

OLD TIMERS GATHER

Pioneers of Nebraska Meet in a Most Auspicious Manner.

GREAT OVATION TO COLONEL W. F. CODY

Buffalo Bill the Guest of Nebraska at Exposition Grounds.

CHANGE BROUGHT IN FIFTEEN YEARS

Scene of His Start as Showman Presents Much Different Aspect.

TREMENDOUS CROWD WELCOMES HIM

People Turn Out to See the Hero of the Plains and the Great Galaxy of Rough Riders He Has Surrounded Himself With.

Total admissions yesterday... 22,539 Total to date... 1,095,211

Fifteen years ago Colonel William F. Cody gave the first performance of his now famous Wild West show on the fair grounds at a point now occupied by the West Midway of the exposition. Yesterday he was the honored guest of the great enterprise that has grown on the once rugged bluff and there he received such a welcome, ardent and inspiring, as comes to few men in a lifetime. Men who, like himself, were Nebraskans when it meant peril and hardship and isolation, greeted him with voices that trembled with emotions inspired by the recollection of their pioneer associations and thousands of others who knew Buffalo Bill as one of the most striking personalities in the history of their state voiced their welcome in tumultuous cheers.

None of the notable occasions that have marked the first three months of the exposition have involved a more enthusiastic demonstration than that which made Cody day a tremendous and inspiring success. Aside from the interest that attached to the visit of Colonel Cody and his rough riders there was the attraction of an immense crowd and a spectacular display that was equal in its interest to anything that has been seen on the grounds. The Wild West, with its representatives of a score of nations and the mounted Indians, who represented thirty thirty nations, formed a comportsant pageant that was in itself a remarkable spectacle. When the parade was massed on the Grand Plaza it merged into a panorama of color and costume worth journeying miles to see and the swelling music and fluttering flags contributed to make the effect tremendously grand and inspiring. The exercises on the Plaza were comparatively brief, but they left no doubt of the sincerity of the sentiments that they evoked.

At the bulk of yesterday's visitors to the grounds in time to see the parade on the afternoon arrivals were comparatively limited. After the event of the day was over the crowd rapidly scattered over the enclosure and displayed the same enthusiasm in admiration of the show that it had exhibited in honor of its guests. All the honorees received generous attention and the Midway was thronged until well toward midnight.

The committee that will formally tender the invitation of the exposition management to President McKinley to visit the exposition at Washington today. Senator Allen is already in Washington and Congressman Mercer wired President Wadsworth yesterday that he would be here to go with the other members of the committee. Mr. Thurston, John L. Webster, John C. Wharton and John C. Cowin will complete the embassy. They will be provided with a handsome lithographed invitation to President and Mrs. McKinley as well as the letters from the Transmississippi governors and the invitations of the management. The letter of invitation to the prince of Wales, the governor general of Canada and other foreign dignitaries and officials will be turned over to the State department to be transmitted through the usual diplomatic channels.

RECEPTION TO COLONEL CODY.

Magnificent Ovation to Buffalo Bill by His Fellow Nebraskans.

Colonel William F. Cody and his Congress of Rough Riders received a genuine Nebraska welcome at the exposition yesterday. The sentiments of the thousands of Nebraskans congregated on the platform, men who have known Buffalo Bill since his boyhood, were echoed by the cheers of an immense multitude that packed the Plaza and gave the veteran of pioneer days a greeting that was not less sincere than enthusiastic. Cody day was a brilliant success from the minute the glittering cavalcade entered the gates until the last fluttering pennon had disappeared.

The parade arrived at the grounds promptly at 11 o'clock and was met at the gates by General Manager Clarkson and 150 mounted Indians from the Indian encampment. It entered at the Sherman avenue gate and was massed in front of the band stand where the square space had been reserved for its reception. The pageant filed into the open space and was greeted with continuous cheering from the vast crowd that covered the entire Plaza and crowded the main viaduct and every adjacent building. The cavalcade entered an ovation as Colonel Cody appeared on the magnificent chestnut presented to him by General Miles. The party of officials and Nebraska pioneers, which included Alexander Majors, Major Burke, John A. Creighton, James E. Boyd, W. A. Paxton, ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, E. Rosewater, A. D. Jones, J. E. North, George Heintz, John D. Creighton, Captain H. E. Palmer, H. T. Clarke, Governor Holcomb and Senator John M. Thurston, dismounted from the carriage and were escorted to seats on the band stand. Then the crowd was treated to an exhibition of horsemanship that elicited another hurricane of cheers. The open space reserved for the parade was much smaller than a city block and a portion of it had already been occupied by the first division. But the eight and six-horse teams that pulled the coaches and artillery went into it as though it was a sixty-acre field. One after another they came on a dead gallop, tore around the limited circle and wheeled into line without a halt or interference. It was the prettiest spectacle that has been seen on the grounds and for five minutes the crowd cheered its appreciation.

