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BIG DAY AT THE FAIR

No Special Features, but a Crowd Fills Buildings and Grounds.

ALL IS OWING TO THE SHOW ITSELF

Credit for Good Attendance Due to the Exposition's Own Merit.

PEOPLE COMING TO SWIM

Satisfactory Evidence of the Fair's Growing Interest Furnished Daily.

MANY STRANGERS NOTED ON THE GROUNDS

TODAY SEES EVEN A GREATER NUMBER OF NEW FRIENDS THAN MONDAY AND ALL SEEM WELL PLEASED WITH THE FAIR.

There were no parades or fireworks on the grounds yesterday, there were no special excursions to swell the crowd, nor celebrations to amuse it, but the people kept on coming just the same and the attendance showed the same gratifying increase that has been evident during the last two weeks. The Monday crowd remained and was reinforced by hundreds of new visitors who had not arrived in time to get to the grounds on the previous day. The number of people who were brought in by the various railroads at the one and one-third fare rate was a significant suggestion of the crowds that will flock to Omaha if the railroads continue to do the right thing and put the rates on the basis that has been accorded to other expositions.

The morning was exclusively devoted to the inspection of the exhibits and although the great crowd was not as large as it became later in the day, the interest of the buildings was touching with people in the afternoon the hand contact and the like having exhibition that followed drew a big crowd to the main court. The exhibition by the life saving crew principally the name every day, but it does not seem to have interest. The same people may be seen day after day attentively watching the work of the surfmen and they seem to be an enthusiast over the display as those who see it for the first time. The Plaza concert was the sole attraction of the evening, but it was heard by a big crowd that seemed to require no other entertainment.

AFFAIRS AT THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Clash Between Authorities Results in Favor of Uncle Sam Again.

Monday there was a little clash between the authorities at the Indian encampment and some of the exposition people, and as usual, the Indian people came out ahead.

It so happens that the South Omaha Ice company has the contract for supplying ice on the exposition grounds. When the Indians were installed the wagons of this company proceeded to fill the water tanks and cooling rooms with ice. Later on it was discovered that the ice was dirty. Nothing was done until Monday morning. At that time the ice wagon drove into the grounds and the men in charge were informed that the ice was unclean and must be removed. The Indians were instructed to fill the water tanks and cooling rooms with ice. He drove away in a huff and a few moments later an independent ice firm drove an ice wagon up to the gate at the west end of the enclosure. The guard on duty at that point refused to allow him to pass. Assistant Manager Wise of the congress was called and went to the place. He demanded that the man be allowed to enter and fill the ice chests and tanks with ice, but the guard, thinking that he knew his business, will refuse. Mr. Wise made a hurried trip to the general offices and stated the case. He was chided from one room to another, each official appearing to be in absolute ignorance of who had the authority to let the wagon into the grounds. The officials were informed that the Indian congress was not a side show of the exposition, but was an independent entity just as much so as that is the government itself. The government was putting up the money and the men in charge had a right to go into the market and buy their supplies where they saw fit. The officials could not see things in this light, but in a few minutes they were brought on their senses by being informed that if the ice wagon was not admitted to the Indian grounds the east gates would be locked and would remain so until the secretary of the interior could be communicated with. This information was telephoned to President Wattle, and within five seconds he was hurrying back as急 to pass any wagon recommended by the men in charge of the camp, armed with this order. Mr. Wise returned to the camp and the gates swung open as soon as the guard was informed of his command.

People who know the Indian affairs are mystified because the gate at the south end of the miniature railway is not opened to the public. They contend that with this gate closed they are compelled to go west to the Transportation building and then half a mile around to reach the enclosure where the dances are given and the games are played.

TOO HOT FOR DAYLIGHT DANCING.

Noble Red Man Prefers to Lay in the Shade and Sleep.

Yesterday was even too warm for the Indians and while none of them succumbed to the intense heat they did not venture out onto the sporting lot to indulge in the various sports of the day. The sun was high and the mercury was near the century mark but it was discovered that living in the shade was preferable to the people in charge of the Nebraska State fair. They were as sound and perfect as the day that they were put away last fall. Others of the same variety that were put upon the table three weeks ago were removed yesterday. They were perfectly round, but were a little withered.

