THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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JUST A LARGE CROWD

Feature of the Exposition Yesterday Was the Unusual Attendance.

HOTEL MEN'S DAY FALLS RATHER FLAT

Formal Exercises Abandoned and Guests Given Freedom of the Grounds.

BANDS AND INDIANS AFFORD AMUSEMENT

Music at Many Places and Encampment Draw Great Throngs.

PEACE JUBILEE GETS MUCH

Idea Well Received in the East and Exposition Managers Greatly Encouraged by Reports Coming from All Quarters.

Total Admissions Yesterday 16,970
Total to Date 1,052,785

It was a very fortunate circumstance that "Transmississippi Hotel Men's day" was emblazoned on all the bulletin boards on the exposition grounds yesterday. Had it not been for this bit of information no one would have imagined that any feature of the sort was contemplated. It was a very satisfactory Monday and the crowd was decidedly bigger than is usual at the beginning of the week. But the projected celebration of the bonifaces was not in evidence. They were there individually in small numbers, but collectively there was not enough of them for a tallyho crowd. One explanation was found in the fact that most of the 6,000 hotel men in the transmississippi region are pretty busy at home just now and comparatively few of them were able to break away from their business until later in the season. After sizing up the crowd it was decided to call off the exercises that were scheduled at the Auditorium and the speeches that were carefully prepared for that occasion have been stowed away in the ice box to wait for a more promising opportunity.

But the failure of one class of visitors to materialize in the numbers anticipated had no effect on the others. The grounds were invaded by the usual quota of early arrivals and the improved Sunday attendance was followed by a still more decided improvement. There was a good crowd everywhere. All the exhibit buildings were crowded, the Indian encampment was visited by thousands of people and every feature of the day's program was enjoyed by a big audience. The afternoon concert in the Auditorium by the McCook band nearly filled the building and at the same time a crowd of equal proportions was congregated in front of the Government building to hear the Mexican band. This is a condition that has not usually obtained on Monday and it strengthens the belief of the exposition officials that from now until October each week will be bigger than any of those which have preceded it.

The manner in which the Jubilee week celebration is being commented on all over the United States indicates it has already awakened the whole country. It is being favorably considered both in the news and editorial columns of nearly every newspaper in the country and especially in the east, where the big dailies are giving it marked attention. The belief is everywhere expressed that it will be one of the biggest events ever experienced in the west and there is a general disposition to push it along that is very encouraging to the exposition management. Everything is now ready for the special committee that will start for Washington by the middle of the week and after it has formally tendered the hospitalities of the exposition to President McKinley the arrangements for the various celebrations that will fill the week will be rapidly executed. The plans already announced will occupy the bulk of the week, but a number of additional features will be decided on early in September.

MISSOURI WILL YET HAVE A DAY.

President Colman of the State Board of Agriculture on the Topic.

President Normal J. Colman of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture arrived on the grounds yesterday to attend the meeting of the board in the Agriculture building today. At this meeting the question of a Missouri day celebration will be vigorously taken up and the sentiment of members of the board indicates that some decided action will result.

Mr. Colman was secretary of agriculture in President Cleveland's first cabinet and has always been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of his state. In speaking of the exposition he expressed the most sincere regret that Missouri has not taken a more prominent part in contributing to its success. "It makes me feel ashamed of my state," he declared, "when I see this magnificent exposition and the splendid representation of Iowa, Georgia and a dozen other states and then consider that Missouri, the fifth state in the union in wealth and resources, and the first in the transmississippi territory, has no part in the enterprise. Missouri was one of the first to give it encouragement when it was suggested, but it has been sadly delinquent in contributing its share to make the exposition what it is. This is not on account of any lack of interest on the part of its people, but it results from the too conservative financial policy of the legislature, which prevented us from getting an appropriation."

In speaking of the abandonment of Missouri day Mr. Colman said that it was much regretted by the people of Missouri and that he was confident that steps would now be taken to secure a new date and to celebrate it in a manner that would to some degree atone for the previous disappointment.

Toledo's Excursion.

