THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CROWDS ARE COMING

Exposition Attendance Grows Steadily as the Days Run Swiftly By.

PROMISE OF SUCCESS ALREADY REALIZED

Balance Sheet Shows the Finances to Be Satisfactory in Condition.

MONDAY SEES MANY STRANGERS PRESENT

People Come from Afar Off to Visit the Transmississippi Fair.

GOVERNMENT DAY BRINGS NOTABLES

Exercises at the Auditori... Will Be Participated in by Repr... of the Legislative ... the General Governme...

Neb. State Historical Society Box 1531

Total Attendance Yesterday 15,271
Total to Date 1,420,083

Monday brought the usual influx of new visitors to succeed those who have gone away full of admiration for the great show. The fresh arrivals were fully as numerous as usual in spite of the fact that a large number of people are waiting for Iowa day and Modern Woodmen's day, and this is taken as a very reliable indication that the expectations of an unprecedented attendance during the week are likely to be realized. In view of the exceptional events that are scheduled for the middle of the week and which will draw very largely from the territory immediately surrounding Omaha a slight stagnancy was probable at the beginning, but this did not occur. Another very encouraging fact is that a largely increased proportion of yesterday's arrivals was from comparatively distant points, and most of these will spend the entire week in the city. Today and tomorrow the tide from Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska will set in with full force and there is every assurance that the next few days will see the biggest crowds that have yet appeared.

As far as the original debt of the exposition is concerned the enterprise is now fairly out of debt. Of the amount that was outstanding September 1 only about $27,000 remains, and the operating expenses up to last night will not exceed $38,000. This indicates a total indebtedness of $65,000 in round numbers and the exposition has almost exactly this amount to its credit in the bank. But the large expenditure which has been authorized on account of the stock show now stands as indebtedness and until this is out of the way the management will not consider itself entirely free from obligations. The exposition has put up premiums aggregating $35,000 for the stock show and the preparations of the grounds and the construction of the buildings will add nearly $30,000 to this amount. While these amounts are charged as indebtedness on the books they represent expenditures on account of benefits that are yet to accrue and as far as the original expenditure is concerned the exposition does not owe a dollar beyond what it has the money in the bank to pay.

Wyoming day was another of those euphonious terms that fill space in a program without materially inflating the gate receipts. Inasmuch as the state has been decidedly backward in its support of the exposition Governor Richards decided that it was not worth while to celebrate the occasion, and there was nothing to distinguish it but the informal attendance of a few Wyoming people.

Starting the Stock Show.

The only remaining feature was the opening of the poultry exhibit that is the beginning of the big live stock show that will be put on in its entirety early in October. Three of the big barns that have recently been erected south of the Inidan encampment have been devoted to the display of blooded cocks and hens and by today the show will be in full swing. Superintendent Lewellyn says the quality of the display will exceed anything that has been previously shown in Nebraska. The buff breeds are exceptionally well represented and there are especially good showings of brown leghorns and light brahmas. The birds were being rapidly installed yesterday. A large proportion of the exhibits come from Nebraska and Iowa, but Missouri, Kansas and a number of other western states are fairly represented.

The reason the poultry show has not assumed larger proportions is alleged to be the action of the management in charging up an entry fee of 50 cents for each bird. This has caused a tremendous protest from prospective exhibitors and hundreds of exhibits have been kept away on that account. The exhibitors assert that this charge has never been made before at any poultry show in this part of the country. They say that as the premiums range from 50 cents to $2 there is not the slightest inducement to poultry fanciers to make exhibits. The cost of entry absorbs all they could expect to win in premiums, and the exhibitors are out the cost of transportation and of employing men to look after their exhibits. The effect of the rule has been to limit the display to the very best birds, and although the show is not as large as those which have been made at recent Nebraska state fairs there is an excellent collection of really fancy stock.

Government Day Program.

