25,000 and 30,000. It was noticed that very many who were the uniform of the order were among the spectators along the line of march. Most of them did not feel able to parade, although the day was cool and bracing, as in November. The parade was purely one of the Grand Army, as the naval veterans gave their street demonstration yesterday, and the usual floats and daylight fireworks and other attractions were reserved for the peace jubilee tomorrow.

The Denver Drum corps, with fifty-three pieces, and the band of Rough Riders from Dayton, O., with 100 pieces, were the leading attractions in their line. The Pittsburg band, which alternated instrumental with vocal music, possibly caught the crowd more than others, and the singers from Kansas were loudly applauded. While the Ohio division outnumbered others, yet the Illinois department, headed by General John C. Black and staff, made an excellent showing, as the first division of the great procession. It ranked next in numbers to the Ohio division, which brought up the rear. In the Illinois department was Columbia post, from Chicago, which, with a combination of the military and naval jackets, made a very fine appearance. Post 384 from Detroit appeared with all members in Prince Alberts and as erect as if in parlors.

The posts from Louisiana had sugar canes, with cotton ornaments, those from the Dakotas, Iowa and Kansas displayed with attractive effect their smples of corn and grain.

The Grand Army moved at 10 a. m. in the following order: Patrol wagons, mounted police, Fulton Guards' Military band, Colonel Philip Deitsch and staff, company of police, Grand Marshal General A. Hickenlooper and staff, Old Glory, color guard, cavalry, Commander-in-Chief General J. P. S. Gobin and staff, Schwebel Military band, General B. R. Cowen and staff.

First Division—Department of Illinois, Esberger's Military band, General M. A. Cochran and staff.

Second Division—Departments of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, Weber's Military band, Colonel L. M. Hoesea and staff.

Third Division—Departments of New York and Connecticut, Marino Military band, Colonel Max Mosler and staff.

Fourth Division—Departments of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Nevada, California, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Potomac, Virginia, Maryland and Nebraska, Cincinnati Military band, Dr. F. G. Gross and staff.

Fifth Division—Departments of Michigan and Iowa; Central military band, Major Frank J. Jones and staff.

Sixth Division—Department of Indiana, Lincoln military band; General Thomas T. Heath and staff.

Seventh Division—Departments of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri and Oregon; Hill's military band; Major James Stewart and staff.

Eighth Division—Departments of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Dakota, Alaska, Washington, Arkansas, New Mexico and Utah; Pioneer military band; Captain A. C. Kemper and staff.

Ninth Division—Departments of Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Montana, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Georgia, Alabama, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; Concordia military band; General Fred W. Moore and staff.

Tenth division was composed of the posts of Ohio, arranged by the eighty-eight counties, with their respective bands and with Major George B. Fox and staff in command. The posts from the counties were followed by Ohio regimental and other associations and the whole comprised a great portion of the parade. This division of the parade was over a mile in length.

All along the long line of march there were casks of ice water and lemonade for the marchers, and in some places they were liberally served with more substantial refreshments. There were seats for thousands along Washington park on Race street and around the postoffice and at other places, while the house tops as well as the windows and every place for reviewing the parade along the line of march was occupied.

Reviewing the Parade.

The line of march was less than three miles, with the reviewing stand at Washington park, near the end of the course. With the parade starting promptly at 10 a. m. the reviewing stand was reached shortly before noon. Here Commander-in-Chief Gobin was surrounded by Vice Commanders Alfred Lytle and F. B. Allen, Chaplain F. C. Bruner, Quartermaster General Charles Burrows, Inspector General A. E. Williams, Judge Advocate General Eli Torrence, Surgeon General David Mackay and others of his staff, Mayor Tafel and other officers of Cincinnati, Governors Bushnell of Ohio, Pingree of Michigan, Atkinson of West Virginia and other state officers and their staffs; National Executive Committeeman William H. Armstrong, F. M. Sterrett, Thomas W. Scott, William R. Hill, Lyman L. Caldwell, E. R. Monford, Elwood Craig, Past Commanders Louis Wagner, S. H. Heath, John S. Kountze, John P. Rea, William Warner, John Palmer, A. G. Weisert, J. G. B. Adams, Thomas G. Lawler, D. C. Glasser, C. H. Grosvenor, Colonels J. H. Smith, H. B. Kingsley, W. P. Orr, J. K. Hamilton, D. L. Cockley, C. B. Wing, Julius Fleischman, Charles R. Fisher, H. H. Pettiman, D. D. Knox, L. K. Anderson, R. C. McKinney, Albert Brewer, S. A. Atherton, George W. Healy and others.