FEVER REPORT AT SANTIAGO

Shafter Sends a List of Eighteen Deaths with Others Not Previously Given.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General Shafter's dispatch to the War department tonight enumerating the health conditions of his troops at Santiago reports the death of eighteen men.

The Spanish commissioners have been summoned to the method of administering justice in the Amazons in amount of the large Spanish forces remaining there. The French ambassador has received a number of inquiries in this line and there have been sent considerable amounts to the American embassy.

Leather August 14. Private Joseph O. Herbert, Company A, Second Infantry, material fever, remittent and diarrhoea; Private Charles Macmillan, Company B, Ninth Infantry, intermittent with anaemia, remittent from malaria; Private Edward F. Campbell, B, Sixteenth Infantry, material fever complicated with diarrhoea.

Deaths August 15. Private John Prather, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, typhoid fever; Private George L. Johnson, Third Cavalry, United States volunteers, cavalry, yellow fever; Private A. C. Curran, Company C, Second Infantry, material remittent; Fever, Private Joseph M. Hickey, Company F, Sixth Infantry, typhoid material fever; Sergeant Arthur C. St. John, Second Cavalry, Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Benjamin Sauer, Company M, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private Fred Stevens, Company G, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

Deaths not previously reported. August 16. Private John Prather, Fourth Cavalry, typhoid fever; Captain W. W. Carter, Company G, Ninth Infantry, typhoid material fever; August 17. Captain W. B. Reeder, Tenth Infantry, yellow fever; August 18. First Lieutenant Carl Koeps, Tenth Infantry, yellow fever; August 19. First Lieutenant W. W. Carter, Company I, Third Cavalry, Michigan, yellow fever; Material fever; Sergeant Mat Ingmar, Troop D, Ninth Cavalry, yellow fever; August 20. John A. Colleagues, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, typhoid fever.

TRANSFERRING SICK AT THOMAS.

Many Convalescents Receive Furloughs and Go Home.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., Aug. 16.—The sick men in the regimental hospitals of the Second and Third divisions of the First corps are being transferred as rapidly as possible to the Stearns and other reserve hospitals of the park, where the accommodations are much better than have heretofore existed. The purpose of this is to clear the division of sick men immediately, leaving the ranks on the march as strong enough to stand a march of ten miles. When this work is completed the divisions will be ready to leave for their new camps as far as preparations here are concerned. Most of the convalescents have recovered furloughs and are going to their homes.

The Associated Press news from Washington this evening regarding the plan to muster out the volunteers has caused a feeling of satisfaction in many of the camps over the prospect of an early return to the peaceful pursuit of life. As yet, however, there is not a feeling that interest in military affairs is at an end.

The culmination of all the interest of camp life will come tomorrow when 40,000 of the volunteers, including the cavalry and artillery, will pass in review at Camp Thomas. The local papers in this vicinity are now so anxious about the welfare of the white country that all the people are opportunities to witness it. It will be a holiday for Chickamauga.

CARRANZA OFFERS US POINTS.

Spanish Naval Attacke Says United States Is Yet to Learn What an Insurgent Is.

MONTRÉAL, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Carrasco, former naval attaché to the Spanish embassy at Washington, who sailed on the steamer *Sparta* for Liverpool, gave the Associated Press correspondent an interview on the way down the river. He said that he had never disregarded Sir Wilfrid Laurier's invitation to leave Canada, for the simple reason that he had never received it, and in this connection again declared that certain paragraphs in the letter taken from his room were manufactured in Washington in order to get him expelled from Canada.

During his absence from Montreal he said that he had been traveling about Canada studying the effect of that he had twice been in the United States. On the second occasion he left to go to Washington and call on General White, who had invited him to his friends in Montreal. He was willing to pay a good price to learn where he was. Concerning the conditions of the rebels he said that they had not been fully satisfied with the terms of the protocol.

Reports of better conditions in the various camps are being received and especially concerning reports come from Montauk Point showing that the soldiers are being well cared for there.

Preparations have been going forward for the movement of the troops from the camps which were originally established in order to scatter them about the country.