The celebration of Government day this forenoon will bring one of the most distinguished parties that has yet visited the exposition. The senators and congressmen who will participate in the exercises have been authorized to represent their respective branches of the national government and this gives their visit a more than ordinary significance. The exercises of the day will occur at the Auditorium at 11 o'clock and will be followed by a lunch at Markel's cafe tendered by the exposition management. There will be an informal reception in front of the Government building at 4 o'clock, a sham battle at the Indian encampment at 5 and fireworks in the evening. The guests of the day will dine at the Omaha club, where they will enjoy the hospitality of the Iowa state commission.

MORE DANCING BY THE INDIANS.

Red Skins Again Amuse the Public with Their Gyrations.

There were dances and dances out at the Indian village yesterday afternoon and night and the only reason that there were not more of them was because there was not time between 4 o'clock and midnight. The season of Indian festivities opened with a crow dance and closed with a ghost dance, both of which it is contended are religious functions.

Time on the crow dance was called when half a dozen warriors, some of them clad in citizens' clothes, but more in paint and feathers, walked out in front of the reserved

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

VESUVIUS' ERUPTION SERIOUS

Fertile Valleys Are Covered with Lava and Thriving Towns Are Threatened.

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NAPLES, Sept. 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) — Travelers from all points of Europe are flocking here to see Vesuvius in eruption. The spectacle at night is one of indescribable grandeur. The faint, palpitating glow that normally marks the greater crater is now exchanged for a vivd tongue of light, colored at times almost like the rainbow, illuminating the heavens and reflecting with exquisite effect in the waters of the bay. These manifestations are accompanied by deep rumblings and thunderous subterranean explosions, followed by great eruptions of lava and ashes. Fresh lava streams are daily moving down the mountain side, encroaching on the cultivated regions, causing great loss and damage to property.

The observatory is seriously threatened by the subsidence of the ground on which it is built, and one great lava stream now coming down will certainly overwhelm it unless diverted from its present course. ... lava torrent near the crater has a ... half a mile, dividing into three ...ams, each seventy or eighty ... which as they pour down the mount... again subdivide into numerous smaller streams. They advance at a rate of forty yards per hour, overwhelming everything in their path, searing the vegetation in their vicinity as though fire had passed over it.

An enormous quantity of lava keeps pouring out of the crater. It has filled Verterana Valley, a deep ravine, and the ashes lie several inches thick for a long distance down the sides of the mountain and on adjacent villages. Yesterday the inhabitants were seriously alarmed, but have been somewhat reassured by a partial cessation of the eruption today.

Frightful misery and immense damage to property will be caused if the eruption breaks out again on the same scale as on Friday and Saturday. The slope of Vesuvius is one of the most thickly populated districts in the world. The fertility of the soil is notorious and in the best parts four crops a year are garnered from it, but one great aid to this fertility is the numerous wells now beginning to dry up, and farmers are in despair.

Today nine new craters have been counted round the central crater, but even this extra vent does nothing to check the flow of lava from the latter, although there is a marked cessation in the more violent belching fire and smoke.

DENOUNCES THE DREYFUSITES

Seathing Manifesto is Issued by the Duc d'Orleans, Who Accuses Ministry of Double-Dealing.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Duc d'Orleans has issued a manifesto denouncing the Dreyfusites. The manifesto begins thus:

"At last the promoters of the odious plot against the honor and security of the fatherland have thrown off their mask. Intimidated by them the ministers have lowered themselves so far as to become their accomplices."

The Duc d'Orleans accuses the ministry of seeking a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, while convinced that Dreyfus was guilty, under pretext of calming the public for their own profit. He declares that the prospect makes his heart quiver and he concludes his manifesto in these words:

"Frenchmen, we are masters in our own country. Your servants, subject to occult and pernicious power, presume to impose upon you the will to which they submit under the pretext of proving the innocence of a man whom the military tribunals have condemned as a traitor. It is the army they are trying to destroy and France they are striving to ruin.

"Frenchmen, we will not allow it."

The manifesto has fallen rather flat. The Dreyfus affair presents no new features. It is stated that General Chanoine, the new minister of war, has decided to appoint an entirely new staff for the ministry and to organize the secret intelligence department.

M. Pressence, a leader in the Dreyfus agitation, has been summoned to appear before a council of the legion of honor, on the ground that he has presided at meeting at which orators have denounced the army.