While there was marked demonstrations all along the line of march, yet the scenes of the greatest enthusiasm were witnessed as the different divisions passed the reviewing stand and were saluted by the distinguished gentlemen on the platform. Seats had been provided for a distance of three squares along the park and in addition there were many thousands in them.

The weather today was not only fair, but quite cool, cooler than any day known here for years at this season. There was much less demand than usual for the water and other supplies that were in readiness along the line of march, and there were none that dropped out from exhaustion, as is usually the case. It was a typical autumn day in every respect, and the veterans gathered early for the great demonstration with unusual cheer and enthusiasm. The crowds along the way were also kept comfortable by the cool breezes.

The first thing to mar the proceedings of the morning was a serious accident to General Carey, one of the police commissioners of Buffalo. He was riding with the police commissioners of this city and of other cities, who were on the staff of the chief in charge of the police that headed the procession. His horse slipped and fell, and in the fall the animal fell on General Carey in such a way as to injure his spine. It was at first thought that he would not recover, but later in the day he was improved. Still it is believed that General Carey is crippled for life.

Elections and Reunions.

Previous to the parade there were many reunions today and some business sessions, including the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief corps. The National Army Nurses' association elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Ewing, Virginia; senior vice president, Mrs. Chapman, Illinois; junior vice president, Mrs. Fay, New York, secretary, Miss Kate Scott, Pennsylvania; treasurer, Miss Whitman, Philadelphia; chaplain, Mrs. Morrill, Michigan.

The National Association of Naval Veterans today elected the following officers: Rear admiral, J. F. R. Foss, Minneapolis; commodore, E. D. Bliss, Brooklyn; national captain, William Larelere, Zanesville, O.; commander, Benjamin D. Blanchard, New York; lieutenant commander, James A. Miller, Athens, O.; lieutenant, William McIntosh, New York; master, Walter E. Jacobs, New Haven; ensign, James Kennedy, Portsmouth, Va.; fleet surgeon, J. L. Cilley, Cincinnati; paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; fleet engineer, Ferrier V. Christian, Chicago; fleet chaplain, Alexander S. McWilliams, Detroit; judge advocate, Judge Fred C. Harvey, Minneapolis; secretary, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn; boatswain, Edward Wiggins, New York. Rear Admiral Kelley of Philadelphia was presented with a diamond and gold badge by the naval veterans. The presentation was made by Commander Archer of Pennsylvania.

Thurston Speaks.

After midnight Governor Atkinson of West Virginia and Senator Thurston of Nebraska dropped in at the Gobin reception at the St. Nicholas. Speeches were called for and Governors Bushnell, Atkinson and Lieutenant Governor Haggard responded. Then Senator Thurston of Nebraska was forced to the front by vehement calls. He soon branched out upon the recent acquisition of the United States from Spain and quickly warmed up into an eloquent argument against annexation of Cuba and the Philippines. He said the war started out pledged to a conquest in the interest of humanity and could not honorably be permitted to degenerate into a war of territorial conquest. He did not specifically oppose the appropriation of Porto Rico and smaller West India islands, but was unequivocally against making Cuba or the Philippines United States territory.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Blaze in a Dwelling House at Prescott Causes the Injury of Several Persons.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Sept. 7.—A fire occurred at 2:30 a. m. today, resulting in the death of two persons and the serious injury of three others. The dead are:

MRS. T. A. ANDREWS.

