

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DOUBLE DAY BEAUTY

Nature Makes Amends for Her Surly Mood of Late Days.

SMILES FOR THE WOMEN AND WISCONSIN

Loveliest of Nebraska June Weather is Put on Exhibition.

TWO NOTABLE EVENTS AT THE GROUNDS

Wisconsin's Dedication and Women's Clubs' Visit Mark the Occasion.

EXERCISES ARE MOST AUSPICIOUS

Badger State Building Turned Over with Fitting Formality and the Women Welcomed with an Appropriate Program.

It was most appropriate that the day which had been set apart for the gathering of the women from all parts of this wide land and for the dedication of the beautiful building erected by the people of Wisconsin on the exposition grounds should be the fairest day which has dawned upon the exposition since the gates were opened. The day was a dream of loveliness—nature lavished its hitherto hidden beauties in bountiful profusion and the atmospheric conditions left nothing to be desired. The deep blue of the early morning hours had touched the budding foliage with the finger of an artist and removed the last vestige of dust from each leaf and flower; the tiny drops of moisture sparkling in the sunlight until each individual plant seemed to be decked with diamonds.

The announcement of the many attractions for the day was sufficient to draw a large number of people to the grounds and the hour was early when the first arrivals knocked at the gates for admission. There was no essential delay and all day long and far into the night the people continued to come. The railroads brought hundreds of people from the nearby farms and towns as well as from a distance, and the farmer boy with his best girl rubbed elbows with his city brother and his sweetheart.

The Wisconsin visitors were especially pleased with the result of their examination of the general arrangement of the grounds, the beauty of the buildings and the completeness of the exhibits. Their compliments were numerous and flattering and many of them declared their intention of remaining in the city several days to make a more careful inspection of the exhibits.

The surprise of all of these visitors at the magnificence of the grounds and buildings was changed to amazement as they gazed at the beauty of the grounds when seen under the soft glow of the electric lights. Words were lacking to express their admiration of the grandeur of the scene and they simply looked their enjoyment. They crowded the many points of vantage in the main court and drank in the beauty of the scene, punctuating the silence with exclamations of pleasure and registering vows that this visit should not be their last.

Brainy Women in Convention. Interesting Observance of Woman's Day at the Exposition.

The exercises that constituted the principal celebration of Woman's day were held in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon before what was in many respects one of the most notable audiences that has ever assembled in Omaha. It was second only in numbers and importance to the big convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs that will convene in Denver this week, and it included most of the talented and progressive women who the feminine club movement has brought into conspicuous notice during the last few years.

Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition Association presided, and introduced the program with a few well chosen remarks. She alluded to the fact that there are now two great questions before this country. One relating to the storm of war and another to the pursuits of peace and civilization. She declared that good thought and

new inspiration had a vitality that would survive military force.

Miss Margaret J. Evans of Minnesota, dean of Carleton college, offered a brief prayer, after which the Lorelei quartet, consisting of Miss Lillian Terry, Miss Flora Philcox, Mrs. A. G. Edwards and Miss Frances Foster, sang "Legends by the Fire." The music was exquisitely rendered and the audience responded with an enthusiastic encore which brought the quartet back to sing "Old Kentucky Babe," which was received with equal warmth.

Mrs. Draper Smith, president of the Omaha Woman's club, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the organization. Her remarks were brief, but every sentence was graceful and to the point. She said that it falls to the lot of few cities to be refused a convention and then receive the cream of it in advance. This was the unique position that Omaha occupies. She then bade them thrice welcome in the name of the club, the city and the state and assured them during their short stay of the most heartfelt cordials.

