to a conference which will sanction a readjustment of 1871."

The Journal des Debats refers to the "past which we cannot forget" as being a stumbling block in the way of the success of the conference.

The Patrie expresses the opinion that Great Britain will never renounce here maritime supremacy.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The North German Gazette, referring today to the czar's peace conference proposals, remarks: "Our armaments were never intended for selfish ends, only for our own protection and for the maintenance of peace. We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the object at a smaller cost."

The National Zeitung says: "The czar and his ministers have not deluded themselves with the idea that they can rid the world of the causes which for years have been responsible for the growing armaments. When a great power, however, addresses such proposals to others they will be recognized everywhere as deserving of the most serious consideration."

The Vossische Zeitung expresses the opinion that the importance of the note does not lie in the proposal for a conference, but in its conception.

The Post warmly eulogizes the czar's motives, which, it adds, "must everywhere arouse sympathy."

The Kreuze Zeitung says: "No one can yet appreciate the real significance of the note. Its bitter sweet reception in France shows it will not meet with univeral approval."

According to the Hamburg Vossische the note will remain an impossible monument of fame to Nicholas. The paper says: "It stands to reason that Germany welcomes the proposal in the most glad manner and is prepared to co-operate in the sacred work."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The papers are filled with discussions, comments and opinions as to the circular of the Emperor Nicholas. The most world shaking event could have hardly produced such a coup as this suggestion, the fruition of which is regarded on all sides as an absolute impossibility. This being the general opinion, it is difficult to obtain the opinion of public men. The religious world loudly welcomes and praises the czar's noble initiative. Numerous bishops have already publicly expressed their views in that sense. Among statesmen interviewed, Lord Kimberley, the liberal leader, declined to express a hasty opinion beyond saying that the proposal was one of the utmost importance.

The Marquis of Ripon said: "I heartily wish the proposal all success."

Sir Charles Dilke, radical member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean, remarked: "The Russian peace footing of nearly 1,000,000 regulars exceeds the peace footing of Germany, Austria and Italy combined. Thus it has been in Russia's power to reduce the land forces by diminishing her own in connection with a similar action on the part of Germany. French public opinion is not prepared for disarmament, which means, as things stand now, an acceptance of the Alsace-Lorraine situation. Naval disarmament would be dangerous for Great Britain. Any formal plan would involve subsequent breaches of faith, but if Germany and Russia will cease increasing their land forces we can follow without a formal agreement."

Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, said in reply to a request for his opinion: "It will be most satisfactory if such a proposal can be carried out."

The earl of Crowe calls the czar's suggestion an historical utterance," and earnestly hopes that Great Britain will not object to a conference.

No excitement is noticeable at the foreign office. It is understood that a special messenger was sent from St. Petersburg recently with a full explanation of the czar's proposal. Naturally all persons and societies connected with peace and arbitration movements are jubilant. The pope wired his congratulations to Emperor Nicholas immediately and offered every assistance in his power to promote the proposed conference.

The Times in its financial article this morning says: "The czar's letter has had a good effect on the market, as indicating that there is no immediate probability of war. Many people remark that the proposal appears when Russia's power to borrow freely is almost ended and when it has placed itself in positions in China and elsewhere which can be defended only at great cost.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—The Zionist convention has passed a resolution expressing its profound thanks to the czar for issuing his peace note.

SALVATIONISTS PRAY FOR PEACE.

General Booth Sends a Message of Thanks to the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—General William Booth of the Salvation army sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas this afternoon:

May it please your majesty, I have received with profound thankfulness to God the news of your imperial majesty's wise, beneficent and Christian-like proposal in favor of universal peace. I cannot refrain from assuring you of the admiration of the multitudes of salvationists in all parts of the world whose prayers will ascend to Almighty God for your majesty, and for the triumph of those principles of peace and righteousness, after which they are ever striving and which are moving you to seek the true welfare of all nations. This great act of God's will forever add to the honor of your majesty's name and reign and country.

100 Doses in a Bottle

Is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is proof of its superior strength and economy. There is more curative power in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. This fact, with its unequalled record of cures, proves the best medicine for all blood diseases is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The Omaha Bee

Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

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

By Mail 14 cents.

The Omaha Daily Bee

EXPOSITION PHOTOGRAVURE COUPON . . .