The arrangements for the Toledo excursion to Omaha on Ohio day have been completed and enough passengers have already been secured to indicate that the Ohio city will send a large representation. The special train will leave Toledo at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 4, and arrive at Omaha at 8:30 the following morning. It will leave Omaha for the return trip at 10 o'clock Friday night. A rate of less than $30 has been secured for the round trip and this includes transportation, sleeping car berth, meals and all other accommodations. Governor Bushnell and Mayor Jones will be among the notables who will accompany the party and the train will be the finest string of rolling stock that ever went out of Toledo.

Another St. Joseph Day.

The St. Joseph people were so well pleased with the exposition and the reception that greeted them that they propose to return and stay longer. They are planning for a Buchanan County day some time next month and they declare that if satisfactory arrangements can be made they will send up twice as big a crowd as that which lent such enthusiastic co-operation in the celebration of St. Joseph day. The people who visited the exposition on that occasion are so favorably impressed with the show that they wish to come again and their enthusiasm has stirred up a lot of other people who want to come if a rate can be secured that will permit them to spend several days or a week on the grounds.

GREAT PARADE OF THE NATIONS.

Cody Day Will Bring Together Wonderful Ethnological Aggregation.

Cody day will be the feature on the exposition grounds tomorrow, when there will be presented an animated panoramic tableau of the past and the present of the American Indian. At 11 o'clock Colonel William F. Cody, at the head of his congress of all nations, will enter the exposition grounds at the gates on Sherman avenue just south of the viaduct that spans the street at a point opposite the Grand Plaza. At that point he will be joined by Captain Mercer and the members of the Indian con- The procession will form on the will be headed by Governor dy, Captain Mercer, the ition, ex-Governors Boyd and Thayer, im A. Paxton and a large number of the pioneers of Negraska.

When once formed the parade will pass along the East Midway, over the West Midway to Twentieth street and from there to the Indian congress grounds, countermarching over the same route and going as far as the Administration arch. At that point the members of the Indian congress will drop out of the procession and the Cody contingent will pass out of the grounds by going up the streets in the rear of the Machinery and the Mines building, through the gates in the rear of the Boys' and Girls' building.

The exposition management is featuring the parade as one of the biggest events of the season and are anticipating a big crowd during the forenoon. They say that the parade will be the greatest ethnological event in the history of the world, as it will bring together representatives of at least 100 tribes of American Indians and people from fully thirty-five different foreign countries. All of the people in the parade, with the possible exception of a few Indians, will be mounted and will be clothed in the garb of the country from which they come. That the public may be able to designate the different nationalities represented in the parade, each detachment will carry its banner conveying the desired information.

Major Burke, Colonel Cody's representative, was on the grounds a greater portion of yesterday afternoon in consultation with the exposition people and Captain Mercer, arranging the details for the parade, and succeeded so well that it is probable that there will be no hitch in any portion of the program. As the occasion of the parade has been designated as Cody day, it was decided to allow Colonel Cody's congress of nations to lead the procession, to be followed by the members of the Indian congress.

PARTY OF OFFICIAL INVITATION.

Senator Thurston and His Fellow Committeemen Have a Meeting.

The delegation which will visit Washington to tender the official invitation of the exposition directory to President McKinley and others of official Washington, met in the offices of John C. Wharton yesterday afternoon to arrange for the expedition. The committee as appointed by President Wattles is composed of Senator John M. Thurston, Congressman David H. Mercer, General John C. Cowin, John L. Webster and John C. Wharton, and all were present yesterday except Mr. Mercer. Senator Thurston returned in the morning from a trip of several weeks in Idaho with some benefit to his health, though he is still quite unwell.

It was decided that the party will leave either Wednesday or Thursday and arrangements for their transportation have been made so that they may travel in a body. The exact date is dependent up a telegram sent to Secretary J. Addison Porter as follows:

J. Addison Porter, secretary to the president: A delegation of representative citizens, accompanied by myself, would appreciate an interview with the president, either the last of this week or the beginning of next, to tender to him an official invitation to visit the Transmississippi Exposition during Jubilee week. Can it be arranged?

JOHN M. THURSTON.