Buffalo Bill Welcomed.

The McCook band played an inspiring melody as the remainder of the cavalcade went into place and the general salute sounded and was greeted with another ovation as he mounted the platform. He was followed by General Manager Clarkson, who said: "Mr. Cody, it is a source of great regret that the present of this exposition that officials duties prevent me attending here this

GENERAL BOYNTON'S REPORT

Other Side of Stories of Ill-Treatment of Chickamauga Camp Invalids.

OFFICERS WERE CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT

Result of an Exhaustive Examination of the Southern Camps Shows Conditions Are Greatly Overdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Alger has received the report of General H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29. The general says that his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, the adequacy and suitability of attendants and whether the medical officers have discharged their duties faithfully and with intelligence.

He said that he visited all the hospitals in the camp without giving notice of his purpose. Says General Boynton: "Believing the death list of the camp to afford an excellent standard by which to measure its condition, I had the hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp and its hospitals since its establishment the middle of last April. The result shows a total death list of 198 up to the 22d of this month, when the breaking up of this camp began. Between these dates, including the period of the hospital service, fully 75,000 troops have been in camp in the Chickamauga park. The record of burials in the National cemetery at Chattanooga shows a total of 120 volunteers and two regular soldiers. Of these latter one was killed by falling from a railway train."

Origin of Distorted Reports.

About the details the report says: "In two of the hospitals opportunities occurred for discovery of what undoubtedly originated many sensational stories which have been printed over the country. The first of these hospitals, the hospital lacked sufficient food and in many cases had been on the verge of starvation. In the second, although the conditions set forth in this report are mainly present conditions, it has not heretofore fallen within the range of my duties at this park to make a full report of the conditions set forth in this report as a matter of course many features of this division of camp administration have fallen under my notice. I am constrained to state that the report in each case has been made with reference to the maximum number of patients in each hospital and so far as it was possible to my judgment, the existing they were set forth in this report.

Medical Officers Not Negligent.

Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences and at times of the greatest crowding these lacks of conveniences and full attendants which go to make up that which is the most terrible sight that has ever known, are inseparable from the field hospitals of great armies even when all conditions are favorable. It is to be regretted that in times of rapid increase of disease a condition which was reached at this camp was not met by the regular medical officers to dominate their camps. In spite of the orders which would have prevented all the patients from being crowded together, the medical officers of this camp are to be commended for their fidelity to duty. It would seem as if this were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked under the most trying conditions and have done so with the greatest efficiency. The force itself has been stricken by disease, resulting from their exhausting labors.

Supplies for Sternberg Hospital.

The whole place is most carefully policed daily, and the permanent buildings and its tents are in the most perfect order. Since these establishments are the most important thing asked for in the way of supplies of every kind has been promptly furnished. Sixteen to twenty tons of milk are delivered daily and patients get fresh milk. Three hundred tons of rice are purchased daily and 150 gallons of kerosene are used for fuel. The Red Cross society, all money necessary for the purchase of delicacies of every kind suitable for the sick, is furnished by order of General Sternberg. Soon after the hospital was finished he telegraphed as follows to the surgeon in charge: "Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses and for money to buy delicacies when required."

Only Ten Per Cent of Cases Serious.

The report says that in this hospital at various times 161 patients from the Eighth New York volunteers. The reports show that in a great many cases it was difficult to tell that anything was the matter with them. Only 10 per cent of the cases of sickness from this regiment were reported as being serious. The report shows that several of the men in the hospital asked not to be sent, but to be allowed to remain there throughout their illness. The report states that in times when the hospital was crowded there was a lack of nurses, the deficiency being supplied by details from the regiments, which were not as satisfactory as trained nurses.

As a result of this inadequate force, says the report, the force provided has been hard worked, but in all cases they have stuck to their posts and performed their work with great efficiency. The report shows a considerable number of the sick have been filled by nurses from the general hospital. The exhausting character of the work performed by these nurses is shown by the fact that about one-fourth of them have thoroughly exhausted their strength and are now resting in quarters.