Sparks for the West. President G. W. Wattles of the Exposition association extended a welcome in behalf of the exposition management. He called their attention to the fact that only fifty years ago had been inhabited by the Great American Desert. He said that some nations were in the vigor of life, while others were in process of disintegration and that this could be better illustrated than by a comparison between the resources of this country and of Spain. In the midst of war the greatness of the country was celebrated in this exposition, which represents the arts of peace. This demonstrated the fact that we live in a nation that grows enough and rich enough to go to war with one of the oldest monarchies in the world and at the same time educate and elevate its own people. In conclusion, he referred in complimentary terms to the work of the women in organizing the educational exhibits and in the events in connection with the exposition, and extended the best wishes of the management for a pleasant journey and a safe return.

To these felicitations Mrs. Ellen Henrotin of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, very gracefully responded. Her manner charmed all who listened to her before and those who heard her speak with more effect than on this occasion. She stated in beginning that the history of the general federation was in fact a history of expositions. She alluded to the inspiration from the great gathering incidental to the successive expositions and in this connection she compared the part that the women had taken in the Centennial with that which had been performed by them in connection with the Transmississippi Exposition. This was illustrative of the progress of woman's clubs. Mrs. Henrotin very feelingly declared that at this time the women all over this country were sacrificing what was dearest to them for freedom and it was eminently fitting that they should now meet together to give their reasons for the faith that was in them. Referring to the beautiful Wisconsin City she declared that the reason why this color had been adopted at every exposition was because it was the conception of the celestial city to which all aspire. And such an association as this was one of the steps by which they were mounting upwards to the eternal city.

Mrs. Henrotin left immediately after her address to take the afternoon train for Denver and the great audience of women rose with a thousand handkerchiefs waved her a loving adieu.

The solo, "Love in Springtime," by Arditt, and "The Song of the Sea," by Mrs. C. H. Milwauke, were a very enjoyable interlude in the speaking and after he had responded to a well merited encore Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia gave a very interesting address on "A Phase of Education." This was the home and mother influence that, during the quiet years, had been inculcated in the schools. The kindergarten was the nursery phase of home in the school. Kindergarten was real good mothering and that was all there was of it. Not only the nursery, but the kitchen, was gradually taking its place in the curriculum and in the cooking school people were going to the kitchen to learn the domestic virtues. The only trouble was that this had not been carried far enough. It should be followed up by teaching domestic science in the high schools and by courses in domestic economy in colleges. As yet we had no real college education for women. The girl went to college she was introduced to the study of the things a man should know.

Mrs. Mumford also emphasized the practical value of teaching sewing in the public schools. Machinery would never so fully take the place of the needle but that a knowledge of sewing would be of value.

Continuing the speaker suggested that the parlor had been taken into the schools by teaching the children that the bare walls of a school room did not make the pleasant place in the world in which to pass their lives. So the idea of decoration had developed. The modern progressive school houses had been transformed into places that charmed the child and implanted in him the artistic taste. Thereafter he would not be satisfied with the commonplace, but would strive to make his surroundings more attractive.

Mrs. Mumford particularly emphasized the need of manual training department for boys. She regarded this as one of the most important incidentals to modern education and urged her auditors to go home with a determination to do all they could to have the system engrained in their schools. In this connection she commended the women who neglected to vote at a school board election and criticized the character of many of the men who were elected as members of the board in various cities. She insisted that no man was competent to serve in this capacity unless his moral character was such as to furnish an admirable example to the children and unless it was the duty of the women to use their right of suffrage to assist in the election of such men.

One of the most interesting papers of the afternoon was read by Mrs. Herman Hall of Chicago. She is the founder, not only of the Central Art Union of Omaha, but also of an art club of 500 women. Her address abounded in practical suggestions on the subject, "Art in the Home, the School and the Community." In speaking of the development of the artistic spirit Mrs. Hall declared that while we are waiting for genius and bravery is highly important and we should support and encourage talent. Then she would be more likely to recognize genius when it came. Continuing, she suggested that the development of art should begin in the home. In this connection she illustrated her meaning by a series of practical suggestions relative to the architecture and furnishing of the home. She pointed out the manner in which deep horizontal lines and arches over the windows should be used to relieve the vertical lines of the building and then discussed in considerable detail the colors that should be used in the interior and how they should be arranged in order

FOOLING THE PEOPLE

Spanish Government Continues to Play at Its Old Game.