If the president can be seen on Saturday, the delegation will leave on Wednesday and arrive in Washington on Friday. If that arrangement is made in accordance with the desire of most of the delegation Friday will be spent in calling on other officials whose presence is desired. Invitations will be proffered to the entire diplomatic corps representing foreign governments as well as to the cabinet and others in authority. As a member of the exposition directory John L. Webster is in charge of the delivery of these invitations. Arrangements will be made for a special train for the convoy of the presidential party and the details of their reception here will be adjusted.

When the mission of the delegation is completed the party will break up. General Cowin will continue to New York and others will return home separately.

MORE RED MEN FOR THE CONGRESS.

Crows Arrive and Others Are Well on Their Way from Distant Points.

Yesterday the population of the Indian village on the exposition grounds was increased by the arrival of twenty-four Crow Indians from the Lame Deer agency in Montana. The party consists of fifteen men, five women and four children. The interpreter in charge is Upan, a half breed. The Indians are fine types of the race, being tall, slim and athletic. They are camped in front of the office buildings, just west of the Omahas.

Last night Captain Mercer received word from a number of the agencies in Oklahoma and Indian territory, announcing the departure of Indians for this city. One party of seventy-five left Sunday night. This includes Shawnees, Omahas, Kickapoos, Pawnees, Sacs, Foxes and Iowas. Another telegram announces that fifty Indians will leave White Eagle, Ponca agency, Okla., for Omaha. In this party there are Tonkawas, Pawnees and Poncas. These Indians will bring the population of the village up close to 500 and will include representatives of nearly fifty tribes.

A large number of ponies from the Pottawattamies have been secured, but more are needed and have been sent for. As soon as they arrive, preparations will be made for giving another sham battle in which only Indians will participate.

All of the Indians, and especially the Sioux, are looking forward with a good deal of interest to the arrival of Cody and his Indians who will visit the grounds tomorrow morning. Many of the Sioux have friends and relatives among Cody's Indians and they are anxious to meet them.

Working for New Rates.

Manager Babcock of the Department of Transportation has taken up the question of reduced rates from eastern and southern points directly with the railroads interested. Yesterday he sent a communication to each of the associations east of Chicago and southeast of St. Louis, asking them if they

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STANDS PAT ON INTERVIEW

Newspaper Man Insists Miles Used the Language Attributed to Him.

COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS

Assertion that Shafter Despaired of Capture of Santiago After the Battles of July 1 and 2—Miles Recognized.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Star this afternoon prints a three column exclusive dispatch from J. D. Whelpley, its special war correspondent, who has just returned from Porto Rico, bearing upon the Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview with General Miles, wherein the latter cast reflections upon the War department, was not genuine, and says:

"I feel confident that General Miles will stand by the interview referred to. My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as newspaper reporter, for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview. There were no reservations from publication in the conversation."

The interview, published in the Star on August 23, quoted General Miles in effect as branding as false many statements alleged to have been made by the secretary of war touching the Santiago and Porto Rican expeditions and "specifying," says the Star, "instances where news of actual conditions and events have been manipulated in Washington to serve a purpose."

In support of his statements, Mr. Whelpley gives, and the Star prints, copies of messages sent by General Shafter to Adjutant General Corbin after the fight of July 1 and 2 in which the former practically gives up in despair of capturing Santiago. Another message under date of July 13 from Secretary Alger to General Miles at Santiago recognizes the latter as commander of the army and directs him to take charge of the campaign.

Among other things Correspondent Whelpley declares the following:

"He charges General Corbin with sending a secret dispatch to General Shafter contrary to this.

"He charges the War department with mutilating, and even suppressing, parts or the whole of certain messages in their transmission to the public, thus putting him and his relations to the army in a false light to the people at home.

"He charges that his recommendations in regard to moving the troops from Santiago were disregarded, this disregard leading to grave consequences. He recites the fact that General Shafter disobeyed orders in occupying fever-infected houses and allowing Cuban refugees to mix with the American troops.

"Finally, he claims that Washington allowed the plans of his Porto Rico campaign to leak out to such an extent as to render them useless and dangerous.

"These charges are the sum and substance of his interview as printed in the Star."

TEXT OF THE STAR'S ARTICLE

Correspondent Whelpley Over His Own Signature Cites Dates and Records to Back Statements.

