

GOOD SUNDAY CROWD

Half Rate Brings Out a Very Satisfactory Concourse of People.

ATTENDANCE JUSTIFIES THE CHANGE

Advocates of Reduced Admission for Sunday Feel They Are Vindicated.

MUSIC AFFORDS THE ONLY FEATURE

Three Band Concerts Give the People Something to Listen To.

MORE INVITATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT

All the Governors Have Joined in the Formal Bid to Mr. McKinley for His Attendance During the Week of the Jubilee.

Total Admissions Yesterday 11,103 Total to Date 1,036,310

It was decidedly refreshing to see a good Sunday crowd on the grounds yesterday after the successive "frosts" that had accompanied the efforts of the management to induce people to come out and spend 25 cents to see half what they could see for the same price on any other day of the week.

The attractions of the day were entirely of a musical character, but three excellent bands by two bands furnished ample opportunity for enjoyment.

It is noticeable that the tendency of the crowd to linger exclusively in the main court and on the bluff tract is gradually disappearing as the people learn that these do not represent the whole show.

President Watters has now received communications from nearly all the Mississippi governors, inclosing formal invitations to President McKinley to become the guest of the exposition during Jubilee week.

HOW BOTH THE LITTLE BUSY BEE

Visit the Apiary Building and You

Although not so attractive upon the outside as some of the magnificent structures upon the Grand Court, the Apiary building on North Twentieth street, directly opposite the Transportation building, daily draws a crowd of people who are interested in the workings of the honey bee and bee culture generally.

For a long time after the opening of the exposition the Apiary building was practically tenanted, not because there were no exhibitors who would show their wares, but because the honey crop was not ready to be placed upon exhibition.

The honey is principally of the present season's crop and is of the best quality since the middle of last May. It was made in jars, bottles, glass cans and in the comb.

The evolution of the methods of handling bees forms an interesting study, not only to those who are in the business, but to the novice, who knows that bees make honey, but how and why he cannot tell. To show the evolution Superintendent Whitcomb has secured a lot of hives, both ancient and modern.

BAD CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Correspondence from Havana Reveals the True State of Things.

VERY LITTLE FOOD DURING BLOCKADE

Civil Employees Receive No Salary for the Space of Eight Months and Resign-Death Roll is Heavy.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) The following items have been transmitted by a Spanish correspondent in diary form.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—According to official figures it is shown that prior to the beginning of hostilities between Spain and the United States an aggregate of about 75,000 tons of provisions was imported monthly at all the ports of Cuba, but that since the commencement of the blockade the loss in volume of these imports has amounted to 225,000 tons.

The Menendez line of coasting steamers has lost five vessels since the Americans invaded the island, as follows: The Argonaut, captured by the American warships at Cienfuegos; the Reina de Los Angeles, seized at Santiago de Cuba after the capture of that place, and the Jose Garcia, Gloria and Purisima Concepcion, burned during the bombardment of the port of Manzanillo.

On the night of July 27 the insurgent leader, Juan Hernandez, was killed in a fight with a Spanish guerrilla force, which had ambushed his party. The Spaniards had one soldier wounded.

On July 28 a committee representing the guards and jail employees of this city presented a request to the civil governor that they be paid at least a portion of their long overdue salaries.

Situation Very Bad

Reports received here on July 28 from the province of Puerto Principe show that the situation throughout that section of the island was very bad. Provisions were quite scarce, and the little to be had was sold at exorbitant prices.

According to the data furnished by the civil government the deaths in Santa Clara city during the month of May numbered 2,265, and during the month of June 2,567. From July 26 to August 1 many persons arrived in Havana and Cienfuegos from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Gibara and adjacent places which had been abandoned by the Spanish forces.

The village of Gibara, province of Santa Clara, was recently taken by the insurgents who, it is said, captured eighteen Cuban guerrillas whom they marched in a most savage manner, merely because they were natives of the island.

Later advice from Gibara says that on July 1 the place was attacked by insurgents under Brigadier Jose Manuel Gomez, who employed cannon in the assault on the forts, which were defended by Spanish regulars and the insurgents who captured the place.

Tax for Food

The governor of Matanzas on August 3 issued a bando establishing the contribution "to be levied on every person who brings viands and other products to the Matanzas market for sale."

This "contribution" to be given in the form of a certain portion of each of the various products brought by the vendors, as follows: For every twenty-five pounds of bananas, one and one-half pounds to the municipality; for every twenty pounds of pumpkins, two pounds; for every ten pounds of bread, one pound; and for every twenty-five pounds of each of the other products, two pounds.

Reports from Calbarien say that on July 22 an American ship captured at Cayo Frances the Norwegian steamer Franklyn and the launches Dos Amigos and Remedio. The latter named, being empty, was abandoned by the Americans, but the Franklyn and Dos Amigos were held by their captor.

La Union Constitucional, referring to the capture by American vessels of the Spanish steamer Humberto Rodriguez, asks, in its issue of August 7: "How would Spain have been judged if an American ship, hoisting the flag of truce, had approached the port of Havana and the city's batteries had fired at it?"