CELIA NYREN.

The seriously injured are: Mrs. K. W. Mitcher and James Austin, slightly injured; Dennis A. Barker and L. S. Hunt. The casualties occurred while an effort was being made to save the furniture from the burning dwelling of Judge H. T. Andrews, the victims being suffocated. The property loss was slight.

House and Contents.

HARVARD, Neb., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—About 1 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in a remote part of the house occupied by Mrs. Marcus Bennett. Most of the houshold goods and family clothing were saved, but the house entirely consumed. Neither house or contents were insured.

DEATH RECORD.

Rev. E. B. Graham.

Wilson T. Graham received word last night of the death of his brother, Rev. E. B. Graham, at Sioux City. No cause of death nor any of the details are known. Rev. Graham was for a long time pastor of the First United Presbyterian church of this city, leaving here about three years ago to go to Chicago, where he took editorial charge of the Midland, a church paper. He was recently sent by the church board to Sioux City to take the pastorate of the United Presbyterian church there for a year. Rev. Graham was about 46 years old. It is quite likely that he will be interred here, as he has children buried here.

ROUGH RIDERS START FRIDAY

Grigsby's Men Leave Chickamauga for Omaha to Be Mustered Out of Service.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 7.—According to present plans two regiments will leave Camp Thomas tomorrow. These are the First and Second Arkansas, who will go to Little Rock to be mustered out. The First Mississippi is scheduled to go to Lauderdale Springs, Miss., Friday for the same purpose, but may be ordered elsewhere on account of the yellow fever. Grigsby's Rough Riders will leave either Friday or Saturday. No movements occurred today. The paymasters will begin work tomorrow. Only a half dozen regiments are to be paid, and the work will not require more than two days. Colonel Nye, commissary of subsistence of the Chattanooga army supply depot, with ten clerks, left this morning for Huntsville, Fla., where he will have his headquarters hereafter. The commissary supplies now in the warehouses in Chattanooga will not be moved except as they are needed by the various camps.

General Breckinridge will move his headquarters to Lexington, Ky., early next week. He intends to see all the regiments moved from the camp before he leaves himself.

Grigsby's regiment comes to Omaha to be mustered out.

Bids Opened.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Bids were opened in the office of the supervising architect today for placing steam heating and ventilating apparatus in the South Omaha public building. The lowest bid was from the Korsmeyer Plumbing and Heating company of Lincoln at $3,595. Other bids were: J. Rose & Co., Omaha, $4,724; Dore & Manning, Omaha, $5,642.

An order has been issued raising the following postoffices from fourth to third class: Nebraska—Osceola. Iowa—Madrid, Dysart, Remsen. South Dakota—Alexandria.

Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25

The Omaha Bee

Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

A Map of Cuba.
A Map of the West Indies.
And a Map of the World,

By Mail 14 cents.

The Omaha Daily Bee

EXPOSITION PHOTOGRAVURE COUPON . . .

This coupon and 10 Cents will obtain three photogravures of the Exposition.

BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

MILES ADMITS INTERVIEWS

Says They Are Correct Except in Case of a Few Minor Particulars.

REQUEST TO PARADE TROOPS DENIED

No Answer Yet to Recommendation as to Camping Near New York—Will Go to Washington in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Obdam, having on board Major General Nelson A. Miles and his staff, Major Greenleaf, Captain Whitney, the Second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, consisting of thirty officers and 800 men, and the hospital corps from Porto Rico, arrived here today. Mrs. Miles, son and daughter were also on board the transport, which sailed from Ponce on September 1. The surgeon in charge reported all well and no sickness or deaths during the voyage. The troops were in the best of spirits. The big transport was decorated profusely with palms and draped with flags. From the fore truck was flying the American ensign, over a large Spanish flag, while long strings of international code flags were floating from each masthead to the rails.

General Miles admitted to the Associated Press reporter, who interviewed him while the Obdam was lying off Liberty island, the substantial accuracy of the statement attributed to him by the Kansas City Star's correspondent at Ponce, Porto Rico.