WORKS INCIDENT OF THE CADIZ FLEET

Nothing Definite Given Out as to Its Real Destination.

ALL ARE LEFT TO DRAW OWN CONCLUSIONS

But Few Formidable Vessels in the Aggregation Anyway.

SAILING OF THE FLEET IS BUT A BLUFF

Madrid Papers Say it is Going to the West Indies, While Others Claim It is Bound for the Philippines.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, June 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The departure of the fleet from Cadiz for an unknown destination is a clever stroke of the government in domestic politics, because it draws popular attention from the events in Madrid to Santiago and Manila. Since the jingo press agitation perplexes the radicals the opposition gains time for preparations going on for closing Parliament indefinitely with a view to install a military dictatorship to defend the monarchy and the dynasty. The minister of marine has played his part well, giving much importance to the preparation of the departure of the fleet, taking care to say in official dispatches that expeditionary forces were on board. The government allows nothing to be known concerning the destination of the fleet in order that everybody may be misled, both those who still fancy that relief is going to the Philippines and those who trust the fleet will make straight to the West Indies or attack American Atlantic ports. Admiral Cervera's fleet contains formidable elements only in the battleships Pelayo, Carlos, Quintero, three destroyers and one torpedo boat. The remainder being two unarmed smaller cruisers and seven auxiliary cruisers taken from foreign ships and merchant steam lines. On leaving Cadiz the vessels will divide, some going to the Azores to replenish coal, water and supplies and the others for an unknown destination. The final object is purely hinted in the Madrid press as being surely the West Indies.

The reported mutilation of American dead in Cuba has caused tremendous indignation in Spain. Most papers brand it as a gross calumny and slander intentionally got up to inflame the cause of the war. The publication caused a sensation in this city. Military officers on the ship denied the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way. There are many corroborative features which tend to prove the truth of the report. It is well known that the Spanish government has endeavored to conceal the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way. There are many corroborative features which tend to prove the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way.

They Talk of Peace. MADRID, June 18.—There is considerable comment here today over a long conference which has just taken place between the British ambassador to Spain, Lord Salisbury, and the Spanish minister for war, General Correa.

The newspapers of this city today publish the text of a manifesto from the inhabitants of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, in favor of peace between Spain and the United States. It states that the Spanish council considers America's conduct unqualifiably unjust, yet that does not justify Spain in continuing an unequal combat, which is bound to result in overwhelming ruin. "It is better," it says, "to submit to an amputation than to be cut off at the root. It is a terrible war with its thousands of disasters. The matter will not be any more glorious after we have been ruined and the blood of thousands of our soldiers shed." The allocation ends up with a call for immediate peace.

The endless objections raised in the Cortes to the taxation necessary for the continuation of the war are met by the governmental organ, El Dia. It says: "The country neither asked for nor wants war. It understands neither its origin nor its issue, and on that account shows neither enthusiasm of any kind, nor on that account does it respond by its attitude to the responsibility which the situation imposes upon the government. It refuses sacrifices which would willingly be accepted under other circumstances. With such a sentiment existing it is impossible to expect the government to prolong a war for which the country does not seem inclined to provide the necessary resources. Without money we cannot have war."

The Epocha, whose seriousness is above question, says: "In our opinion El Dia reflects with thorough exactitude the position of the government. The Epocha cannot understand how the government can vacillate and shun the course to take. There can be little doubt, according to the consensus of mature opinions which have been gathered, that peace at the present moment, when the entire world gives full recognition to Spanish valor and bravery, is highly important and under circumstances, which may not be so good again."