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

BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

STATEMENT BY STERNBERG

Explains His Attitude as to Giving Privileges to Certain Relief Societies in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following statement regarding the medical corps of the army and the American National Red Cross society was given out by Surgeon General Sternberg today:

Owing to the pressure of official duties I have not heretofore felt justified in taking the time to make an explanation of my attitude toward the American National Red Cross society.

It has been repeatedly charged in the newspapers that I am hostile to this organization, and refused to accept its assistance in the care of the wounded soldiers and sailors, and as a result of this there has been unnecessary suffering.

These charges are without foundation, except as far as I have objected to sending female nurses to the field with troops engaged in active operations.

We have a red cross corps in the army of enlisted men, whose duty it is to render first aid to the wounded on the field of battle, and care for the sick in our field division hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an encumbrance to troops in action, but so soon as serious sickness developed in our camp and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals I gladly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospitals and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first.

The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of these hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross society for maintenance of trained nurses Auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable service rendered to the Medical department of the army by this organization.

My attitude toward relief organizations is shown by an indorsement dated May 5, upon a letter addressed by Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia to the president, and referred to me for remark.

May 5.—Respectfully returned to the adjutant general of the army. The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to have been well considered and the object in view will commend itself to every patriotic citizen. But it is a question whether the president should give special privileges to any particular organizations. Other prominent individuals in different parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come from Chicago. While I approve in a general way of organization for the relief work proposed it appears to me that it will be best not to give in advance exclusive privileges to any one particular organization. In case of need assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it.

This has been my guiding principle throughout, that relief when needed should be promptly accepted without reference to the source from which it comes. The relief afforded by the National Red Cross at Siboney was promptly accepted by the surgeon on the spot, but it is evident it was inadequate to meet the emergency.

A committee of the American National Red Cross association called on me in my office in Washington some time in advance of the landing of our troops in Santiago, making an offer of assistance. I received them most courteously and advised them to use their resources in fitting up a hospital ship, telling them that a hospital ship was now being fitted up for the use of the medical department, but that it was not at all improbable that an emergency would arise which would overtax our resources and that in such an event a hospital ship properly equipped, having on board a corps of doctors and nurses, would be a most valuable auxiliary.

Furthermore, the American National Red Cross association has had full authority to send agents and supplies to all our camps since June 9, 1898, and if there has been suffering for want of needed supplies they must share the responsibility with the medical department of the army for such suffering.

The following letter will be sent by me to every chief surgeon of a department or independent army in the field:

The secretary of war has approved of the following proposition made by the American National Red Cross association, and the chief surgeons of army corps and divisions will co-operate with the authorized agents of this association for the purposes indicated.

We can put any desired amount of hospital supplies—ice, malted milk, condensed milk, etc.—into any of the volunteer camps in a few hours. Will you be kind enough to bring this letter to the attention of Secretary Alger and ask him if there is any objection to our appointing a Red Cross representative to report to the commanding officer and chief surgeons in every camp, confer with them as to their immediate needs and if anything of any kind is wanted open the Red Cross station.

We can do this, not in a few weeks or a few days, but in a few hours, and can furnish any quantity of any desired necessity or luxury for hospital use. We hereby tender our aid and put our organization at the War department's service for co-operation in this field.

To show my cordial relations with the National Red Cross relief committee I venture to quote from a letter of August 11, received by me from Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman of the supply committee. Mr. Dodge says:

"I want again to assure you personally and on behalf of our committee of our earnest desire to assist you in every possible way and to thank you for calling upon us so frankly."

"In a recent letter from Mrs. Winthrow Cowdin, vice president of the Red Cross society, for maintenance of trained nurses, she says:

"We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way."

(Signed) GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon General U. S. A.

CUBAN SHOWS HIS GRATITUDE

Sends One Hundred Dollars to Parents of First American Killed in the War with Spain.

FREMONT, O., Aug. 29.—John Meek of this county, father of George B. Meek, who was killed on the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, May 11, has received a letter and a check for $100. The letter goes to show that young Meek was the first American-born sailor killed in the Cuban war. The letter received by Mr. Meek reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—John Meek, Esq.—Dear Sir: Some months ago a Cuban gentleman, who signs himself Cambresis, from the City of Mexico, sent General Tomas Estrada Palma of New York an order for $100 to be given to the wife, children or parents of the first American-born sailor who should die in the war to free Cuba. I have just been informed that your son, George B. Meek, fireman of the first-class, on board the torpedo boat Winslow, was the first hero to shed his blood for the independence of our unfortunate and downtrodden people. I beg to enclose to you the check entrusted to my care, being a proof of the gratitude of the Cubans for their friends and allies, the Americans. Please asknowledge the receipt of the same in duplicate. Yours very respectfully,

GONZALE DE QUESADA,
Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Cuba.