"There are," General Miles said to the newspaper men about him, "a few minor inaccuracies in the published reports, such as usually occur in such interviews. I do not care to point out the inaccuracies referred to at this time; they are unimportant.

"It is true that I requested that my troops in Porto Rico on their return home should be allowed to camp somewhere near New York, preferably Brooklyn Heights, Fort Wadsworth or Governor's Island. I also requested of the War department that the troops be allowed to march through New York City. I never intended to parade myself, as I shall go to Washington in a few days and would not be here at the time of the contemplated parade.

Makes a Request.

"I asked that the Wisconsin men aboard the Obdam be permitted to stay in this vicinity for a day or two to give them a chance to see the city. It would do no harm to let these western boys get a glimpse of New York. Surely they merited it. Many of them, I think, have never seen the city and perhaps will never have another opportunity to see it.

"To my first request, namely, that my troops be permitted to camp hereabouts in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights and that they be allowed to parade, I have received no reply. To my second request I received a reply at quarantine this morning, ordering the Wisconsin boys home forthwith. The men will go from the transports directly to the cars.

"I shall stay in the city a day or so to transact some business and will then proceed to Washington. General Wilson's divison will reach New York in a day or so, I think. They will come on the transports Mississippi, Manitoba, Alamo and Concho. The last will carry General Wilson and his headquarters."

General Miles said that he did not desire to criticise the conduct of any officer engaged in the late war. He expressed the opinion there had been too much criticism, complaint and condemnation published already, and that the public had lost sight of the success and glories of the war. He did not care to enter into any general discussion of the events of the war beyond the written statement which he had prepared during his voyage on the Obdam and which he has given out for publication.

He will go to Washington tomorrow morning. General Miles declared that the health of the troops still in Porto Rico is good. He said that he considered the island a most charming country, but that he is greatly pleased to return to the United States.

Statement from Miles.

General Miles gave to the representatives of the press a typewritten document treating of the prosecution of the war with Spain. The paper is written in the form of an interview with the general. In it the general is represented as recalling to mind that in a public statement made at the beginning of the war, referring to the talk of a rush for the fever-stricken city of Havana, he said: "No officer is fit to command troops who from any motive whatever would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of the men under my command and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risk in the present campaign."

Further along in the interview, the document given out today says: "Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning in Cuba had been exhausted in debates and delay in congress, and in necessary preparations, General Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared, undisciplined and unequipped army in a movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 100,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and a few other points were drawn on his military map as hotbeds of disease, destructive to an army and places to be avoided, especially during the sickly season. When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign, he did so and put it in writing. In substance, he took the stand first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of "On to Havana" should be encouraged, but when the transports, loaded with troops, were out of sight of land they should sail as straight as steam power could bear them to the gate of the Antilles and the key of the whole position—Porto Rico—then, having seized and occupied that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow by means of a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September. He contemplated that with 20,000 cavalry thrown to the center of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two and moving west to Havana by the time the rainy season was over and it would be possible to maneuver an army, we could move against that city a well organized, well equipped and well disciplined army and complete the capture of the Spanish forces.

What Miles Wanted.

The enclosure of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago changed the conditions and made it necessary to move a military force to that point. General Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition or to immediately organize another to join it. This permission was not granted so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second "for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico."

However, before this expedition was equipped, calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were at once forwarded. On the 3d day of July General Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear and that he had been unable to be up during the heat of the day for four days. Under such circumstances, General Miles telegraphed General Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course, taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the president to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding general and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions of the president General Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and the government.

Campaign at Santiago.

These were the circumstances under which General Miles left Washington, arriving at Santiago July 11, not as a private individual, nor as a visitor. Any pretense that he went there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is too childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for what might occur. He arrived there with the Yale, Columbia and Rita, loaded with infantry and three ships loaded with artillery, besides those already disembarked. He designed to disembark the troops and artillery named on the west side of Santiago, as was understood before leaving Washington, and before he went ashore he made the necessary arrangements accordingly. He then proceeded to the front and after consulting with General Shafter a note was sent to the Spanish commander by General Shafter, saying that the commanding general of the United States army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning.