HAWAIIANS WELCOME SOLDIERS. Entertain Them During Their Short Stay in Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—(Advices today per steamer Miowera from Honolulu, June 10, say: The United States transports City of Pekin, City of Sydney and Australia arrived here together on the 1st inst. The voyage was pleasant and the vessels traveled the fastest route. It is thought it was necessary for the Pekin and Australia to slow up and wait for the City of Sydney. Eight mild cases of measles broke out on the Australia. The sick men were separated from the other passengers on the ship by being quarantined on the hurricane deck and surgeons had the cases well in hand when the vessels arrived. As soon as the three vessels were sighted all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people and when the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled their enthusiastic approval. A sense of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in Honolulu as when the vessels docked. It was late, so the order was given to allow no ashore, but the next morning about one-

half of the troops were allowed to land. During the day they were given the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. The majority visited Waikiki and other points of interest and had a pleasant time generally.

A President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. During the reception the stairs and grounds of the executive building were thronged with people. The second battalion of the California regiment arrived a few moments before the reception began. On Friday, June 3, the soldiers were entertained on the grounds of the executive building. President Dole welcomed them. The visiting troops were introduced to the president by members of the National Guard and citizens generally. The utmost freedom prevailed, the affair being very informal. To each the chief executive gave a word of welcome to Honolulu. A luncheon was served by the women of this city.

The United States transports left for Manila on the 4th. The Charleston began to draw anchor about 7 o'clock. It steamed outside and waited for the fleet consisting of the Oregon, Australia and City of Sydney, which got away about 10 o'clock, with the Charleston in the rear. While the vessels were in port they took on in the neighborhood of 1,600 tons of coal. Of the 2,500 men among the various vessels but two desertions were recorded. They were from an Oregon regiment and a California regiment. The authorities have captured a part of the opium cargo brought to this country by the schooner Labrador, which is now on the beach at Mukena Mool. There are 1,300 tons in the consignment.

LURID STORY FROM HAWAII

Report that an Attempt Was Made to Blow Up the City of Pekin While at Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—The steamer Miowera brought the following advices from Honolulu, dated June 8: The Hawaiian Star of June 3 publishes the following story regarding an attempt to blow up the United States steamship City of Pekin, which was in port here. The report, which is believed to be true, Honolulu came near being the scene of as frightful a disaster as that of the Maine, and in much the same way. The story is that nothing more or less than an attempt to blow up the Pekin magazine was frustrated just in time. "An enlisted man, it is said, was caught just in the act of arranging a fuse connected with the magazine. The magazine contained 400 tons of powder and had been guarded closely. The man, it is said, is now under guard and the high seas he will be kept at the yardarm."

The greatest secrecy concerning the matter is being maintained for fear it would mar the spirits of the present occasion. The alleged plot was discovered by the Hawaiian Star. The publication caused a sensation in this city. Military officers on the ship denied the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way. There are many corroborative features which tend to prove the truth of the report. It is well known that the Spanish government has endeavored to conceal the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way.

FINANCIAL SIDE OF THE WAR

London Statist Takes a Gloomy View of the Spanish Situation.

LONDON, June 18.—The Statist, commenting upon the war loan of the United States, today says: "The preparations for the loan no doubt extend to some extent for the fall in American railroad securities this week. The other principal cause is the collapse of the railway market in Spain, and the consequent selling of American railroad securities in Europe, as is believed on the stock exchange, then it is possible gold may soon be taken to New York in considerable amount. American bills are strong. Indeed, it is said bills are being drawn against credit in anticipation of ordinary requirements. It is not at all probable that gold may be taken, and if it goes we shall certainly see a very considerable recovery in rates in London. The Statist says that the bank of Spain Solvent" the Statist thoughtfully discusses Spain's financial position, saying: "Upon the bank's ability to finance the government depends the continuation and duration of the war. Practically, the Spanish government is now reduced to the expedient of using the printing press to meet its war outlays, and the longer the printing press is in operation, the more serious will be the depreciation in the value of the paper peseta. For the war lasts much longer we may see the paper peseta, which is now at 100, depreciate to 50 per cent, and the assignat of France at the close of the last century. The cessation of specie payments would be a disaster of considerable magnitude. The Statist then presents an array of figures showing the exact position of the bank, with a note circulation of 1,315,000,000 pesetas, but it is not at all probable that such note circulation may be increased to 2,500,000,000. Finally, the Statist says that in three years the Spanish and Cuban governments have borrowed 1,000,000,000 pesetas from the Bank of Spain."