SPAIN TO APPLY THE MUZZLE

Government Will Suppress Discussion of War Topics in Cortes.

NO DEBATE ALLOWED ON THE SUBJECT

Sagasta Outlines His Policy and Gives His Reasons Why He Does Not Favor Free Expression of Opinion.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Chronicle's Madrid special says the Imperial has interviewed Sagasta, who expects stormy sittings in the Cortes and that he himself will be especially attacked. He energetically opposes the Cortes discussing peace or war matters, owing to the present diplomatic negotiations, also the insolvency of data. Neither does he admit the discussion of the surrender of Santiago and Manila or the loss of the squadron.

AGUINALDO TO THE FRONT

Insurgent Leader Proposes to Go to Paris to Attend the Peace Conference.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MANILA, Aug. 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Aguinaldo will send delegates to Paris to attend the peace conference. A meeting of Filipino now in session at Manila to discuss a proposition to send Aguinaldo's proposal. The meeting at Cavite included in its membership rebel leaders, native civilians and half breeds, including some who fought with the Spaniards against Aguinaldo, but who are now reconciled in the hope of starting a native government.

The result of the meeting is a probable agreement on peace delegates, but Aguinaldo is determined to be represented at Paris. He says if the Filipinos do not agree to his proposal he will send delegates to represent the Philippine people.

"This government," said the premier, "will not discuss in any form the questions of peace and war. Indeed the deputies would be entirely lacking in the material necessary for a discussion. Debate could not be based on concrete, positive facts, founded on indisputable documents, since the necessary information has not yet arrived. I believe that no discussion of the surrender of Santiago and Manila will occur nor of the destruction of the Spanish fleet unless exact proofs are at hand. Moreover, no discussion is permissible of matters at present under consideration of the supreme councils of war and marine. Military operations may have been committed, but thus far we have not sufficient material to judge."

Spain still at war. "Another reason why questions of peace and war should not be discussed is that diplomatic negotiations are now being carried on, and a debate on these subjects might be prejudicial to the progress of the negotiations. It must not be said that peace is signed and discussion is now allowable. Peace is not signed. Spain is still at war with the United States. The two nations have merely concluded a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate peace. These negotiations may be brought to a successful issue, but it might happen that hostilities will be recommenced."

RETURNING TO CIVIL LIFE

Volunteers Are Leaving Chickamauga as Fast as Trains Can Carry Them.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Aug. 28.—The last of this week will see almost every regiment of volunteers going to Camp Thomas. This morning when the first train left for Lexington it completed the removal of the First army corps. By Monday the Third army corps will begin to move to Annapolis, Md.

Knexville there are the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, First Virginia, Second Ohio, Fourteenth Minnesota, First Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Sixth Ohio and First Georgia.

Lexington are the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, Twelfth Kansas, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, Fifth Missouri and First New Hampshire.

If the railroads can handle the troops by Saturday night not a single regiment will be left in the camps. In the hands of the Sixth United States volunteers, which will be kept here to guard the hospitals and government property.

The removal of Major General Breckinridge's headquarters from Camp Thomas will likely occur September 1. As yet the general has not yet decided as to whether he will go, but it will either be to Knoxville, Tenn., or Lexington, Ky. The prospects are good that he will establish his main headquarters at Lexington and divide his time between the two camps as he will be in command of all the troops at these places.

As fast as the trains can be gotten the convalescents are being sent to their homes. Already over 4,000 sick leaves have been granted and there are in the hospitals over 1,500 sick.

The mustering officers said today that they expected to have the Eighth New York ready to start for Hamstead by Tuesday morning to be mustered out. A special train conveying twenty-eight sick and convalescent soldiers of the Eighth New York regiment left here at 7 o'clock tonight. The train had a full complement of nurses and attendants.

There were today reported in all 520 cases of typhoid fever in all hospitals and six deaths. The Fifty-second Iowa left tonight for home, going by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis route. The train had a full complement of nurses and attendants.

CAMP POLAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The Sixth Ohio and the Fourteenth Minnesota regiments reached this camp today from Chickamauga park. The two regiments brought about fifty sick, who were sent immediately to the division hospital.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. showing temperature readings for various times of the day.

TODAY THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grand Hotel 8 a. m. Indian Congress at Exposition. 1:30 p. m. Mexican Band, Grand Plaza. 2 p. m. Life Saving Exhibit on the Lagoon. 7 p. m. Mexican Band, Grand Plaza. Down Town: 10 a. m. Bohemians at Metz Hall. 10:30 a. m. Bohemian Dental Association, Creighton Medical College.

SOLDIERS AT CAMP MEADE

General Davis of the Second Division Arrives and Establishes His Headquarters.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 28.—General Davis, commander of the second division of the Second army corps, has established headquarters in Camp Meade and will remain here until the troops are mustered out. The general and staff arrived last night with the Twenty-second Kansas. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana is expected tomorrow and the remainder of the division will be on hand.