General Boynton's report shows that there is a full refrigerator capacity for each tent, porcelain lined baths, sterilized and lead water and every convenience. In the malignant typhoid ward there have been but two deaths out of thirty cases in three weeks. He says that both the medical officers and the hospital attendants at the hospital have undoubtedly performed their

DRUGGIST WINGS A BURGLAR

S. H. Farnsworth, at 2115 Cuming Street, in His Own Detective.

PROTECTS HIS PREMISES WITH HIS GUN

Fatally Wounded One Robber in the Shoot-After He Heard the Shot from the Street He Jumps Through a Plate Glass Window.

A citizen appeared last night who was able to act with sufficient promptness and nerve to provide his own police protection against the matter of insuring his premises against burglar S. H. Farnsworth, druggist at 2115 Cuming, was awakened at 2 o'clock this morning by burglars who were going through his store, and while one escaped him the other lies seriously and probably fatally wounded at a hospital.

Farnsworth sleeps in a closet from his store and heard the sound of footsteps and low talking just outside his door. He arose softly and peering outside could see the form of a man at the cash register. Just then the register bell sounded and Mr. Farnsworth looked for his revolver. He saw the burglar who had entered the front window and fired. The bullet was truly aimed and took effect beneath the burglar's left shoulder blade, taking a close close to the heart.

Taken to the Hospital.

The burglar who had received the bullet staggered after him in the hope of being able to follow through the window but sank just as he was about to climb through. Farnsworth summoned a surgeon and the patrol wagon and in the meantime piled the wounded burglar with restoratives. Upon the arrival of the patrol wagon the wound was probed without result and after the application of a temporary dressing the injured man was taken to the Clarkson Memorial hospital. He was identified later as John Irene South Omaha, who has been known as a petty larceny thief, having been convicted numerous small misdemeanors. He had never been known previously in connection with any serious offense. He was not able to talk and the outcome of his injury cannot as yet be determined. It is believed that the burglar was found on later examination that the store had been forced through a rear window, which had been broken and the latch unfastened.

Another Catch.

Another burglar was caught about 2:30 this morning by Night Clerk J. C. Pierce of the Drexel hotel. He heard some one in the trunk room in the rear of the building, who was to be asleep when the clerk came upon him. The man was taken to the police station by Officer Leaverton.

INSPECTION AT CAMP MEADE

Fourth Missouri and Twenty-Second Kansas Ordered Home to Be Mustered Out.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 31.—The regular monthly muster of the troops at Camp Meade for pay took place today and was followed by inspection by the various regimental commanders. Captain Evans, Fifth Illinois, attached to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania battalion, has been relieved from duty and ordered to Lexington, Ky., to be mustered out with the regiment.

REQUIEM MASS FOR SOLDIERS

Prayers for Souls of Americans and Insurgents Who Died on Battlefield at Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—The insurgents today attended a requiem mass at the Parish church, on the site of the principle battle field, for the souls of the insurgents and Americans who have lost their lives here while fighting the Spaniards. According to Spanish advices there is a strong feeling against Aguinaldo because the insurgents' expectations have not been realized. They are said to have exhausted their funds and the supplies obtained from the monasteries and to be unable to obtain any relief from the insurgent leader. It is added that Aguinaldo is afraid to make his contemplated visit to Bulacan owing to the fact that he is unable to comply with the insurgents' demands.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 31.

At New York—Sailed—Teutonic, for Liverpool; Friedland, for Antwerp. Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen; Southark, from Antwerp; Barroessa, from Bremen. At Halifax—Arrived—Corcan, from Glasgow. At London—Arrived—Victoria, from New York. At Queenstown—Arrived—Servia, from New York. At Liverpool—Sailed—Waesland, for Philadelphia. At Rotterdam—Arrived—Maasdam, from New York. At Queenstown—Arrived—Germanic, from New York. At Southampton—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grasse, for New York. At New York—Sailed—America, for London.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various hours and temperatures.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

- At the grounds: Kansas Day, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Indian Congress of Encampment, 10 a. m., McCook Band at the Auditorium, 10 a. m., Kansas Day Exercises at Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Mexican Band at Government Building, 4 p. m., Life Saving Exhibition on Lagoon, 4 p. m., Reception at Kansas State Building, 5 p. m., McCook Band at Transportation Building, 7 p. m., Mexican Band, Grand Plaza, 8 p. m., Life Saving Exhibition on Lagoon, 8 p. m., National Dental Association at Creighton Medical College, 10 a. m., Tel Jed Sokol at Metz Hall.