Following are excerpts from the Star's article:

It needs only a glance at the official records of the War department to show each and every one of these charges to throw much additional light on the situation. That Miles was in command of the entire army when in Washington is of course evident. That he did not resign this supreme command when he went to Tampa and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with General Garcia. The War department recognized Miles as chief when he was in Tampa, for June 12 a telegram was sent to him from Washington which begins:

"The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to secretary of navy is repeated for your information," etc.

When General Shafter went to Cuba and General Miles returned to Washington the latter did not resign his control of the situation, but on the contrary kept in as close touch as possible by wire with the movements of Shafter's command.

After the fight of July 1 and 2 General Shafter was in despair. On July 4 he sent the following dispatches to Washington, addressed to the adjutant general:

Shafter's Dispatch.

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, In Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that General Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men.

"This puts a different aspect upon affairs and while we can probably maintain ourselves it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss.

"General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando has passed in on the Cobra road. Lawton says he cannot compel General Garcia to obey my instructions to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upon our own troops and that we will require twice the number we now have.

"I sent a message to Admiral Sampson asking if he proposed entering the harbor, so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Watson replied that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think the fleet should try to go into the harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging.

"Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's second brigade from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. If we have to go to try to reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here.

"The town is in a terrible condition as to food and people are starving, as stated by foreign consuls this morning, but the troops can fight and have a large quantity of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops except mangoes.

"Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue.

"I am sorry to say I am no better and in addition to my weakness cannot boot on account of slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieutenant Miley had an interview with consuls this morning and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious. SHAFTER, Major General."

It was this situation which determined General Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements, July 7, he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

"General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba: Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you.

"MILES, Major General Commanding."

General Miles sailed for Cuba on July 11. At noon he reported his safe arrival to the War department and at once assumed charge, reporting to the secretary of war. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the War department communicated with him direct, not even mentioning General Shafter's name in the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent sample:

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 will 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. Matters should be settled promptly. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Shafter Ignored.

This dispatch recognized Miles as the commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger, through General Corbin, sent a dispatch to General Shafter, assuring him that General Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch General Miles refers to as "secret," for he says he did not know it had been sent, not having been notified from Washington, and General Shafter saying nothing to him about it. After the surrender General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commissioners, and judging from Shafter's report that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops.

July 15 General Shafter again stampeded and wired General Miles that the surrender was not as complete as was thought, and said "Please do not go away with the reinforcements, as I may yet need them."

Miles promptly replied by wire from Baiquiri that the surrender "is complete" and the Spaniards "must surrender."

On July 16 Shafter wired Miles that the surrender was finally complete, and General Miles replied through Adjutant General Gilmore as follows: "The commanding general is very much gratified to hear that the surrender is complete. He directs that you telegraph anything of importance and the condition of your command daily."

General Miles then reported the condition of affairs to the secretary of war, with whom he had been in conference. In one of his telegrams to Miles Secretary Alger says:

"As soon as Santiago falls the troops must be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run."

Miles did not agree with Secretary Alger in the desire of the latter to keep the soldiers in Cuba until they were all dead or well, for July 21, in a letter already published in the Star, the general commanding urged the return of the army to the United States as soon as possible. July 17, after the surrender was complete, General Shafter began to realize the possibilities of his part in the play and backed up by the now famous telegram, relieving him from obedience to the commanding general, he wired as follows to General Miles:

Shafter Asserts Himself.

"SIBONEY, July 17.—8:48 p. m.—(Received July 18.)—General Miles, on board Yale: Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get away from here than myself. It seems from your orders given me that you regard my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, General, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant general, A. H. Q.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

General Miles very promptly replied as follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 18.—(Guantanamo, 11:30 a. m.)—General Shafter: Telegram received. Have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the president to go wherever I thought my presence required and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the order of the secretary of war of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours, NELSON A. MILES,

"Major General Commanding U. S. A."

Alger Gets Into Print.