REPORT DISTRICT OF AMERICANS

Spanish Revive the Old Story Sent from Cuba. LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Havana says: "There is a decided tendency towards reconciliation manifested by a large section of the insurgents who mistrust American intervention. A proclamation has been issued controlling the sale of provisions and fixing the food traffic."

A Havana dispatch to the semi-official Pais says: "General ordonnances reached to the report that serious dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders, some of them insisting upon remaining neutral and others preparing to fight the Americans, from fear of annexation and American tyranny."

The report dispatch from Havana says the Guerra Mariana publishes a number of documents, "including a letter from Maximo Gomez to the Cuban junta in New York, protesting against the intervention of the United States." The paper thereupon says: "Intervention, in its present violent form, is equivalent to the majority of the rebel chiefs and is distasteful to the mass of the insurgents." MADRID, June 18.—It is said here this afternoon that Captain General Augusti resigned the military leadership at Manila to the hands of the Spanish government, and that the capitulation of that place may be signed by the latter and thus have less importance in the eyes of the natives than it is signed by the captain general of the Philippine islands. The news that the Spanish fleet has been sighted off Gibraltar has caused a feeling of great satisfaction here.

HAWAII STANDS PAT

Bluff Made by Spanish Vice Consul at Honolulu is Unavailing.

IT IS COLDLY AND FORMALLY CALLED

He Protests Against the Violation of Rule of Neutrality.

LITTLE ISLAND GOVERNMENT REPLIES

Says No Proclamation of Neutrality Has Been Issued.

TENDERS UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

Minister of Foreign Affairs Then Adds that the Only Consideration to Give the Protest is to Acknowledge Its Receipt.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 18.—The following was received today per steamer Miowera, from Honolulu, June 9:

Following is the full text of the correspondence between the Spanish vice consul at this port and the Hawaiian government, relating to the entertainment of American troops at this port: HONOLULU, June 11.—H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir: In my capacity as vice consul for Spain I have the honor today to enter formal protest with you on the contrary has tendered to the United States of America, requesting you to acknowledge receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, sir, H. RENEGES, Vice Consul for Spain.

The reply of the government, which is now in Mr. Reneges' hands, is as follows: HONOLULU, June 6.—Sir: In reply to your note of the 1st inst., I have the honor to say that, owing to the intimate relations now existing between this government and the United States, this government has not issued proclamation of neutrality, having reference to the present conflict between the United States and General Miles to a representative of the United States privileges and assistance, for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To H. Reneges, Esq., vice consul for Spain, Honolulu, H. I.