SLAIN BY REMORSE

Startling Developments as a Sequel to the Zola Trial.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT FRENCH OFFICER

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Confesses to Having Written Forged Letter.

HE THEN KILLS HIMSELF WITH A RAZOR

All Paris Terribly Excited by the Tragical Ending of His Life.

CABINET HOLDS A STORMY SESSION

General Hoffedre, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, Resigns

—Dreyfus Case Likely to Be Reopened.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 31.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Events have followed each other with the most startling rapidity in the celebrated Dreyfus case, events which for the time being have entirely overshadowed the czar's unwelcome peace proposal.

On this morning all Paris was startled by the report that Lieutenant Colonel Henry, one of the witnesses in the recent trial of Emile Zola to contradict Colonel Picquart, had been arrested by order of the minister of war, Godefroy Cavaignac, as the result of a discovery that he was the author of a letter received in the Dreyfus case.

This was followed during the day by the announcement that Henry had confessed the authorship of the letter and this evening by the more startling news that Henry, in a fit of remorse, had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

It is significant that some of the anti-Dreyfus journals are silent altogether on this startling development, while Aureole, Rappal and other Dreyfus organs, claim Brisson has no option left now but a grand revision of the trial. The bulk of public sentiment has been so prejudiced, however, that the ministry will only take that step when every other means of escape has been tried and failed.

Already the ominous rumor is heard that the ministers hold that the letter which Colonel Henry confesses having forged was not essential to the case, and that Cavaignac declared was proved by other conclusive independent testimony. However Cavaignac cannot get behind the fact that he signaled this now confessed forgery as one of three donatory letters which justified the sentence on Dreyfus.

The letter was one put forward as written by a German military attaché to an Italian military attaché in October, 1894, at a time when the interpellation on the Dreyfus case was coming on in the Chamber. The letter is written in very bad French, and the incriminating passages run: "I shall say I never had any relations with that Jew Dreyfus. You must say the same. No one must ever know what passed with him."

Henry's Character.

Henry has been one of the malcontents of the anti-Dreyfus party. He was pointed to as a typical bluff, honest soldier who by military talent had risen from the ranks to his present grade, a man of the highest probity and patriotism. He cleverly played off his relations with that Jew Dreyfus, who was generally acknowledged as the most brilliant swordsmen in the French army. Picquart has now had his revenge, for his disclosures forced War Minister Cavaignac's hand, compelling him to personally interrogate Henry, who had at first acknowledged the forgery in quarters favorable to Dreyfus. It is asserted that Henry fancied himself quite secure from unpleasant consequences, believing the ministers dared not reopen the case, and he therefore avowed the forgery without any great reluctance. One agreeable feature of the situation is the disposition to express sympathy with Picquart, who acted with punctilious regard to military etiquette in refraining from making revelations even for his own defense until formally absolved from secrecy by the war minister.

Aurore claims Picquart's liberation as proof of Cavaignac's good faith, but anti-Dreyfus papers deny all connection between the two cases. Dreyfus has found a new powerful ally in Gaston, a Paris academician and head of the College of France, who writes to Dbaiss urging revision and ends with a luminous statement of the truth that in France justice is not free, but dependent on political power. Such is the state of things in France 110 years after the revolution.

M. de Casanovic has written another article, this time in the form of a letter to Cavaignac, minister of war, urging the necessity of ordering Major Esterhazy and his supporters to stand themselves by legal proceedings against their calculators, for the present situation is absolutely scandalous. Either they are guilty or not guilty. In any case the system is intolerable and odious which consists in leaving officers exposed to the reproaches of insubordination forbidding them to defend themselves in public.

Heated Discussion in Cabinet.

A heated and angry discussion occurred at the cabinet council today. A majority of the ministers, including Brisson, favor a revision. Cavaignac still believes Dreyfus guilty and if a revision is insisted on he would resign. Cavaignac in pursuing his investigations found that the letter which Henry subsequently confessed having forged was written on paper containing water work of small squares, like the writing paper usually employed by the German military attachés. It was almost precisely similar to it, but not exactly so; the staff officer entrusted with the inquiry one evening by lamp light detected a difference in the size of the squares, and the experiment by daylight and noted he could by the light of the sun detect no difference whatever. Not a little puzzled, he again made the experiment by lamp light and his first impression was confirmed.