This action on the part of General Miles put a quietus on the "secret" dispatch to General Shafter by the secretary and nothing more was said about it. General Miles then gave General Shafter final instructions and left hurriedly for Porto Rico for reasons already known to readers of the Star. In view of the situation as revealed by the above telegrams the following statement contained in the New York Herald of recent date is to say the most remarkable:

"'If my cablegram to Major General Shafter, informing him that Major General Miles was not sent to supersede him in supreme command of the troops in the field at Santiago de Cuba, prevented the storming of the city on the day of its surrender and resulted in the saving of lives which otherwise would have been lost in the attack, then I am repaid for sending it, a thousand fold.'

"This statement was made to me this afternoon by Secretary Alger, apropos of the publication in the Herald of yesterday, setting forth the doings of Major General Miles during his brief stay in Cuba. The secretary told me he did not propose to enter into any controversy regarding the Santiago campaign with anybody. The results spoke for themselves and they were a sufficient justification for the policy which had been pursued by the War department in the conduct of the operations against Santiago.

"'My cablegram to General Shafter,' he continued, 'was simply due to my desires to assure him that I intended to be absolutely fair. Before his departure from Washington General Miles and I had talked the matter over and he started for Cuba knowing that he was not in any way to interfere with the operations which were under the control of General Shafter. That there could be no doubt whatever I cabled to General Shafter, informing him that General Miles had left for Cuba with instructions to not in any manner supersede him in command at Santiago de Cuba, and as I have said if my message prevented a battle on the morning of the day the city surrendered then I am repaid a thousand fold.'"

Alger Next Ignores Shafter.

On the very day the secretary made the above statement he was cabling orders to General Miles in regard to the conduct of the Santiago affair, ignoring General Shafter altogether.

A dispatch to the Star dated July 12, in speaking of the arrival of General Miles at Santiago, says:

"Major General Nelson A. Miles, who assumed command of the forces on the island this (Tuesday) morning, promises to take Santiago within three days. General Miles declares that the campaign must end quickly. With that object in view the American commander, who arrived on the Yale yesterday (Monday) morning hastened to the front and took charge. He found forty pieces of light artillery mounted and ready for use. General Miles was enthusiastically received by his troops when he arrived at the front. He arrived in a driving rainstorm, and was accompanied by 3,000 reinforcements from the Yale and Columbia. The St. Paul also arrived with the President's Own and other reinforcements from Illinois and Massachusetts. Shocked at the condition he found Siboney in, General Miles immediately ordered that the town be destroyed by fire. He decided upon this as a sanitary measure, and several wooden

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MANILA GREATLY DISTURBED

Suburbs Full of Armed Insurgents and Vendettas Are Frequent.

PATROL IS SAID TO BE INSUFFICIENT

American Censor's Rigid Prohibition of News of Cavite Incident Foments More Trouble—Merritt is Condemned.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—The residential suburbs are full of armed insurgents and numerous vendettas are reported. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

There was fighting in the streets of San Miguel last evening. The insurgent troops yesterday attended mass, fully armed, and patroled the principal residential suburbs.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Manila to a news agency dated August 25, via Hong Kong, today says:

"The friction between the Americans and natives requires exceptional ability to avoid total alienation. I find that several high American officers of mediocre education are utterly unacquainted with oriental ways. Most of the Americans are deficient in patience and numerous trifling misunderstandings aggravate the situation.

"The American censor absolutely prohibits the sending of any word about the Cavite incident of yesterday and he threatens to expel any correspondent who mentions it. A deputation from the press is going to General Merritt to protest against his action. The affair began in a drunken American shooting and the native sentries tried to arrest the assailant. In consequence of the melee four natives and one American were killed and it is generally misreported as being a deliberate inauguration of hostilities. General Merritt returned their arms to the company of men who fired at the natives, presumably inadvertently. The natives assert that Aguinaldo forced General Merritt to liberate them and return their weapons. The Americans condemn General Merritt's course."

The same correspondent cables that the Americans are only "partly patroling the town."

The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The leading commercial men here have signed a memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to use his influence to prevent the Spaniards from regaining supremacy in the Philippines. The conduct of the American troops is admirable. The town, since their occupation, has been wonderfully free from disturbance. General Greene has been ordered to return to Washington. He will sail with General Merritt.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos are much strained in consequence of the collision at Cavite. The insurgents at Cavite have been ordered to evacuate the place and remove their troops two miles into the country in order to prevent further disturbances.