IMPLICIT FAITH IN MILES

Secretary Alger Takes Occasion to Deny Some Rumors Which Have Been Circulated.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger, accompanied by Major General Miles, went over to the White House today to see the president. The secretary was indignant at the published reports that the president and himself were dissatisfied with the course adopted by General Miles and had decided to relieve him of the command of the army. The secretary said in the presence of the president, "There is not a word of truth in it," meaning the statement to which his attention had been attracted. "As a matter of fact the purpose of the administration in recalling General Miles to Washington at this time is to consult with him as to the future conduct of the campaign. It is plain that the campaign itself has grown far away from the original lines on which it was drawn and recent developments have led to a belief on the part of the president that the plans might be amended somewhat with benefit. The War department is profiting by the experience gained in the organization and dispatch of General Shafter's expedition, by the concentration of troops in the great camps, by the re-arrangement of weak places in the staff system, and it is desired that future operations be conducted with a view to avoiding friction, improving the methods of equipping the volunteers and generally facilitating the organization of an effective army. It has been suggested that owing to the heavy demands for troops, which have far exceeded the number originally believed to be sufficient, there will be occasion to issue another call for volunteers. Having in mind the length of time required to develop raw material into seasoned soldiers, as revealed by the experience at Chickamauga, Tampa and Camp Alger, there is no doubt the president will be forewarned in this matter, and that upon the existence of a reasonable doubt as to the sufficiency of the present military force he will take steps to increase it. But before any effort will be made to raise more troops the War department will see that ample facilities are provided and that the equipment will be ready for the men. The material secured under another call would not include guardsmen and the men would be wholly without military equipment of any kind. The preparations being made by the War department to meet any possible demands in the future is revealed in the very thorough report of the board headed by Major Hunter, appointed to look after suitable camping sites, and has undoubtedly given rise to the reports that additional military camps are to be established. The department has put things in train to establish at short notice several additional camps, but so far it has been no more than a possibility, and it is not likely to unless there should be a further call for volunteers. The projected dispatch of the relief expedition with food and supplies to the suffering Cubans is no new feature of the campaign, as seems to have been supposed in some quarters. From the first the president has had in mind the probable sufferings of the reconcentrated, whose lot was likely to be made doubly hard by the war unless our people came to their relief. It was his purpose to lose no opportunity in sending supplies to these people, and the reported preparations of expeditions in Florida to carry these are nothing more than the natural execution of the president's plans."

MUST BE READY BY MONDAY

General Merritt Issues Orders to the Troops Who Go on the Third Manila Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Major General Merritt and General Alford, after a lengthy consultation in camp today, conferred the provisional selection of the following commands which were ordered to be ready to embark on June 23: Thirtieth Minnesota and Seventh California regiments of volunteers; two battalions of Idaho volunteers; one battalion of Wyoming volunteers; two battalions of North Dakota volunteers; and batteries G and L of the Third United States artillery.

Nebraska Foy Among Them. WEST POINT, N. Y., June 18.—The academic board completed the examinations of

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fairly Cloudy; Variable Winds.

Table with columns: Page, Great Day at the Exposition, Must Be Ready by Monday, It is Coldly and Formally Called, He Protests Against the Violation of Rule of Neutrality, Little Island Government Replies, Says No Proclamation of Neutrality Has Been Issued, Tenders United States Assistance, Minister of Foreign Affairs Then Adds that the Only Consideration to Give the Protest is to Acknowledge Its Receipt, Victoria, B. C., June 18.—The following was received today per steamer Miowera, from Honolulu, June 9: Following is the full text of the correspondence between the Spanish vice consul at this port and the Hawaiian government, relating to the entertainment of American troops at this port: HONOLULU, June 11.—H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir: In my capacity as vice consul for Spain I have the honor today to enter formal protest with you on the contrary has tendered to the United States of America, requesting you to acknowledge receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, sir, H. RENEGES, Vice Consul for Spain. The reply of the government, which is now in Mr. Reneges' hands, is as follows: HONOLULU, June 6.—Sir: In reply to your note of the 1st inst., I have the honor to say that, owing to the intimate relations now existing between this government and the United States, this government has not issued proclamation of neutrality, having reference to the present conflict between the United States and General Miles to a representative of the United States privileges and assistance, for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs. To H. Reneges, Esq., vice consul for Spain, Honolulu, H. I.

Temperature at Omaha: Hour, Deg. Hour, Deg. 6 a. m. 67 2 p. m. 84 7 a. m. 67 3 p. m. 83 8 a. m. 68 4 p. m. 83 9 a. m. 70 5 p. m. 82 10 a. m. 70 6 p. m. 82 11 a. m. 71 7 p. m. 82 12 m. 70 8 p. m. 82

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION. At the Grounds: 2:30 p. m.—Marine Band Concert, Government Building. 4 p. m.—Thomas' Orchestra, at Auditorium. Evening Illumination of Grounds About 8 p. m. 8 p. m.—Marine Band Concert, Grand Plaza.