The check is dated May 17 and is drawn on the Bank of America, to the order of Tomas Estrada Palma, and is signed Maitland, Coppell & Co. On the reverse side it is endorsed: "Pay to the order of Gonzalo de Quesado."

Meek has not yet had the check cashed and has already been offered much more than its face value by parties who want it as a souvenir of the war.

Convalescents on the Roumania.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a dispatch from Santiago saying that 420 noninfected convalescents, slightly ill, will sail on the Roumania today, leaving about 300 sick of the Fifth corps in Santiago.

MUSTERING THE TROOPS OUT

Work of Moving Troops from Chickamauga Progresses Favorably.

SECOND NEBRASKA STARTS WEDNESDAY

End of the Week Will See the Boys in Camp at Old Fort Omaha—Movement of Third Corps Not Begun.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 29.—The work of moving the First army corps from Chickamauga has been completed and the army officials are now directing their attention to the Third corps. No regiments of this latter corps left today, but two, the Third Tennessee and First Mississippi, are expected to leave for Anniston, Ala., tomorrow. Others will leave as rapidly as transportation can be provided for them. The railroads are now in excellent shape to do the handling and there will be no delay on their account. The whole corps, it is thought, can be easily moved during the week. The Sixth regiment, United States volunteers, will remain here for some time. The Eighth New York, now being mustered out, will probably leave for home tomorrow.

The Second Nebraska is expected to start for Omaha Wednesday.

The conditions in the hospitals at Camp Thomas are rapidly improving. At least half of the sick have been sent away and arrangements are being made to send hundreds of others. The surgeons and nurses are now able to give good attention to all here, and a decided change for the better is everywhere noticeable.

Governor Black of New York will arrive at Camp Thomas this evening. He comes here for the purpose of examining into the condition of the New York regiments. The governor will make a careful investigation of all the reports that have been sent out in reference to the New York regiments, and will ascertain if he can do anything that will benefit the boys.

ARRIVALS AT CAMP WIKOFF.

One More Transport Returns from Santiago de Cuba with Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Today's arrivals at Camp Wikoff included the First battalion of the District of Columbia volunteers, one battalion of United States engineers attached to the Fifth army corps, Troops A, C, D and F of the Second cavalry, the men who operated the balloons at Santiago, and ninety-five men of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteers. These were debarked from the United States transport Minnewaska, which left Santiago de Cuba on August 23. There were forty-nine hospital cases on board the transport, typhoid and dysentery being the prevailing diseases. Private Bohlman, Company B, District of Columbia volunteers, died on the passage from Santiago.

There are 1,600 patients in the general hospital at Camp Wikoff, 115 of whom are down with typhoid. This is a decrease. The deaths reported today were those of William Bohle of Battery F, Second artillery; Timothy Donovan, Troop F, Second artillery, from malarial fever, and Frederick Miller, Company A, Twenty-first regular infantry, dysentery.

There are 530 men in the detention hospital. By tomorrow the hospital will be enlarged so as to accommodate 750 more patients. While the condition in the hospitals has been somewhat improved 500 sick soldiers are still sleeping on the floor. These men will be put on cots in the new wing tomorrow. The force of nurses has been increased to seventy-seven. There are forty Sisters of Charity administering to the sick.

MUSTERING OUT NAVAL MILITIA.

Department Will Send Them Home in Detachments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Acting Secretary Allen has decided to adopt the policy of mustering out the naval militia in bodies instead of individually as heretofore. This will be done in the case of the New York men on the Yankee, now at New York, and in all other cases hereafter. Mr. Allen believes that the militiamen will be better pleased to go to their homes in bodies where they may be met by their people and greeted publicly. The Navy department is highly gratified at the splendid service rendered by these men. Just before the battle of July 3 sixty Chicago militiamen were placed on the battleship Oregon, and the reports that come to the department all speak in the highest terms of their ability. So well had they been drilled in instances that new men were turned over to the militiamen to be instructed in their duties. The militiamen were also on the best of terms with the enlisted men aboard ship and the latter manifested their appreciation of the good qualities of the Chicago boys by cheering heartily for them as they were gathered to be mustered. The department is not able to proceed as fast as it would like in the matter of mustering out the militiamen, owing to the necessity of retaining a sufficient body of sailors to man the ships.