ISSUES RADICAL IMPERIAL EDICTS.

China's Emperor Startles the Natives with His Progressiveness.

PEKIN, Sept. 19.—A remarkable series of imperial edicts has been published during the past few days. The edicts have startled the officials while making a favorable impression upon the old foreign residents who are unusually skeptical as to the practical value of such orders.

The emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones.

The most radical edict establishes a postal service throughout the empire. In it the emperor asks the people to co-operate with him in making the newly established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed extending to practically every one the right to memorialize the throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes. The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered to the government receipts and expenditures everywhere and that these accounts be published. The emperor directs that the edicts be posted throughout the country, in order that the people may see the endeavors to promote their welfare which he is making.

TURKS RAISE MORE OBJECTIONS.

Disarmament of Mussulmans Delayed by the Commander.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 19.—The disarmament of the Mussulmans has been delayed, Djevad Pasha, the Turkish military commander, demanding that the arms be delivered on board a Turkish war ship. Admiral Noel, the British naval commander, insists that they be handed to a British guard.

CANDIA, Isle of Crete, Sept. 19.—Edham Pasha, the Turkish governor, has just had a proclamation publicly read, saying that by order of the sultan all arms must be surrendered to the committee formed for that purpose. The surrender has already begun. There is no disorder.

Hurricane in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—A destructive hurricane today swept over southern Spain doing great damage in the provinces of Seville and Granada. Six persons were killed and many injured and a number of buildings were destroyed at Seville and eighty-five houses were demolished and many persons fell victims to the storm at Guadix, in the province of Granada.

Fifty Injured in Street Car Accident.

BRADFORD, Eng., Sept. 19.—An electric street car was derailed while ascending a hill here today. Fifty persons were seriously injured. Several of them are dying.

ENLARGES FOREST RESERVE

Black Hills Reservation Increased by Several Thousand Acres.

PRESIDENT HAS SIGNED THE PROCLAMATION

Certain Tracts on the Southwest Southeast of Original Reserve Are Restored to the Public Domain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The president today signed a proclamation enlarging the Black Hills forest reserve in South Dakota. The reservation as created by executive order of February 22, 1897, contained 967,680 acres, while the reserve created by the proclamation approved today embraces 1,211,630 acres. A tract of 159,360 acres on the southwestern corner and one of 7,680 acres to the southeast are excluded from the reserve and restored to the public domain. This land is eliminated from the reservation for the reason that it is devoid of forest growth. On the north and east of the old reserve is added an extensive area of 433,440 acres, which extends into Wyoming and covers 45,000 acres. At the request of residents of the Deadwood district there is eliminated from the reserve 22,400 acres. All land restored to the public domain is now subpect to entry.

The comptroller of the currency today declared a fifth dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Sioux National bank of Sioux City, Ia., making in all 45 per cent on claims proved, amounting to $410,519.

The comptroller of the currency has been informed of the appointment of G. S. Gilbertson, vice president of the First National bank of Lake Mills, Ia., and S. H. Larson, assistant cashier.

The St. Louis National bank was today approved as reserve agency for the Merchants' Exchange National bank of Lincoln, also the Continental National bank of Chicago for the First National bank of Eldora, Ia.

An order was issued allowing one additional carrier for duty at Marshalltown, Ia., postoffice. This order takes effect November 1.

The chief architect of the Indian schools is preparing plans for a new steam heating plant at Genoa, Neb., Indian school, for which congress has provided $13,000.

SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF PUPILS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The annual report of the commissioner of education has been presented to Secretary Bliss. The report shows figures for the work for the year ending June 30, 1898, and among other things, says:

"One cause of congratulation on the part of those who hold the doctrine that popular education is the safeguard of our American institutions is the continued prosperity of the elementary schools. The increase during the year 1896-97 amounted to 257,896 pupils over the previous year. The total enrolled in elementary schools amounted to 15,452,426 pupils. Adding to it those in colleges, universities, high schools and academies, the total number reached 16,255,093 pupils.