The meeting was held and after some conversation between General Shafter and General Toral, General Miles frankly admitted to the Spanish general that he had left Washington six days before and that it was then the determination of the government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish general that his reinforcements had arrived with him; that some had already disembarked and the remainder would be disembarked on the west side of the harbor and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. These transports could also be plainly seen by the Spanish from Morro castle and other points. General Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had to fight in order to maintain the honor of the Spanish army. In response to that he was informed that he had already maintained the honor and that further efforts would be useless and would result in a wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting to hear from his government and was informed by General Miles that he had already taken much time for that purpose and would be given until daylight of the following night to submit his final answer. He begged for longer time and earnestly requested until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally agreed to by General Miles, the meeting dissolved and the officers separated.

Telegram from Alger.

On returning from this conference a dispatch was received by General Miles from Washington as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major General Miles: You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

This, the statement says, does not look as if General Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with the responsibility of ordering an assault upon the entrenchments and fortifications of an army which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 lives, or with withholding the assault if in his judgment such assault would fail.

No greater discretion was ever given to any general commanding an army and what is more, as will be observed, he was authorized to accept the surrender, which in the interest of his subordinates he generously declined to do and went away leaving all the honor to his next in rank, General Shafter.

On the morning succeeding the first interview a letter was received from General Toral, of which the following is a literal translation:

Toral Replies to Demands.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—General-in-Chief of American Forces: Honored Sir—His excellency, the general-in-chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 p. m. the following: "Believing the business of such importance as the capitulation of that place to be known and decided upon by the government of his majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram, asking an immediate answer and enabling you also to show this to the general of the American army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the government, which cannot be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is slower than by Key West. In the meanwhile your honor and the general of the American army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of repatriation, returning to Spain." I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may consider the foregoing satisfactory that he may designate persons in representation of himself, who, with those in my name, may agree to clauses of the capitulation upon the basis of returning to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general-in-chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am, very respectfully, your servant, JOSE TORAL, etc.

At the meeting on the following day General Toral stated that he was prepared to surrender with the approval of the captain general of Cuba, but it would require a little time to have his acts affirmed by his home government, that in the meantime he was prepared to appoint commissioners to arrange the clauses of capitulation. Not only this, he offered to surrender the balance of his command, which had not been under fire during the campaign. The remarkable offer was on his motion and was in the nature of a surprise to the American generals present. However, at the conference of the day previous, General Miles had reminded him that he had been tendered the most liberal terms ever offered to an enemy, that his fleet was destroyed and that they were 3,000 mile away from home. Toral's offer could be accounted for in one of two ways—either that the troops were wanted at home to meet a threatened revolution or that they wanted to get home and regarded this as the only means of doing so at the expense of the United States. Whether Blanco and the rest of the Spanish forces in Cuba would have surrendered on the same terms is not now and perhaps may never be known.

Change in Porto Rican Plans.

The place of landing the Porto Rican expedition has been so thoroughly advertised in communications sent over the French cable and in the newspapers of our own country and telegraphed to Madrid and from there to San Juan that not having received the necessary appliances with which to disembark, General Miles decided after leaving the Windward passage to change his course and land on the south side of Porto Rico, where the Spaniards were the least prepared and the least expecting to receive him and where he knew that the disembarkation of the troops and supplies could be most easily effected. From the time of that disembarkation, during the following nineteen days of the campaign, he kept the Spaniards guessing what the next move would be. When they withdrew along the line of the great military road between Ponce and San Juan, they destroyed the bridges, obstructed the roads and fortified strong positions in the mountain passage and then were surprised that one column of his army was sweeping around the west end of the island, capturing the principal cities and towns, while another had passed over the mountains over the trail which the Spaniards had supposed impassable and therefore had not fortified or guarded it and the first they knew of the march of the American army was the appearance of a strong brigade within twenty miles of the northern coast at the terminus of the railroad connecting San Juan with Arecibo. The island of Porto Rico was fairly won by the right of conquest and has become a part of the United States. The sentiment of the people was in no sense outraged by invaders, but on the contrary was successfully propitiated. A people who have endured the severity of Spanish rule for four centuries hail with joy the protection of the great republic. One of the richest sections of the country over which our flag now floats has been added and will be of lasting value to our nation, politically, commercially and from a military or strategic point of view. Possession of that island has also rendered any further resistance of the Spanish forces in Cuba hopeless and General Miles firmly believes that by fair and just treatment the people of Cuba can be as easily controlled either as a friendly ally and neighbor or to become a part of our own country as the people of Porto Rico.