CHEER THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

New Yorkers Give the Seventy-First Regiment an Ovation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Seventy-first regiment, New York volunteers, arrived here this afternoon and marched up Broadway from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street, where their armory is situated. On reaching the armory the men were dismissed and then sat down to the first really good lunch they have had since they went into camp on Hempstead plains months ago.

For hours before the regiment reached the Battery there were crowds stretched along Broadway and when the first line of soldiers came into view in their dingy uniforms, there was an outburst of cheering and the men were the recipients of a continuous ovation until they came to the armory. The returned men looked extraordinarily well considering their condition when they landed at Camp Wikoff. The regiment as it left camp consisted of 610 men, of whom 260 were veterans who had seen service in Cuba and were able to walk, 300 were recruits who had never had a chance to fight and fifty were Santiago survivors who were too weak to march and had to be carried in wagons to the depot.

Relief Yacht Returns.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 29.—The yacht May, which went to Porto Rico not long ago with supplies for the National Relief commission, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday and came here this morning for coal. The May has on board Lieutenant Pancoast, Corporal Boyle and Privates Addison, Kelley, Overfield, Wilson, Potter, Joseph Knight and Dan Chester of Battery A, Pennsylvania artillery; Lieutenant Warkhizer, Sixteenth infantry; Colonel Biddle and Lieutenant Fullington of General Wilson's staff and Privates Clark and Childs of Troop A, New York cavalry. Lieutenant Warkhizer and Privates Chester, Clark and Childs have malarial fever in a mild form. The other men are on furlough and are well.

Rough Riders in the Hospital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—These Rough Riders were brought from Montauk to Roosevelt hospital today suffering from malaria:

John T. Carroll, 35 years old, of Hillsboro, Tex.; George T. Crusius, 22, Montgomery, Ala.; Sergeant Garfield Hughes, 18, Albuquerque, N. M.; William Pickett, 21, Phoenix, Ariz.; Jesse Walters, 21, Phoenix, Ariz.

First Cavalry at Montauk.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The sixth and seventh sections of the First United States cavalry arrived in Jersey City today from Lakeland, Fla. There were about 400 on the two trains. All were transported from Jersey City to Long Island City to continue their trip to Montauk Point. The first five sections of the cavalry are at Montauk. Fifteen sick men were left behind at Washington, and two died there. The troops brought Private C. H. Thomas, who is accused of having killed Private Deans in a fight on August 18.

Missouri Soldiers Starting Home.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—One hundred and ten fever stricken Missouri volunteers from the Third and Fifth regiments arrived at the Union station this afternoon and were welcomed by a crowd of 5,000 people. They came from the hospitals at Camps Alger and Meade and are on their way to their homes in different parts of the state. When the train arrived sixteen of the soldiers were too weak to proceed further and were taken to the city hospital. The ninety-four convalescents were fairly overwhelmed with choice dainties and fruits at the hands of the kind women.

Hospital Ship Solace Arrives.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The United States hospital ship Solace, having on board seventy-four sick soldiers and marines, has arrived from Santiago de Cuba.

WESTERNERS IN HOSPITALS

Among List of Sick Soldiers Taken to Philadelphia Are Kansas and Missouri Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Fever-stricken soldiers from nearly all the regiments stationed at Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa., reached this city tonight over the Pennsylvania railroad on a special hospital train sent from here this morning, under the auspices of St. Agnes' and St. Mary's hospitals. The sick soldiers numbered ninety-eight and from a superficial examination are in about the worst condition of the hundreds who have already been brought here from Camps Thomas and Alger and from Fernandina. The men are from regiments hailing from Missouri, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Mississippi, West Virginia, New York, Kansas, Pennsylvania and several other states. Twenty-five of the sick were removed to St. Mary's hospital and the remainder at St. Agnes'. Among those taken to St. Agnes are the following:

Edward C. Collins, company K, Fourth Missouri; Walter R. Owens, company H, Fourth Missouri; Burton Taylor, company B, Ninth Ohio; F. Wade, company A, Third Missouri; Fred Cabbal, company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan; John M. Kennedy, company K, Tenth Ohio; B. A. Simmons, company H, Twenty-second Kansas; James Day, Hospital corps, Second division; P. E. Bleicher, company K, Second West Virginia; Joseph Hunter, company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Melton Hughes company E, Tenth Ohio; Samuel B. Pugh company H, Second West Virginia; W. H. Messenger, company H, Second West Virginia; W. J. Latham, company G, Second West Virginia; F. Wade, company A, Third Missouri; C. Ryers, company B, Second West Virginia; Samuel G. E. Donald, company E, Third Missouri; L. Colburn, company C, Twenty-second Kansas; L. Norris, company H, Second West Virginia; F. Blummer, company G, Fourth Missouri; William Baughman, company M, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; L. S. Ross, company A, Thirty-third Michigan; Fred Irwin, company G, Thirty-fourth Michigan; R. McCoy, company G, Second West Virginia; J. W. Phillips, company H, Second engineers; Benjamin Allen, company G, Third Missouri; Patrick Clare, company M, Seventh Illinois; W. J. O'Neil, company B, Seventh Illinois; Charles Meyers, company E, Tenth Ohio; Paul Floyd, company K, Fourth Missouri; James F. Reeseman, company G, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; L. E. Terry, company D, Fourth Missouri; A. Fangmeier, company B, Tenth Ohio; C. E. Veste, company E, Tenth Ohio; L. W. Stevenson, company D, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; F. G. Peterman, company —, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; S. R. Hudnall; company M, Second West Virginia; J. Janson, company H, Tenth Ohio; F. Allen, company E, Second West Virginia; B. Hall, company —, Twenty-second Kansas; N. C. Brown, company B, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; G. Snodgrass, company —, Second West Virginia; P. F. Callahan, company D, Second engineers, D. Powell, company —, Seventh Illinois; F. Graham, company K, Tenth Ohio; F. Storer, Hospital corps, Second division; J. A. Frendenbeger, company A, Fourth Missouri; William Randall, company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan; G. Bell, company H, Second West Virginia; W. M. Teter, company K, Third Missouri; A. Tuning, Second West Virginia; A. J. Flesher, company G, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; W. Ware, company H, Fourth Missouri.

The following were taken to St. Mary's hospital: O. McKinn, Company F, Third Missouri; F. McClelland, Company K, Thirty-third Michigan; Harry G. Dwar, Company C, Twenty-second Kansas; Fred Marvin, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan; John Moore, Company B, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; William Dry, Company D, Ninth Ohio; Charles H. Smith, Second West Virginia; John L. McCafferty, Company A, Second West Virginia; Robert H. Love, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana; Frank L. Reynolds, Company B, Ninth Ohio; Edward Bowman, Company F, Third Missouri.

PRESIDENT HAS A QUIET TIME

Informal Reception Given to a Few Villagers Who Call to See Him.

SOMERSET, Pa., Aug. 29.—The President and Mrs. McKinley passed a restful night. They rose early and wished their visit could be prolonged. The president's visit has been a comparatively quiet one, such as a rest-seeker might wish for. There were but few callers until this morning, when the eagerness to embrace an opportunity was given rein and 100 people gathered in front of the McKinley home for a handshake. Many men carried kodaks with which to snap the chief executive and some of the women had arms full of babies whose little hands they wished to lay in that of the president. The president evidently wished to avoid anything like a reception and he sat on the side porch smoking. Coming to the front porch he shook hands with those who had gathered there. When the crowd had gone the president, sitting on a bench at the outer edge of the pavement, noticed two aged farmers who had come in to see them. He beckoned to them and met them half way down the steps for a handshake.

The presidential party, consisting of the president and Mrs. McKinley, Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou and Major Webb Hayes, left here on a special train at 11 o'clock for Johnstown. From there they will continue their trip westward. Abner McKinley accompanied the party to Johnstown and may remain with it to Canton. The president and Mrs. McKinley drove to the station with Abner McKinley and his daughter Mabel. A large crowd gathered at the station to wave goodbye, but after the president entered his car he did not appear again.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.—President McKinley passed through Pittsburg on his way from Somerset, Pa., to Cleveland, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. An immense crowd was at the station and the president was enthusiastically greeted. The Pennsylvania hospital train was met at Greensburg and the train bearing the presidential party was stopped while the president made an inspection of the hospital train and shook hands with the sick soldiers.