The ninety-eight candidates who applied for admission to the military academy last Tuesday, only thirty-eight passed, among whom were: David Henry Bowen, Iowa; Henry Lee Bowley, Crete, Neb.; Oscar Foley, Missouri; William F. Morrison, Iowa; Earl Nelson, North Dakota, and N. B. Eckhoff, Iowa.

TOO MUCH CIRCUMLOCUTION

Requisitions Have to Go Through So Many Hands that Endless Delay is Caused.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 18.—The first regiment Georgia infantry, 1,000 officers and men, in twelve companies, under Colonel A. R. Lawton of Savannah, arrived in the city at an early hour this morning and shortly after breakfast was transferred to the park. The regiment has been encamped at Griffin, Ga., for several weeks and is in first class shape. The men are all well uniformed and fairly well equipped. Battery A, of the First Georgia artillery, accompanied the regiment. The members of this battery are in excellent condition and in good shape. They have been constantly engaged in exercise and drill for several weeks during their encampment at Griffin. This is one of the crack southern batteries, being reorganized from the old Atlanta artillery, which saw hard service and behaved with great gallantry during the civil war.

Inquiry among the regiments at the park has developed that the system of carrying requisitions and requests to army headquarters through a long list of sub-headquarters is causing delays which often hamper the commanding officer and encourage cherished plans. A prominent regimental officer who was questioned about the system said that in his opinion there ought to be more short cuts to bring about prompt results. He illustrated by taking one time that a regiment might be in need of an item the prompt receipt of which would be highly beneficial to the progress of the regiment. To obtain it there is almost an endless round through which the papers must go. Perhaps by the time a reply reaches the command the war is half over and everybody has been worn out. Instead of having time to get in efficient work in training the volunteers, it is suggested that the time is taken up in answering papers and in attending to the routine of clerical work.

The regiments are also feeling rather seriously the detaching of so many men to the hospitals and the various headquarters for duty. Practically for one regiment yesterday only twenty-eight members of one company were able to report for duty. Fifteen cars of cavalry and artillery horses, which arrived last night from Chicago, were distributed to various commands this morning. The work of inspecting the First division, First corps, which has been going on for some time, is now complete. Major Rogers, inspector general of the division, inspected the Third Tennessee yesterday, which completed the work of inspecting the entire division. Recruits continue to arrive by the score. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 come daily. The new men are put in awkward and a slight delay in their arrival, and the work of making soldiers out of them is prosecuted without delay. The indications are that the recruiting work will be finished in a much shorter time than was at first expected. It is now understood that no movement of troops will be made for some time, but that Chickamauga Park is drawn on just as may be needed for the various expeditions that may hereafter be ordered against Cuba and Porto Rico.

Today is clear, with a mild temperature. Hard drills are being undergone by all the regiments. Joshua Levering, the noted prohibitionist and Y. M. C. A. lecturer, is now at work in the camp. He will address the First Pennsylvania tonight.

TROOPS ACCOMPANY CAMARA

Four thousand Soldiers Said to Have Sailed with the Cruise to Reconquer the Island.

GIBRALTAR, June 18.—Four thousand troops on transports, it appears, are with Admiral Camara's fleet.

MAKE LIGHT OF BOMBARDMENT

Spanish Official Reports Indicate it Did Not Amount to Much.

MADRID, June 15.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba gave the following account of the recent bombardment of the forts at that place by vessels of the American fleet: At daybreak on June 16 an American cruiser and a yacht opened fire on Punta Cabrera and the fortifications west of Santiago. In the meanwhile dispatching steam launches with a landing party which General Aldas repulsed without loss. The ships then retired.

WORDS OF AGUINALDO

Leader of the Philippine Insurgents Sends Greeting to America.

TELLS AMERICA THAT HE IS HUMANE

Holds the Wife and Children of the Spanish Governor.