General Miles remained in Porto Rico as long as he deemed his presence necessary for carrying out the wishes of the president and now returns to the United States, bringing with him nearly 5,000 men who are no longer required, there being some 12,000 still remaining, amply sufficient for all purposes. He returns at once to Washington, where he believes he can be most useful, as he considers the most important need of the hour now to be the immediate reduction of war expenses and the return of as large a portion of those in the military service as possible to their former occupations, where they are most needed.

BOTH FACTIONS SHUT OUT

Both Sides in the Denver Political Convention Fight Decide to Let it Go by Compromise.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 7.—It seems tonight that all danger of further serious trouble between the two factions of the silver republicans has been removed.

This afternoon the Blood faction made application before Judge Harris of the district court for a writ of mandamus compelling Sheriff Boynton to turn over the opera house to them. Tonight citizens of Colorado Springs took the matter in hand and the result was a compromise by which both sides relinquish all claims to the disputed room. By this agreement Judge Harris issued an order to Sheriff Boynton to let neither faction have possession of the place. The Broad faction have secured the Coburn library of Colorado college and the Blood wing will meet at Durkee hall.

It is impossible to learn anything about the man alleged to have been wounded in the opera house fight, except that John L. Russell of Denver is not the man.

Late tonight the chances of fusion do not appear at all bright. The populists hold out for the head of the ticket, to which there is a strong opposition from both the silver republicans and the democrats.

OPENS THE MINNESOTA CAMPAIGN.

Peace Commissioner Davis' Words on the Present Situation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The Lyceum theater was filled to its capacity this evening at the formal opening of the republican campaign and to welcome Senator Cushman K. Davis on his first public appearance since his appointment as a member of the peace commission. In the course of his speech the senator said:

"I do not wish to dwell too harshly upon the deeds of those who oppose us. They have earned our respect individually by their conduct in our recent need, for of every party men responded like heroes to the call of arms, and for that we must remember them kindly as brothers and friends."

Senator Davis then reviewed the tariff legislation of the last few years, comparing the Wilson and McKinley laws and dwelling at some length on present industrial conditions in this country. He continued:

"But there is a new field opening. Gradually the Chinese Orient, with its population of one-quarter of the globe, has been opened to trade, and Russia, France, England and all the rest are after its commercial interests and perhaps imperial. By right America has the first call there. There is but one ocean between us and that Oriental, while between it and Europe there are two. We will have something to say about that.

"My present position will not admit of my airing my views on our present position in the Pacific. I will say this, however, that this government will secure whatever American honor, American commerce and American philanthropy demand. (Cheers.) War is a terrible thing, fellow citizens, but in this shortest and most successful war ever waged, there has been much to gratify. It has wiped out that hateful line along the Potomac and the Ohio; the gray has disappeared in the blue like the passing storm, as it merges into the canopy of the azure sky; and like the shower, so have the tears dried up, until all this land is clasped in one fond and everlasting embrace."

RESULT OF VERMONT ELECTION.