Captain Clark to Have a Rest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly commander of the Oregon, when discharged from further treatment at the hospital at New York, will be granted three months leave of absence.

UNCLE SAMUEL AT THE HELM

United States Will Temporarily Administer Government There.

FOLLOWS SAME LINES AS AT SANTIAGO

Instructions for Cuban and Porto Rican Commission All Prepared—Are Not to Be Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The instructions to the Cuban and Porto Rican military commissions were drawn up and approved by the president before he left Washington and are now ready to be delivered to the president of each before he leaves. The instructions will not be made public, but their general terms are known to be the same as the instructions sent to General Shafter regarding the government of Santiago, and to General Merritt regarding the Philippines. This will mean that the military commission will take control of Cuba and Porto Rico the same as the military governor now controls that portion of Cuba surrendered to the United States after the Santiago campaign. The many minor details relative to the evacuation of the islands are left to the commission, which will report any difficult or disputed points to Washington. There never has been any doubt that the United States would take full control of Porto Rico, but the instructions to the Cuban military commission settles any question regarding that island and means that for the present at least the United Sates will assume the government and control of the remainder of the island as has been the case in Santiago.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN'S SENTENCE

It Now Develops that He Was Not Sentenced to Five Years in Prison for Desecrating Graves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Captain L. C. Duncan, surgeon of the Twenty-second Kansas regiment, is held by the sheriff of Fairfax county, Va., on an indictment charging him with desecrating Confederate graves at Bull Run. It appears that Dr. Duncan, whose case has now become famous, was not sentenced to five years' imprisonment but escaped much more lightly at the hands of the military court, there being alack of evidence to prove that he actually took part in despoiling the graves. He was tried by court-martial under the sixty-first and sixty-second general articles of war. The first charge was "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," the specifications being that he witnessed and participated in the desecration of the grave of Major J. T. Luke of the Fifth Alabama regiment, a well known Confederate officer. Dr. Duncan, however, was acquitted of any complicity in the despoiling of the Luke grave, the evidence proving that he was not present but in camp.

The second charge, under the sixty-second article of war, was "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline." The specifications were, first, that he participated in the desecration of the grave of one Humphreys and, second, failed to exercise his authority as an officer in not stopping the desecration and putting the men so engaged under arrest. On the first specification, that of having participated, he was acquitted, but on the second the court found him guilty. The finding of the court-martial approved by General Davis was that Surgeon Duncan be deprived of his rank for two months, be confined to regimental camp and forfeit his pay for the same length of time, and that he be reprimanded by the commanding general.

How Dr. Duncan is to be confined to the regimental camp for two months when he is now the prisoner of the sheriff of Fairfax county is difficult to understand. His regiment has moved from Thoroughfare Gap to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. It is understood that when the sheriff presented his warrant for him under the indictment he was voluntarily surrendered. A clash between the state authorities and the War department may develop.

LAST BRUSH OF WAR A HOT ONE

Lieutenant Haines Describes the Engagement of Light Battery in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Haines, commanding an artillery platoon under Captain Potts in Porto Rico, was wounded on August 12, the day the war ended. He is now at St. Luke's hospital, in this city. Talking with his brother, Captain T. Jenkins Haines, who is at his bedside, he said: "The cable regarding this affair was confusing. It spoke of 'Lieutenant Haines being struck by a stray Mauser bullet. Not serious.' This was misleading, as it might lead one to suppose my battery was not in action and that my wound was an accident, whereas several other men were wounded and two killed.

"I was sent out in advance along the San Juan road to find a position from which we could enfilade the Spanish position, from which a heavy fire had been received, the Spanish volleys coming with remarkable regularity and precision. On the morning of August 12 Captain Potts was ordered to proceed up the San Juan road with five guns for the purpoee of shelling the Spanish trenches at Asomanto. Four guns, which included my platoon, were moved into position in a field near the San Juan road at a range of 2,000 yards, the fifth gun being sent ahead 100 yards to our right on the road.