"The total amount of schooling received per individual on an average for the whole United States at the rate of school attendance for 1897 is nearly five years of 200 days each, and reaches quite seven years in a few states that are the most lavish in their expenditures for education. A little more than one-fifth of the entire population attended school at some time during the year.

"A still greater occasion for congratulation is the increase of students in colleges and universities. This increase has gone on steadily for twenty-five years and in 1872 only 590 persons in the million were enrolled in these institutions. In 1897 the number has risen to 1,267 in the million, being more than double the number. During the same period there has been an important change in regard to conditions of admission to colleges. The standard has been raised to such an extent as to require an average of a year's work more in preparation for the freshman class. Considering the elevated standard, it is safe to estimate the number in higher education measured by the standard of 1872 as three times as large in 1897 as twenty-five years before. This increase was most remarkable in those students taking what are called post graduate studies and engaged in the work of original investigation. The professional students in the schools of law, medicine, and theology increased during the same period. During the same period scientific and technical schools multiplied."

In view of the continually increasing demand for higher education, says the statement, the influence of professional education, and especially the rapid growth of that class of students that make special expert studies in post graduate work, is in the highest degree assuring. A large portion of the report is devoted to statistics of education in the United States. During the year there were maintained in Alaska eighteen day schools, with 1,216 pupils.

REQUESTS TO QUIT THE SERVICE.

Department Rules as to How Volunteers May Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following statement is given out at the War department:

The War department is just at present undergoing an experience which illustrates the alacrity with which the average citizen hastens to his senator or representative in congress in emergencies.

The cessation of hostilities and the improbability of their renewal, with the dullness of camp life, has apparently created a feeling of restlessness among the men of the volunteer army, who, in the majority of cases, have given up positions of larger compensation, and many of them are imploring their political representatives to procure their discharges and the latter in turn are flooding the War department with requests for prompt and immediate action.

To such an abuse of privilege has this grown that the War department has been obliged to call attention to that paragraph of the army regulations which requires that all communications from subordinates to superiors must pass through military channels, and to decline, as a rule, to entertain applications for discharges of enlisted men unless they come to it in the proper manner.

A soldier who is desirous of securing his discharge and has good and sufficient reasons upon which to base it will save himself a great amount of trouble if he will set forth the reasons for his discharge in a letter addressed to the adjutant general of the army and hand it to the captain of his company, who, in turn, is required to forward it to the colonel of the regiment, and the latter to pass it along through brigade, division and corps headquarters, with their recommendation. Unless this is done this department will send the paper back to the company commander for his recommendatiton, and that takes time which may be saved by following the proper rule.

The department has promulgated a ruling in this connection, which is to the effect that public policy will not permit at this time the consideration of applications for discharges of men serving in the Philippine islands, Honolulu, Cuba or Porto Rico. The reasons for this are obvious. Aside from the question of transportation involved and the necessity of supplying the places of men who are to be discharged with others from the states, it is to be remembered that the war is not over and that much depends upon the results and deliberations of the peace commissioners who have sailed for Paris.

Tax on Imports to Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The United States consul at Montevideo reports to the State department that beginning August 1 last an additional permanent tax of 2½ per cent was imposed on all imports into Uruguay. The proceeds are to be applied first to the payment of outstanding treasury certificates, now about ten months behind, and afterwards to the proposed harbor improvements. The tax is of especial significance to Americans interested in the exportation of lumber and refined oil upon which the duty is already very heavy.

Callers on the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Senator Faulkner, Charles Schierin, chairman of the Cuban relief fund, and General Bates, who participated in the Santiago campaign, were among the president's callers today. The president talked at considerable length with General Bates concerning the details of the siege of the Cuban city, remarking that he had conversed with so many participants that he felt quite conversant with all the particulars of it.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The president has appointed the following postmasters:

Illinois, Sycamore, J. E. Ellwood; Iowa, Des Moines, Lewis Schooler; Greenfield, John J. Hetherington; Guthrie Center, Charles H. Ashton; Marengo, David M. Rowland. Kansas, Cherryvale, Theodore C. Veeder. Montana, Great Falls, H. O. Chewin. Nebraska, Ponca, James H. Logan. Washington, Chehalis, D. W. Bush. Oklahoma, Blackwell, G. L. Lage.