The first report concerning yellow fever among the United States troops in the various camps was received and especially concerning reports come from Montauk Point showing that the soldiers are being well cared for there.

In the near future and as soon as some more boats arrive Mrs. Shaw will make other models. During the exposition she expects to make a bust of President McKinley and some of the officials of the exposition.

Oklahoma's Deep Interest.

Exposition Communicator St. Clair from Oklahoma has arrived from his home at Ellington and will spend several weeks in the city. While here he will assist Secretary Gobble in exploring the merits of the exhibit from Oklahoma.

With him he brought a carload of watermelons and a large consignment of canned fruit, together with grains and groats. Mr. St. Clair was the Oklahoma commissioner to the World's fair and had much to do with gathering up the various causes. Invitations will be extended to all the various organizations of federal

and confederate veterans and an effort will

also be made to secure the presence of many of their old leaders. These, with the presence of President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, will make the coming the most notable event of the exposition, and it is believed that with favorable railroad rates, the total attendance will mount into six figures during most of the week.

IDAHO COMING WITH ITS FRUIT.

Another State to Make a Display in the Horticulture Building.

Today or tomorrow there will be a new exhibit in the Horticulture building on the Blue Island. It will come from Idaho and will be complete in all its details. The exhibit will be located in the south corner of the building and will occupy a portion of the space now occupied by Colorado. This will be the last of the vacant space in the big structure. The showing for the Idaho exhibit was completed last night and the fruit with which to make the display is now in transit and ought to be here today.

Oregon, Idaho's neighbor, is preparing to show up its fruit in good shape. A large consignment of prunes, fresh from the orchard, were received yesterday and were placed upon the table. Such prunes have been seldom seen in this country. They are larger than ordinary eggs and are of a deep purple, much larger and a prettier color than the prunes usually sold in the fruit stores. In addition to making his fruit display Superintendent Courtney, to do something for the Idaho exhibit, has arranged to have the produce of the Oregon exhibit to be shown in the pavilion of the Horticulture building.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gradually the framework of a government for the civil administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and such portions of the Philippines as the government controls, is being formed. The development of this plan of internal administration occupied much of the attention of the cabinet today and later Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith and Acting Secretary of State Moore held a two hours' conference at the State department, going over the infinite detail of establishing a civil administration.

General Curtis was present at the meeting. At the outset the military authorities will be in charge of all administrative affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and other acquired possessions. But the military forces can do more than direct the orderly execution of affairs. The carrying on of postal communications, the collecting of customs, etc., are civil functions which will be taken in hand by the appropriate bureaus here, the entire work being under the protection of the military authorities.

The result of the conference today will be made known through the various departments. Already steps have been taken to remove mail communications between this country and Cuba, but the plans now under consideration are likely to take in the question of handling mail inside of Cuba, Porto Rico and other points. A small staff will leave New York tomorrow, carrying the first load of mail to Cuba which has left New York since the war began.

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RECONCILIADORES REJOICE.

Reconciadadores Rejoice and Business Men Welcome the Advent of Times When They Can Engage in Trade.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—The Spanish Islands arrived this forenoon and will garrison and police the city.

The bodies of the dead Spaniards continue to be cremated. Over 200 have been burned so far. This afternoon seventy were to be burned. Over two miles a dozen bodies are stretched and across them another dead and about thirty corpses are stacked in an immense funeral pile ten feet high.

The pile is then saturated with kerosene and the torch applied. A fall of rain put out the fire, causing the bodies to be half burned. Around the pile lay twenty-two coffins containing corpses in a state of decomposition.

Several naked bodies were strewn across the ground in a state of putrefaction. All together seventy unburned and uncremated bodies were there. The attack was terminated. This happened at a time when the city was quiet. The authorities and the officials say it is impossible to get men to work at the cremation. Wagons of a dozen a day prove no instrument to do the work, but they are very difficult in mounting upon the ground.

The uncremated bodies will be left upon the earth until tomorrow, when the weather may help the work of cremation. These seventy corpses represent two days' dead from the Spanish camp. The danger to the population from the stench is the presence of putrefaction, vultures and flies is incalculable.

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HAVANA HEARS THE NEWS

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