperature.

1. President Will Visit Omaha. Naval Review at New York. Terms of Manila Surrender. Will Block Peace Proceedings.

2. Ravages by Native Porto Ricans. New York Greets the War Ships. Colors Captains Explain. 3. Nebraska News.

4. Finances of the State. Hawaii and Annexation. 5. Painting of the Exposition. Local News and Comment. 6. Present Rate Situation. News of the Courts.

7. Doings in Omaha Society. 8. Naval Lessons of the War. Letters from the Volunteers. 9. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 10. Iowa News and Comment. Affairs at South Omaha. Saturday in the Sporting World. Ambitions of General Garcia.

11. Sporting Review of a Week. 12. With the Wheels and Wheelmen. 13. Crook's Desert Island. 14. In the Domain of Woman. 15. Pictures of Indian Life. 16. "The Lost Possessions." 17. Naval Pets and Mascots. 18. Editorial and Comment. 19. New Point of Law Raised. Musical Review of the Week. Features of the Ante Room. 20. Scenes in a Famous Zoo. Relief for Rheumatism. 21. Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial News. 22. In the Amusement World.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION

At the Grounds: 2:30 p. m., Mexican Band at Government Building. 4 p. m., Dr. Green at the Auditorium. 7 p. m., Mexican Band, Grand Plaza.

Temperature at Omaha: Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 75 1 p. m. 94 6 a. m. 70 2 p. m. 91 7 a. m. 74 3 p. m. 94 8 a. m. 77 4 p. m. 100 9 a. m. 82 5 p. m. 107 10 a. m. 88 6 p. m. 105 11 a. m. 92 7 p. m. 93 12 m. 92

ions and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

"Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches of religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all description are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

"Seventh—The terms of the capitulation of the city and the defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, shall be provided for the return when the Spanish evacuate "or the American army evacuates."

All the unsettled points in the terms of surrender will have to be finally determined by the president, though there is no doubt that he will approve whatever agreement General Merritt may propose.

The capitulation follows in some respects that at Santiago. The Spaniards will be enabled to march out of town with modified arms, and to deposit their arms, however, at some designated point, and officers retaining side arms. No present difficulties will be experienced in feeding the 15,000 Spanish troops on the island, though more supplies may have to be dispatched there later.

The reported insurgent raids in Cuba caused considerable comment in official circles, but the view was taken at the War department that the raids did not indicate a purpose on the part of the Cubans to disorganize the Spanish forces.

HOPE FOR A DISPUTE

Spain is Expecting Great Things from a Disagreement.

WILL URGE CUBAN DEBT FOR THAT PURPOSE Many Seek to Obstruct the Work of the Peace Commission.

LOOKING FOR INTERVENTION BY EUROPE Continental Powers Still Hope to Receive Some Benefit.

EAGER FOR A SLICE OF THE PHILIPPINES It is Believed that a Firm Position by the United States Will Have a Tendency to Simplify Matters.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, Aug. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It may be of the highest importance for the United States government to define forthwith its intentions with regard to the Philippine islands and the Cuban debt. Those are the questions upon which Spain and America seem certain to clash in the Paris peace commission.

Disputing over what they threaten to make the negotiations drag until Europe may seek to thrust itself upon the contending "peacemakers" as an arbiter. The Madrid government is hoping for great things from dispute.

Many who are familiar with international affairs believe that if the government at Washington would advance clearly in advance the position it will take on these points, the effect upon continental countries, and likewise upon Spain itself, would be highly beneficial to the American cause. For instance, those persons say, Spain might reconsider its present intention to press the Cuban debt upon the Paris commission were it known that the American members will be instructed not to discuss the subject. If the Americans ignore that debt, they argue, there will be no way for Spain to shirk its payment except by defaulting or repudiating it. It issued the bonds, offering Cuba as collateral without Cuba's consent, got the money and spent it. If Spain loses the security which was offered and accepted, it will be an affair for Spain and the bondholders to settle among themselves, unless America takes it upon the negotiations.

Then Europe's chief interest in the negotiations will feebly diminish, certain diplomats assert privately, if it is made plain that the Philippine islands will not be on the market. As long as the rivals for the control of the far-off islands are getting any or all of those islands by coercion, purchase or otherwise, they will employ every means of obtaining the coveted possessions. If America announces that it means to see that the islands shall be free, either under a reformer or a monarch, Spain, an American protectorate or otherwise, Europe, knowing ones declare, will keep its fingers out of the fire.

Blanco to Leave Cuba. MADRID, Aug. 20.—A cabinet minister, who was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this evening, said it was certain that Captain General Blanco would not hand over Cuba to the Americans, but he had expressed a desire not to do so. The minister pointed out that the evacuation of Cuba would occupy a long time and that the protocol stipulated no period for evacuation of the island, but only that the labors of the commission should begin within a certain time after the signing of the protocol. General Blanco, the minister said, could leave Cuba during the conference of the commission, still retaining his offices. Blanco's attitude was pacific.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—A report that General Gonzales Parrado, second in command to General Blanco, declined to accept appointment as a member of the Cuban commission is denied. General Parrado today authorized the Associated Press to deny the rumor. General Parrado says he is willing to follow the captain general in person wherever he is required, even to sacrifice if necessary.

The Cuban commission has been appointed as follows: General Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Lander, captain of the port of Havana, and Marquis de Montoro, secretary of the treasury in the colonial cabinet. General Parrado will preside over the commission.

CAMP ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN Second Nebraska Expects to Make a Change Soon in Its Rendezvous. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel Bills was on Lookout Mountain today looking for a camping place for the Second Nebraska and Sixth United States volunteers. The purpose is to march the two regiments to the summit of the mountain and camp them there for several days. The men of the Second Nebraska are dissatisfied at Camp Thomas and want to move. The number of sick in the regiment is increasing rapidly.

Investigate Sanitary Conditions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A commission, consisting of Surgeon Majors Reed, Vaughn and Shakespeare, began today an examination into the sanitary arrangements at Camp Alger, Va. It now seems very uncertain whether the troops at Dunn Loring will go to Middletown, Pa., as a security of suitable ground and water is reported.

HEATH ON PENNY POSTAGE

First Assistant Postmaster General Gives His Views on the Subject in London.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Perry Heath, first assistant postmaster general of the United States and Great Britain, says on penny postage between Great Britain and America:

"The largest and most important commercial relations existing between the United States and any other country, exist between the United States and Great Britain. The only question is whether we ought, as Americans, to enter into postal arrangements with one European country to the exclusion of all others. It is true we already have such an arrangement with the Dominion of Canada and Mexico, but they are on our own hemisphere. There is strong argument in favor of such a convention. The only question is as to the singling out of one country for so important a change as against all others. I am little inclined to doubt its wisdom, though I know there are many people in America who are in favor of it."

"Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be retained over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

"Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from the date of the capitulation.

"Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish sources and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

"Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

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