"Just before we came into action the enemy opened on us with infantry volleys and two 3-inch howitzers. This hastened us into action. We picked up the range immediately and did splendid practice. The two howitzers were soon silenced and the Spaniards were seen running from their intrenchments. Then we slackened our fire and shortly after we did the enemy took heart and began to return. General Wilson sent me with a gun some distance up the road in advance of the rest to try and enfilade the enemy. I proceeded up the road on horseback about 200 yards and found a company of Wisconsin infantry on a bend of the road which formed a cover from the Spanish fire. I passed beyond them and the gun was unlimbered in the next turn of the road, in a somewhat sheltered position.

"My men lay down by the roadside to escape the Spanish volleys, which were coming up the road in our front and right. Some of my men told me the enemy were advancing within 200 yards in force and that we must get out or lose the gun. The firing at this time was very heavy, the Mausers coming in a storm with each volley. I told the sergeant we would have a try at them for luck, anyhow, and as I could see no Spaniards nearer than 500 or 600 yards, I had him run the gun out on the road a little. We had no sooner done this than the fire suddenly increased so fiercely that the gun could not be served. We hauled the gun back to the next turn in the road, where we were joined by the second gun, still unable to do any great execution, owing to the sheltered position of the enemy. The fire continued with fierceness, but from our new position we brought a house in view. I had the gun instantly trained upon it as I saw several Spaniards there outside of it and felt certain it was not empty.

"The very first shot landed fairly upon its side and penetrating, burst inside, sending things flying. The enemy broke cover and I turned to the sergeant, saying: 'That was a good one; now give them —.' As I turned something struck me through the body. I knew I was badly hurt, but felt no pain. It was like being struck over the shoulder with a club. I passed my hand to my side and brought it away full of blood. The sergeant saw me and ran to my side. 'They've got me this time,' I said, and he put his arm around me and led me away and let me lie down."

The war was ended that day.

SCHLEY CHANGES HIS FLAG

Detached from North Atlantic Fleet and Transferred to the Cruiser New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—An order was issued at the Navy department today detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and ordering him to Porto Rico as a member of the evacuation commission, during which time he is authorized to fly his flag on the cruiser New Orleans, which will remain in those waters until the commission is ready to return to the United States. Admiral Schley will be accompanied to Porto Rico by the following members of his staff, now attached to the cruiser Brooklyn at New York: Lieutenant J. B. Sears, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, jr., and Ensign Edward McCauley, jr.

The order for Admiral Schley to fly his flag on the New Orleans is made in order to keep him constructively on sea duty while serving on the evacuation commission, thus entitling him to the highest pay of his rank, $6,000 per annum. It was for the same reason that the Navy department decided to keep Admiral W. S. Sampson in nominal command of the North Atlantic fleet while he is in Havana as a member of the Cuban evacuation commission. His flag will be displayed on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which will take the members of the commission to Havana.

General Butler, one of the members of the Cuban commission was at the War department today in conference with the authorities regarding the duties of the commission. Colonel J. W. Clous of the judge advocate general's department, who will act as one of the legal advisers of the commission, was also at the State department today. He had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore regarding the legal aspects of the case. He arrived here today from Porto Rico, where he was serving on the staff of General Miles.

The Cuban commission will sail from New York next Saturday on the cruiser Resolute, which will proceed direct to Havana. General Wade will act as president of the commission.

The Porto Rican commission will sail from New York next Wednesday on the transport Seneca. General Gordon arrived here today from Huntsville, Ala., and received his instructions from Acting Secretary Moore of the State department and Secretary Alger of the War department. It was his first visit to Washington since his appointment. It is expected that he will join the other members of the commission in New York tomorrow or early Wednesday morning.

MORE THAN PAYS EXPENSES

Santiago Has $90,000 Left in the Treasury After All the City's Expenses Are Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following cablegram from General Shafter under date of Santiago:

"I have today transferred all business relating to customs over to Major General Lawton. There has been collected with the exception of a small amount in July, $102,093. Salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over $90,000 in the treasury.

"The expenses of the customs house have been cut from $40,000 per annum to $28,000 and that in time can be materially reduced. These collections are all made under the medium tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which has characterized the business of the custom house has been brought about in a great measure under the supervision and good management of Donalson."

HOTELS.

THE MILLARD
13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN—
J. E. MARKEL & SON, Props.