TREATS THEM LIKE ROYAL PERSONAGES

Gives His Promise that in Due Time They Will Be Freed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY THE LION OF MANILA

Heartfelt Thanks Tendered to the Americans for Freeing the Philippines from Spanish Cruelty and Licentious Greed.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MANILA, Philippine Islands, June 14.—(By way of Hong Kong, China, June 13.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, writes to the United States: "I want to tell America that I am humane. The Spanish governor put a price of \$25,000 on my head. I have been poisoned once and stabbed by his braves. My generals have captured his wife and children. They are treated like royalty and will be freed. I will release the children of General Wildman, I would forget and forgive. I consider Admiral Dewey the lion of Manila and I thank America from my heart for giving us Wildman and Williams. They are wonderful men for freeing my country from Spanish cruelty and licentious greed. God and history will repay their efforts. I do not believe America will sell the Philippines to the highest bidder."

MADRID, June 18.—It is said here that Captain General Augusti has resigned the military leadership at Manila, so that the capitulation of that place may be signed by a person of less importance than the captain general of the Philippine islands. It says: "LONDON, June 18.—The star today publishes an absurd story from Paris to the effect that Captain General Augusti has informed the Spanish premier, Senor Sagasta, that he has handed Manila over to Admiral Dewey and that the Spanish flag will be hoisted on the plea of protecting the inhabitants from the insurgents."

APPORTION THE SECOND CALL

Troops Not Required to Fill Other Regiments Are Distributed Among the States.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Adjutant General Corbin last night made public the number of additional regiments, battalions, companies or batteries required from each state under the second call of the president for volunteers. The organizations from each state, the number of which is herewith given, will be selected from the several states to fill to the maximum of 106 men the organizations now in the field. Of the 75,000 men required under the president's second call, 43,000 will be needed to recruit the existing volunteer regiments to the maximum strength. To obtain these recruits, detachments from each volunteer regiment are now in the states from which they come. The remaining 32,000 men will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, the exigencies of the call require, each state making a contribution. Under the second call it met those of the first call. Under the second call the various states and territories will furnish, as organizations, twenty-two regiments of infantry, six regiments and three companies of infantry in such order as may be required; four light batteries and three heavy batteries. According to the statement made by Adjutant General Corbin, the new organizations will be apportioned among the territories and states as follows: Colorado, one light battery of artillery; Oklahoma, two battalions of infantry; California, one regiment of infantry; Connecticut, one regiment of infantry; Georgia, one regiment of infantry; Illinois, two regiments of infantry; Iowa, two battalions of infantry; Kansas, two battalions of infantry; Kentucky, one regiment of infantry; Louisiana, three light batteries of artillery; Maine, three heavy batteries of artillery; Maryland, one battalion of infantry; Massachusetts, one regiment of infantry; Michigan, one regiment of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry; Mississippi, six companies of infantry; Missouri, one regiment of infantry; Nebraska, one regiment of infantry; New Jersey, one regiment of infantry; New York, three regiments of infantry and three light batteries; North Carolina, seven companies of infantry; Ohio, one regiment of infantry; Pennsylvania, eighteen companies of infantry; Rhode Island, two batteries of artillery; light; South Carolina, two battalions of infantry; Tennessee, one regiment of infantry; Texas, one regiment of infantry; Utah, one light battery; Virginia, two battalions of infantry; Washington, one battalion of infantry; West Virginia, one regiment of infantry; Wisconsin, one regiment of infantry and one light battery; Wyoming, one regiment of infantry. Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, one regiment of infantry. Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, Florida, New Hampshire, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, Vermont and the District of Columbia having under the first call fulfilled their quota, will not be called upon to furnish any new organizations under the second call, nothing beyond filling the organizations now in the service.

COUNCIL OF WAR IN SESSION

Secretary Alger Intimates It Concerned the Movements of Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A council-of-war is in session at the White House. President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles, Admiral Seward and Captain Mahan are present considering future plans. The council is secret, of course. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn was in the council a short time