Consular Agent Reported Killed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The State department recently asked Consul Short at Constantinople to ascertain the truth of the report that our consular agent at Candia, Island of Crete, had been killed in the recent massacre at that place. Today a cablegram from the consul general was received stating that he had been so far unable to learn anything definite from Candia, communication with that place being very difficult.

After the Railway Companies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Upon official information received at the Treasury department that certain railroad companies are not affixing the required 2-cent revenue stamps to rebate checks given to passengers when fares are paid to the conductors, the commissioner of internal revenue has given instructions that evidence be procured with a view to instituting proceedings against these companies for violation of the law.

Cuban Commission in Good Health.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The War department has received a cablegram from Jaor Clous, the secretary of the American Military commission, dated Havana today, stating that the commission has removed to Vedadi, a suburb of Havana, and that all of the party, as well as the people on the steamer Resolute, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary, are in good health.

Faulkner on Canadian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Senator C. J. Faulkner of West Virginia was today appointed to the position on the Canadian commission made vacant by the retirement of Senator Gray when he was transferred to the Paris Peace commission. The tender of the position was made by the president today in a personal interview with Senator Faulkner, and was accepted by the latter.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following appointments were announced by the president today:

George H. Pickerell of Ohio, to be consul at St. Nicholas; Fred Page Tustin of Oregon, to be commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Wrangel; Thomas L. Ling, interpreter to the United States consulate at Fu Chan, China.

Pays a Big Interest Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The treasurer of the United States today mailed 27,512 checks, aggregating $4,910,294, in payment of the interest due October 1 on United States registered consols 4s, with notice that they must be presented for payment.

Dividend on Sioux City Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of the insolvent national bank of Sioux City, Ia., 10 per cent.

YELLOW JACK GAINS HEADWAY

Recapitulation from Different Parts of the Infected Country Shows High Per Cent of Deaths.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Reports from the south tonight indicate that the yellow fever epidemic is slowly gaining headway. The following synopsis was gleaned from reports emanating in that section night:

The Louisiana Board of Health tonight made the official announcement that up to date four cases of fever have been reported in New Orleans and five cases at Harvey's canal, above New Orleans, on the opposite side of the river. No deaths have been recorded in either place.

A recapitulation of the epidemic throughout Mississippi shows that out of a total of 109 cases seven deaths have occurred, the death rate being 12 per cent heavier than that of last year.

Two new cases have appeared at Taylors, but Dr. Wood reports no increase. No new cases have appeared at Jackson.

Alabama has a strict quarantine against anyone from New Orleans and other infected places entering the state and Montgomery also has quarantine guards on every train. The department of the Gulf today ordered Battery D, First artillery, from New Orleans to Newman, Ga., on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in the gulf city. The second biennial convention of the Journeymen Barbers' union of America, which was scheduled to meet in Memphis October 4, has been postponed to November 8, owing to the quarantine maintained by the local authorities:

SHOE LASTERS WALK OUT

Employes of Seven Large Houses Claim Higher Wages and to Get Them Inaugurate Strike.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—Nearly 1,500 lasters in the big shoe factories of Brockton, Rockland, Whitman, Stoughton, East Weymouth, Middleboro and Randolph were ordered out today, the manufacturers, with the exception of W. L. Douglass & Co.'s establishment in this city, having declined to accede to the demands of the lasters for a new price list, providing for an increase over the old rates. A protracted fight is expected. All the lasters in Brockton, with the exception of those of the Douglass factory have gone out.

WILL NOT AWAIT EVACUATION

War Department to Send 10,000 Men to Cuba for Garrison Duty.

TROOPS ARE TO SAIL ABOUT OCTOBER 1

Organizations that Are to Comprise the Force of 40,000 Men Not All Named—Pleasant Now in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—It is the present intention of the administration to send to Cuba as a garrison force for the island about 40,000 troops in addition to the force now in Santiago under command of General Lawton. The organizations which are to comprise the Cuban garrisons have not all been designated yet, but it is assured that at least half of them will be volunteers.