Henry was then away on leave and when he returned Cavaignac at once sent for him. Henry at first attempted to adduce proof of the authenticity of the document, which he expounded at great length. Cavaignac in reply showed that the officer's arguments would not bear looking into and asked him whether he did not think it possible he had been taken in by a clever forger. Henry

SECOND ON THE WAY HOME

Nebraska Boys Board the Train and Start for a More Congenial Climate.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Aug. 31.—The exodus of the Third corps from Chickamauga Park began today, only one regiment, however, the Second Nebraska, getting away. The regiment marched to Lytle this morning and loaded its cars and left at afternoon.

The first of the artillery batteries also got away this evening, Battery B of Georgia going to Griffin. The first Missouri regiment received orders today to proceed on Friday to St. Louis and report at Jefferson Barracks. An order has been promulgated that the first of the Missouri regiments to their homes will not be mustered out, once, but will be given thirty day furloughs, dating from September 12. Attached to the Nebraska train was a hospital car containing twenty-five sick and convalescent men of the regiment.

General Royal T. Frank received orders today putting him in command of the Third corps, which will be moved to Anniston, Ala. General Frank said tonight that the corps would begin moving actively Friday and that the entire army would be out of the park by the middle of the next week.

The work of cleaning up Camp Thomas and destroying the garbage and camp refuse is going forward very satisfactorily now, under the direction of General Boynton.

A list of the dead in the army at Chickamauga from May 1 up to and including today number 322. This includes the men who have died in the army hospitals and in the hospitals and private residences of the city. The list was obtained from the registrar of vital statistics and from the records of the National cemetery. Of the entire list, 129 were buried at the National cemetery, while the bodies of the remainder were sent to their homes for interment. Of the 332 deaths for the four months, 175 occurred during the month of August, the great majority having occurred during the last two weeks. This list does not include those who may have died at their homes while away on furloughs.

General Breckinridge, it is stated, has ordered the regimental commanders to report to headquarters at as early a date as possible the entire number of deaths reported to the health office, probably 40 per cent were from typhoid fever.

Five deaths were reported today and are included in the figures above given. Among the number reported today was Captain Ira Stowell, Company M, First New Hampshire, who has been very ill for five weeks with typhoid fever at the residence of a friend in the city. The body will be sent to Newport, N. H., his former home, for interment.

Rough Riders to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Adjutant General Corbin said late tonight that the First regiment cavalry volunteers, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, would be relieved from service at once. Sixty days' leaves of absence furloughs will be granted respectively to the officers and men, at the expiration of which they will be mustered out of the service.

Frank Commands Third Corps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Breadier General Royal T. Frank has been assigned to command temporarily the Third army corps, formerly commanded by General Wade, the latter having been relieved to become a member of the Cuban military commission.

CERVERA TO RETURN TO SPAIN

Orders Directing the Release of Admiral, His Officers and Men Issued.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 31.—Orders have been received here from the president directing Admiral Cervera to make arrangements to proceed with his officers and men back to Spain immediately in accordance with the instructions issued by the Spanish minister of marine. The officers were very enthusiastic when they received the news. It is understood that they will return without giving parole. Captain Dulaite left this afternoon for New York. Acting Secretary Allen has authorized the release of the Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3 from Cervera's fleet. These are now at Annapolis and Seavey's Island, Portsmouth harbor, the officers being at the academy and the sailors at the island. The prisoners are to be repatriated to Spain at the expense of the Spanish government.

PARADE OF SEVENTH CORPS

Third Nebraska Regiment is Greeted with a Continuous Ovation by Jacksonville People.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 31.—The parade of the Seventh army corps today was the most magnificent military pageant ever seen in Jacksonville. Nearly 30,000 men were in line. The streets along the line of march were lined with thousands of people, who cheered and applauded the soldiers. The First Wisconsin regiment, which is to be sent home to be mustered out, was excused from the parade. Colonel William Jennings Bryan, in command of the Third Nebraska regiment, received a continuous ovation all along the line of march.

KANSAS IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE IN CALIFORNIA

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 31.—Eight hundred and fifty men of the Twenty-third Kansas arrived today on the steamer Vigilantia. They are all well. Prominent Cubans here decline to believe the report that General Calixto Garcia has been relieved of his command by General Maximo Gomez, under instructions from the Cuban insurgent government.

(Continued on Second Page.)