MURRAY HOTEL,
14th and Harney St.
American Plan—2 to 4 dollars per day. Street cars from depots and from hotel to Exposition Grounds in fifteen minutes.
B. SILLOWAY, Manager

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.

THE LIBBY GLASS BLOWERS AND ENGRAVERS,
ON THE WEST MIDWAY.
Buy your engraved glass souvenirs at our works, as you receive the price of admission back on each purchase.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY TODAY AND TOMORROW,
Tues. and Wed., Aug. 30 and 31,
Buffalo Bill's

Wild West
AND
CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD
AT
Twentieth and Paul Sts.

See the Street Parade TODAY.

It will leave the grounds at 9 o'clock this morning and go on 20th to Cuming, to 16th, to Capitol Ave., to 15th to Douglas, to 9th, to Farnam, to 16th, to Cuming, to grounds.
ADMISSION—50c; children under 9, 25c; reserved seats, $1.00, on sale now at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store, corner 15th and Douglas streets.

THE TROCADERO Cor. 14th and Harney Sts.
Telephone 1211.
Lentz & Williams, Props. and Mgrs.
W. W. COLE, Act. Manager.
HIGHEST IN MERIT.... GREATEST IN POPULARITY
WEEK AUG. 28.
Special Return Engagement of HORWITZ & BOWERS, in their latest travesty, on The Heart of Maryland.
The spectacular Triumph, late of Palmer Cox's "The Brownies."
GRAND NAVAL BALLET,
Introducing 10 Beautiful Young Ladies, Scenic and Electrical Embellishments.
Sensational—LOZELLE—Aerialist.
SHORNERT & GOVERNDALE, Classical and Refined Musical Artists.
MISSES SHAFER & GAVINI,
Operatic Duetists.
MISS GEORGIA LESLIE,
The Human Butterfly.
MISS LILLIAN YARS
And Her Challenge Dog Circus.
MLLE. ADELLE, Shadowgraphist.
KITTIE LESLIE, Descriptive Vocalist.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday. REFRESHMENTS. PRICES 25c, 35c, and 50c.

BOYD'S THEATRE PAXTON & BURGESS, Managers. Tel. 1919.
TONIGHT, 8:30,
Season of Comic Opera.
DOROTHY MORTON OPERA COMPANY
FRA DIAVOLO
Among the principles, Dorothy Morton, Marie Bell, Sylvester Cornish, Rita Harrington, Hubert Wilke, Edward Webb, William Stephens, Ben Lodge.
30—Chorus—30.
Bargain Matinees Thursday and Saturday—25c and 50c. Popular prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

The Creighton Paxton & Burgess, Managers. Tel. 1531.
O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director.
TONIGT, 8:30,
THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.
PRESENTING
ESMERALDA

SCHLITZ ROOF GARDEN,
16th and Harney Streets.
The most popular resort in the city.
The attraction for this week—
Miss Isabel Henderson
Great Operatic Vocalist.
Admission free.

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS

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

SWEPT BY COOL BREEZES.
THE PLACE FOR SOCIETY.
German Village
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

VISIT
JAPANESE TEA GARDEN CURIO STORE.
N. of Music Hall—East Midway.

Streets of All Nations
Grandest, Best Amusement Place on Exposition Grounds.
250 People Representing Different Nations.

THE NEW.....
East Midway Casino
New Management,
New People,
New Scenes.
C. T. BUTLER, Mgr.

DARKNESS AND DAWN
THE
Magnificent Novelty
OF THE MIDWAY.

YOU SHOULD SEE
THE FALL OF BABYLON.
WEST MIDWAY.

Mammoth Whale
Length 55 Ft. Weight 80,000 lbs
The Only Genuine Whale in the World.
EAST MIDWAY.

See the Great **TRILBY**
THE WONDER OF THE ART WORLD
EAST MIDWAY—10 Cts.

Don't fail to take a ride on
GRIFFITHS' SCENIC RAILWAY
on the MIDWAY, and see a representation of the BATTLE OF MANILA in the Great Tunnel. The patent right for these railways in any part of the United States for sale by J. A. Griffiths, at his office on the Midway.

HAGENBACK'S
Trained Wild Animal Show.
PROF. ACQUINTON Champion Roller Skater in Den of Lions.

Do Not Forget to Visit the
CHINESE THEATER,
Tea Garden, Bazar and Joss House on West Midway.