Commenting Tuesday the removal of the First division from Camp Alger will begin and continue at the rate of one regiment a day. General Davis is expected to bring the report of the court-martial proceedings in the case of Duncan, the young Kansas surgeon, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for deserting the graves of confederate dead. General Davis says he has not received the report and until he does the decision will not be made public.

The health of the camp is splendid, there being less than 200 cases in the general hospital. With the exception of fifteen typhoid fever cases, none are serious. The typhoid cases are being treated by the female nurses at the Red Cross hospital.

Eighty patients from the two Missouri regiments were taken away from here this morning in the Missouri hospital train, which was met at Harrisburg with fifty more patients from the Camp Alger hospital.

Seven civilians were returned over to the civil authorities today for selling whisky to the soldiers. The bodies of the two privates killed by a fast mail train of the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday will be buried by the government in the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

Major McKinley intimated to General Graham that the pick regiments of the corps would be sent to Porto Rico and Cuba for garrison duty and the remainder would be mustered out. The general may convene a general court-martial to consider the conduct of the high officers charged with dereliction of duty.

TROOPS RETURN FROM TAMPA

Come to New York on Board the United States Transport San Marcos.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The United States transport San Marcos, which sailed from Tampa August 20, and Key West, August 22, arrived this morning with two batteries of the First United States artillery, two companies of the Third Texas volunteers and the general hospital corps and a detachment of engineers. The total number of men on board was 528, of which fifteen are officers. Captain A. H. Miller, first artillery, is in command.

The San Marcos arrived off the Sandy Hook lightship at 10 o'clock last night, where it anchored until daylight, when it proceeded up the bay to quarantine. Deputy Health Officer Sanborn boarded the transport and after a brief inspection permitted it to proceed. The San Marcos then steamed up the bay and anchored off Liberty island, where it will await instructions from the War department at Washington. The troops will probably be sent to Camp Wikoff. One artilleryman is reported sick with measles. None of the troops on the San Marcos had been outside the United States, all having been in camp at Tampa since the early part of the war.

NEBRASKA SOLDIER IS DEAD

Private William H. Benson of the Third Regiment Succumbs to Disease.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 28.—Wednesday of this week has been definitely announced for the parade and review of the Seventh army corps. Forty female nurses are now in the division hospitals and are doing excellent work.

The death of the Third Nebraska regiment occurred today, being that of Private William H. Benson. Two commissioners for the examination of the Seventh corps are here. One is the national commission and the other, appointed by Governor Voorhees of New Jersey. The examination is here to ascertain the fitness of the regiment for service in Cuba along with the Seventh corps.

The national commission consists of Major Walter Reid, Major Victor S. Vaughan and Major E. O. Shakespeare. They came here Monday for making an inspection at Fort Randolph and are charged with the special duty of looking into the sanitary conditions of the camps, typhoid fever, etc. They will begin their work tomorrow.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER MEET

New York Broker Finds His Long Lost Child in Dining Room of an Arkansas Hotel.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 28.—A Hughes, a wealthy retired broker of New York, while passing through the Arlington hotel dining hall, discovered his own daughter, who had been lost to him for twenty years. Hughes' wife died in New Hampshire, J. J. Keegan, ship's waiter, Brooklyn; John Byron, coal passer, Newark; Clarence C. Vanderbeck, gunner, New York; Paul M. Weldman, second class apprentice, Brooklyn; Nelson Simms (colored), coal passer, Annapolis, Md.; Patrick Rogers, second class freeman, New York; William Lynch, coal passer, Portsmouth, N. H.

Peace Jubilee at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Preparations making for a peace jubilee this fall promise to evolve the greatest demonstration Kansas City has ever seen. The movement is already well under way and a unanimous desire is shown to express in a fitting manner the satisfaction felt over the achievements of the army and navy and the conclusion of peace. Mayor Jones has appointed a committee of representative citizens to have general charge of the demonstration.

FOR LASTING PEACE

Russian Czar Heads a Movement with that End in View.

WANTS AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Calls on the Powers to Join Him in the Matter.

IDEAL FOR WHICH ALL OUGHT TO STRIVE

Excessive Armaments Now Crushing Nations Should Be Reduced.

PRESENT FAVORABLE FOR THE MOVEMENT

Emperor Nicholas Takes the Initiative in a Reform that May Ensure Real and Lasting Peace for the World.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus ensuring real and lasting peace among the powers and the progressive increase of armament.

The czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase in armament which has been received in a note from Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe and coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity of purpose it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow.

Text of the Note.

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his majesty, the emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers and the imperial government think the present moment favorable to the movement."

"The international discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all people's benefit—a real, durable peace, above all putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the conscience of civilized nations and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances."

"It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice."

Frivolous Efforts.

"Nevertheless all these efforts have not been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification."

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nation's labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development."

"Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves."

"The economic crisis due in great part to the system of armaments' outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing."

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged it would inevitably lead to the very catastrophe it is desired to avert and the horrors whereof make every thinking being shudder in advance."

Supreme Duty.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of wiping out the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty today imposed upon all states."

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem."

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