Democrats Gain in Governor's Vote and Have 33 Representatives.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 7.—The results of yesterday's biennial election in Vermont show many surprises, the republican vote having fallen off quite materially from four years ago, whereas the party managers expected it would equal if not exceed the vote of 1894. The democrats have not only made a gain for governor, but have elected thirty-three representatives in 179 towns heard from, while only eleven were seated the last off year. Although the question of high license has been the principal issue, the prohibition vote shows a falling off of over 40 per cent. One prohibitionist has been elected to the house of representatives. Returns from 172 cities and towns give the following vote for governor: Smith (rep.), 30,638; Maloney (dem.), 12,386; Wyman (pro.), 781. The same towns in 1894 gave Woodbury (rep.), 33,293; Smith (dem.), 11,614; others, 1,035.

Congressmen Grout and Powers are reelected by substantial majorities. The republicans have elected their candidates for senators in every county.

Pennsylvania Republican League.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—The eleventh annual convention of the republican league of the state of Pennsylvania was called to order shortly before noon by President Shobel of Erie. Mayor Ford of Pittsburg, Mayor Geyer of Allegheny and James Francis Burke welcomed the delegates, and J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia and President Shobel responded. After the appointment of committees on resolutions and credentials and the reading of letters of regret from prominent republicans, including President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretaries Day and Alger and Senators Penrose and Quay, the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Nevada Democrats Meet.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 7.—The democratic state convention was called to order today by J. Bryan of Storey county, chairman of the state central committee. Peter Webber of White Pine was elected temporary chairman and Mr. Ish of Elko county temporary secretary. A recess was taken to give the chairman time to appoint committees. There were about 100 delegates present.

Working on a Fusion Ticket.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Sept. 7.—The populist, democratic and silver republicans met here today with the object of nominating a fusion ticket composed of two congressmen and two supreme judges. The entire morning sessions were consumed in effecting a temporary organization.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Sept. 7.

At New York: Sailed—Southwark, for Antwerp; Britannic, for Liverpool. Arrived—Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Majestic, from Liverpool; Aller, from Mediterranean ports.

At Hamburg: Sailed—Assyrian, for Baltimore.

At Queenstown: Sailed—Sereda, for New York.

At Rotterdam: Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York.

At Liverpool: Arrived—Teutonic, from New York.

At Southampton: Arrived—Saale, from New York for Bremen.

At Liverpool: Arrived—Belgenland, from Philadelphia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lawn Fete

For the Benefit of

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

and the

OMAHA CRECHE . . .

At the residence of G. M. Hitchcock, 20th and Dodge Streets,

Friday Evening Sept. 9th.

Band and Orchestral Music, Refreshments and Beautiful Illumination.

Admission, - 25 Cents.

Tickets for sale at Chase's book store, 1515 Farnam street.

SCHLITZ ROOF GARDEN,

16th and Harney Streets.

The most popular resort in the city. The attraction for this week—

Miss Isabel Henderson

Great Operatic Vocalist. Admission free.

FREE LECTURES TO LADIES.

with STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATIONS will be given by Mrs. Mary E. Griffith, Cleveland, O., in Y. M. C. A. hall, on Douglas, near 16th, Friday, Sept. 9, at 3 p. m. Theme: "How to Keep Young; the Joy of Perpetual Youth to Find."

All ladies are cordially invited.

Headache

speedily cured by the use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Pleasant to take. Sold only in bottles.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TROCADERO Cor. 13th and Harney Sts.

Telephone 2217.
Lentz & Williams, Props. and Mgrs.
W. W. COLE, Act. Manager.

WEEK SEPT. 4.

Commencing with Sunday Matinee.

Special engagement of the

ANGELA SISTERS.

The Queens of Song.

Re-engagement of the Spectacular Triumph,

NILLSSON'S BALLET

Augmented with Special Accessories.
ALMONT AND DEMONT, Musical Celebrities.
DOUGLAS AND FORD, Singing and Dancing Experts.
LOZELLE, Aerialist. ADELE, Shadowgraphist.
LA PAGE SISTERS, Renee VINTON, Vocalist.
DRAWEE, Modern Juggler.

Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday. REFRESHMENTS.

THE NATIONAL FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT

OMAHA DEPARTMENT DAY.
Opposite the 20th Street Entrance of the Transmississippi Exposition Grounds.

TODAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, AT 1 P. M.

10 DIFFERENT CONTESTS and RACES

Concluding with a grand exhibition of the extinguishing of fires on burning buildings and Pompier ladder work by the Omaha fire department under the personal supervision of Chief John Redell.

The Exposition Management will issue return checks to all persons desiring to visit the Fireman's Tournament Grounds at the 20th street entrance of the Exposition.

Take Sherman avenue cars to Firemen's grounds.

CORNER 20TH AND AMES AVENUE.

Two blocks north of Exposition grounds.

BOYD'S THEATRE PAXTON & BURGESS Managers. Tel. 1919.

Season of Comic Opera.

TODAY 2:30 TONIGHT 8:30

Dorothy Morton Opera Co.

"MIKADO"

30—Chorus of—30.

Bargain Matinees Thursday and Saturday —25c and 50c. Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

NEXT WEEK: "HOGAN'S ALLEY."

The Creighton | PAXTON & BURGESS Managers. Tel. 1531.

O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director.

TONIGHT 8:30.

THE WOODWARD STOCK CO. PRESENTING

"FERNCLIFF"

NEXT WEEK: "MEN AND WOMEN."

Are you going to the

Omaha Museum and Theater

1315-1317 Farnam

BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN.

Admission 10 cents.

HOTELS.

THE MILLARD

13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha

CENTRALLY LOCATED.
—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN—
J. E. MARKEL & SON, Props.

MURRAY HOTEL,

14th and Harney St.

Strictly first class. Street cars from depots to hotel and only 15 minutes ride to Exposition. Rates $2.00 to $4.00.

E. SILLOWAY Manager

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS

JAPANESE TEA GARDEN CURIO STORE

COOLEST AND FINEST PLACE.
North of Music Hall, E. Midway.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Ostrich Farm

WEST MIDWAY.
62—Gigantic Birds—62

Old Plantation

100 Southern Negro Dancers, Singers, and Cake Walkers. Pickaninny Quartet. Hamlet's Theater. See the Village.

STREETS OF CAIRO

The Only Oriental Show on the Midway.

Ride the Camel. See the Egyptian Dancing Girls.

THE LIBBY GLASS BLOWERS AND ENGRAVERS, ON THE WEST MIDWAY.

Buy your engraved glass souvenirs at our works, as you receive the price of admission back on each purchase.

DON'T FAIL TO SHOOT the CHUTES

Largest and most Wonderful Incline in the World. WEST MIDWAY.

VISITORS WILL FIND AT "SCHLITZ PAVILION"

The "coolest beer" and the best music on the grounds.
Weinerwurst, with potato salad, 15 Cents.

VISIT THE MOORISH HAREM

And see the Egyptian Dancing Girls.
Also see the Great
MYSTIC MAZE
ON EAST MIDWAY.

See the Great TRILBY

THE WONDER OF THE ART WORLD
EAST MIDWAY—10 Cts.

Visit The DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

The two main features of the Exposition are the model of the Maine in the Government building and the Destruction of the Maine on the Midway, next to the Gypsy Fortune Tellers.

Don't fail to take a ride on GRIFFITHS' SCENIC RAILWAY

on the MIDWAY, and see a representation of the BATTLE OF MANILA in the Great Tunnel. The patent right for these railways in any part of the United States for sale by J. A. Griffiths, at his office on the Midway.

YOU SHOULD SEE THE FALL OF BABYLON.

WEST MIDWAY.

HAGENBACK'S Trained Wild Animal Show.

PROF. ACUINTON Champion Roller Skater in Den of Lions.

Streets of All Nations

Grandest, Best Amusement Place on Exposition Grounds.

250 People Representing Different Nations.

Do Not Forget to Visit the CHINESE THEATER,

Tea Garden, Bazar and Joss House on West Midway.

DARKNESS AND DAWN

THE Magnificent Novelty OF THE MIDWAY.

THE NEW..... East Midway Casino

New Management, New People, New Scenes. C. T. BUTLER, Mgr.