General Aguinaldo says his chief purpose in maintaining his army near the city was to be prepared to cope with Spain in case America left Manila to Spanish control.

MERRITT WILL GO TO PARIS

War Department Thinks His Experience in Philippines Will Be of Benefit to Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was announced this afternoon at the War department that General Merritt was to go to Paris to give the peace commission the benefit of his experience in the Philippines. The original plan had been to send Admiral Dewey to Paris for that purpose, but this was changed upon representations from the admiral that he could be of greater service at Manila than in Paris. Whether or not General Merritt will return to the Philippines has not yet been determined; that will depend entirely upon the state of affairs in the islands when the peace commission concludes its labors. The choice of a route is left to himself, but it is expected that he will be in Paris within sixty days at the latest.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 29.—Major General Merritt, the commander of the American troops, in conversation, has avoided a declaration of policy and gave the impression that he is undecided about the possibility of arranging to retain the Philippines, although, personally, he seemed to favor that policy.

General Aguinaldo has court-martialed the offenders in the Cavite affray and they have been sentenced to death; but, it is reported that they were afterwards reprieved at the request of General Anderson.

The insurgents wish to send a delegate to Paris, even if he is not admitted to the conference.

The Spaniards are said to be defrauding the Americans in the matter of issuance of rations to prisoners.

WILL NOT HAMPER CABINET

Conservatives in the Spanish Cortes Will Not Support a Radical Campaign.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The conservative members of the Cortes will meet on Saturday next to arrange their course of action during the coming session. It is understood that they will not support a radical campaign against the government, but will maintain the attitude which they assumed during the last session. Senor Robledo, however, as leader of the dissident conservatives, proposes to employ every legitimate means to insure a debate upon all questions of war or peace.

The attitude of the Carlists and republicans is not announced, but they can be depended upon to violently oppose the administration.

If the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, forwards in time the list of American peace commissioners, the cabinet ministers at the meeting to be held here tonight will deal with the Spanish commission.

The ministers declare that the only instructions sent to the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions were to obtain the best and most advantageous terms possible for Spain.

9 p. m.—The cabinet sat, but has not yet decided as to the composition of the peace commission.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Groizard, minister of justice, and Senor Giron, minister of the colonies, were appointed a committee to draft a bil authorizing peace negotiations.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The peace commissioners will be Senor y Castillor, ambassador at Paris; Senor Urrutia, Spanish minister at Brussels; the duke of Najer, governor of Cadiz; Senator Marcoartu and Senor Abarzuza.

Decrease in Sickness.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 29.—With the arrival of the First Pennsylvania from Chickamauga tonight, the entire First division, Third army corps, will be complete. The Fourth Tennessee is now here to join the First brigade, making a total of 10,700 at the camp. The last regiment to arrive is the Second Ohio, which came today, and went into camp with the Fourteenth Minnesota. Chief Surgeon Hyatt reports a marked falling off in sickness.

HAVANA LIVENS UP AGAIN

Clara Barton, American Soldiers and Supply Ships Reach the Cuban City.

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HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The bay of Havana again presents an unusually active aspect. It is full of life and bustle under the intense blue skies of the tropics. On its rippling waters ride at anchor numerous vessels with cargoes and rations from the United States. The weather is fine and warm and the picture of the harbor is heightened by the trim aspect of the Spanish war ships anchored near the blackened ruins of the Maine. Close to what remains of that splendid battleship is moored the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII. It is at the same buoy as it was on the night of the explosion. The wreck itself has settled two feet or more in the muddy bottom.

Early this morning Senor Fernandez de Castro, civil governor of Havana, accompanied by the chief inspector of the harbor police, visited the Red Cross steamer Clinton to return Miss Clara Barton's visit, remaining nearly an hour. The meeting took place in the saloon of the steamer. Senor de Castro, who is a young and handsome man, sat beside Miss Barton, fanning her. Around them were grouped the Red Cross nurses, the whole presenting a picturesque scene. Miss Barton says the governor is a most charming man. She thinks him endowed with splendid qualities and she acknowledges the excellence of the measures he has adopted to relieve want in the city, by establishing kitchens which distribute over 36,000 rations daily.

Nothing definite has been decided upon, but probably a part of the Red Cross expedition will be landed here and a part at Matanzas. His visit to Miss Barton over, Governor de Castro paid a visit to the Comal, where he was entertained by Captain Niles and Major Niskern, to whom he gave letters of introduction to Senor Montro, secretary of finance in the Spanish colonial cabinet, recommending that permission be granted them to distribute a million rations free of duty. The plan is for the Comal to remain at Havana as a central floating warehouse and to forward relief to the interior by rail, pack mules and other means of transportation.

Yesterday morning the first of the American soldiers landed from the Comal and took breakfast ashore. Their appearance excited universal curiosity, large crowds following them from the wharf and commending their quiet and gentlemanly conduct. The attitude of the people here of all classes toward the American soldiers and correspondents and toward Americans generally is one of courtesy and politeness.

This afternoon a detachment of fifteen men from the Comal visited the graves of the victims of the Maine. Captain Stewart Brice, son of the former Senator Brice and aide-de-camp to General Shafter, also visited the cemetery and several women placed flowers upon the tombs. All Americans here are anxious to see a monument erected as soon as possible to commemorate the resting place of the heroes. Those who went to the cemetery were much struck by the beauty and imposing proportions of the firemen's mausoleum.

Yesterday, on the occasion of special religious services in connection with one of the feasts by the church, a congregation representing the best society of the city heard a discourse by Father Cristobal, well known in the United States, where he lived many years and remembered here for his assistance to Chaplain Chadwick in administering the last sacraments and conducting the funeral service after the Maine explosion.

Signal Corps Men for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A detachment of fifteen volunteer men for the signal corps has been formed at Washington barracks and will be sent to Santiago in a few days. When Captain Lee's company of signal service men was ready to sail from New York for Santiago on the Seguranca last week seventeen of them objected to going and were discharged. The rest of the company then proceeded and the men who have volunteered here will take their places. The company will take charge of the telegraph system at Santiago.

POPE IN FINANCIAL STRAITS

Leo Finds it a Hard Task to Raise a Million and a Half a Year.

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LONDON, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A Daily Mail Berlin dispatch says that at the great conference of German Roman Catholics, which has been sitting at Crefelo, Bishop Schmidt of Cologne announced that the financial condition of Pope Leo XIII was at present extremely precarious. One speaker stated the holy father requires a yearly sum of 7,000,000 francs ($1,400,000) for the necessary expenses of the church. Three millions are provided from a source that was not made public and his holiness depends on Peter's pence for the remaining 4,000,000 francs. For the last two years the receipts from this source have not reached 2,500,000 francs ($500,000), owing, it is said, to the various political events which have disturbed Roman Catholic nations. France has been a special delinquent during the last ten years and the late war has seriously interfered with the generosity of the Spaniards.

Bishop Schmidt appealed to the 20,000,000 German Catholics to make a great effort to relieve the spiritual head from his present grave financial distress, for "no money for the pope, then no free pope."

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	73	1 p. m.	90
6 a. m.	72	2 p. m.	92
7 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	92
8 a. m.	73	4 p. m.	93
9 a. m.	77	5 p. m.	92
10 a. m.	81	6 p. m.	91
11 a. m.	85	7 p. m.	89
12 m.	88	8 p. m.	86
		9 p. m.	83

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds:
8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Indian Congress at Encampment.
10 a. m., Mexican Band at Auditorium.
1:30 p. m., Organ Recital at Auditorium.
2:30 p. m., McCook Band, Government Building.
4 p. m., Life Saving Drill, Government Building.
5 p. m., Mexican Band at Indian Congress Grounds.
7 p. m., McCook Band and Exposition Chorus with Fire Works on Plaza.

Down Town:
10 a. m., National Dental Association at Creighton Medical College.
10 a. m., Tel Jed Sokol at Metz Hall.

CZAR'S PEACE SCHEME

Given Somewhat Chilly Reception by Other European Nations.

CREATES A SENSATION AND LITTLE ELSE

Amazement at Russia's Sudden Move is Expressed in England.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM SHOWN IN PARIS

Austria, on the Surface, is Much Stirred Up Over the Matter.

ARMY MAIN SUPPORT OF THAT GOVERNMENT

General Opinion is Expressed on the Continent that Nicholas' Proposals Will Result in Little of Tangible Value.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is difficult to obtain definite opinions on the czar's disarmament proposal in London today. All the prominent politicians are out of town. The general opinion appears to be one of amazement at Russia's sudden move. The new policy is regarded as an indication that Russia has abandoned designs on India and is now prepared to meet England in a conciliatory spirit in the far east, also that the Russian departure was expedited by the determination of the United States to provide naval and military armaments commensurate with its new obligations. The attitude of the London press is perplexed but cordial, though not hopeful that anything effective will result. Dilke wires me:

"The difficulties of a formal binding arrangement are insuperable, but Russia can set an example with safety which, when set, can be followed."

Brice, M. P., declines to express an opinion.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The czar's message created enormous sensation in Vienna and Buda Pest. All other topics are abandoned. The conviction that the dynasty and government rely solely upon the army for the safety of the empire is so great that very little hopefulness exists in court circles. The czar's disposition to take the initiative in arranging the world's affairs is not exactly welcome. Fears of revolutions, natural or socialistic, are so great that the army is considered the only safeguard against them. The army is the only place where Poles, Germans and Hungarians live together without quarreling. If a reduction of military service from three to two years were to result from the conference, Austria would feel happy. All the newspapers in Vienna and Buda Pest welcome the czar's message with enthusiasm, adding some skeptical remarks regarding its success. The only official Vienna paper makes freezing remarks. At the foreign office no visitors were received today. It looks as if the message had come as a surprise.

No Enthusiasm in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The czar's circular was received in Paris without enthusiasm. The tone of the press is remarkably calm and uniform, giving a sort of mild and patronizing praise for a very young man of generous intentions but little understanding of international problems. On the boulevards there is some excitement over the circular in conversation. The best opinion here regard the disarming proposition as unfeasible. One reason given is the colonies of all European nations. Alsace and Lorraine are mentioned constantly. Everybody is unwilling that France should abandon the idea of revenge and the reconquest of the lost territory.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Brisson, prime minister, says: "Universal skepticism is astonishing nowadays. Everybody is afraid of being taken in. Behind a straightforward appeal to their good sense the people look for dark motives. One thing is certain, that the step has not been taken without the approval of all the powers, as governments do not take such initiatives lightly. The Muravieff circular opens a new era. Soon the world will be astonished. The best thinkers of all nations recognize the energetic application of a practical, sensible philosophy necessary to ward off the most awful cataclysm in history."

Joures, leader of the socialists, says war is the most idiotic way of settling international difficulties. He believes the rotten delegates who will be sent will throttle the project, but error has received a tremendous blow. He believes a supreme tribunal composed of the best thinkers of all nations would judge disputes equitably and satisfactorily. "Such a tribunal," says Joures, "will surely be in operation the next century and our descendants will wonder at our insane massacre of the flower of our men." He has no confidence that this generation will see universal peace.

EUROPEAN PRESS COMMENTS

Excerpts Gleaned from the Leading Journals on the Continent.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The French newspapers generally distrust the practicability of the czar's peace scheme and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine a prerequisite to the participation in the concert.

The Temps says: "It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the czar's proposition in a position similar to that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to itself to aid in such an attempt there is another portion of its moral patrimony which it cannot abandon without abdicating the very reason of its existence. France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the czar and the president regarding the rights of peoples and justice. Count Muravieff's circular seems a rejoinder to Mr. Goschen's speech whether or not it was intended. Therefore, it lacks neither wit nor appropriateness. However, it would be singularly belittling the inspiration and meaning of the proposal to see nothing else in it or even to connect it with a wish to hamper from the outset the conclusion of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. What will the Germany of William think of the initiative of Nicholas? That prince will hardly consent to play second fiddle."

The Liberte remarks: "The gravest questions which demand solution involve France and the czar has undoubtedly considered these complications and has consulted the powers interested. It is to be presumed he has reason to believe his views will triumph."

The Gazette de France says: "Russia made us go to Kiel. Today she leads us