Within two weeks orders will be issued for the movement to Cuba of the first 10,000 of the permanent garrison and it is the expectation now that they will sail from the United States about October 1. These troops will be followed quickly by others until the entire force of 40,000 has been established on the island. It is not the intention of the administration to await the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces before sending United States troops to Cuba, as the indications are now that it may be several months before the Cuban commissioners complete their work. Quite naturally, a considerable number of Spanish troops will remain on the island until the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over it has formally been concluded.

The rainy season in Cuba is nearly at an end and the most delightful season of the year on the island is about to begin. During the late fall and winter months the climate in Cuba is not only enjoyable but healthful and with such care as will be taken for the health and comfort of the American forces to be stationed in Cuba officials of the War department have no fear that serious illness among the men will follow the occupation of the island.

CAMP WIKOFF HOSPITAL REPORT.

Three Deaths Occur—Sick Removed from Division Hospital.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 19.—The deaths reported from the general hospital today were: Austin Dunlap, Company L, Second regular cavalry, who died from the result of an operation for tyacnia; John Lander, corporal, Twenty-first infantry, dysentery; William H. Brown, Ninth Massachusetts, dysentery.

Dr. Senn, assistant surgeon general, who has been here for several weeks, left today. Dr. Greenleaf succeeds Dr. Senn in the hospital here. There are 721 patients in the general hospital. This increased number is due to the fact that the patients from the divisional hospitals have been all moved to the general hospital. The steamer Shinnecock took 300 sick to New York today and the yacht Red Cross took fifteen sick of the Ninth and Second regiments of Massachusetts to New London.

A large number of men left on furlough today. Three new wooden hospital buildings are being put up, as it is believed that many of the sick patients cannot be moved for some time yet.

The question of sending General Wheeler's cavalry brigade to Huntsville, Ala., has caused numerous messages to be exchanged between General Wheeler and the War department. General Wheeler says he does not know just when the cavalrymen will be moved from Montauk, but he expects that they will be moved before the first of the month. General Wheeler, who fully expects to return to congress, will resign from the army service early in October. He says he will do what he can for his men in the way of having them located in a healthful camp before he leaves the service.

GENERALS WITHOUT ASSIGNMENTS.

Breaking Up of Big Camps Renders Rearrangement Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Major Generals Bates and Sumner, who were prominent in the Santiago campaign, reported at the War department today. They are expecting a new assignment under the plan which is contemplated for the distribution of troops. They have been at Montauk, but the breaking up of the camp there leaves many officers unassigned and without duty. General Miles, with whom they conferred, has been very busy with his scheme of reorganization, but it has not yet reached a point which makes obtainable any definite information as to where troops or commanding officers will go. It is almost settled that General Shafter will return to San Francisco and resume command of the Department of California. Such is his desire and no doubt it will be complied with. The probability that a number of general and staff volunteer officers will be dispensed with has caused considerable discussion among those who may be among the number. A number of officers desire to remain in the service and influence is already being brought to bear to keep them on the rolls of the War department.

Preparing to Receive Alger.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 19.—Secretary Alger will not reach Camp Shipp until Friday, but arrangements for his reception have already been made. The Commercial club and city council will appoint committees to receive the secretary on his arrival in the city and Brigadier General Frank will order a review of the men now in camp here, numbering 7,000. The officers are highly pleased with the water supply from Coldwater springs. The spring sends forth 42,000,000 gallons of water a day. The camp is now well supplied with pipes and water is carried to all parts of it. The health of the camp is excellent, there being but three deaths in two weeks.

St. Louis Welcomes the Twelfth.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—The Twelfth infantry, U. S. A., 160 officers and men, arrived here today in sections, under the command of Major W. H. Humphreys. This regiment, which took a gallant part in the battle of El Caney, came from Montauk Point and will be stationed at Jefferson barracks, near this city. Before the war the Twelfth infantry was stationed at Niobrara, Neb. Mayor Ziegenhein, at the head of a reception committee, took the men in hand, gave them a hearty welcome and fed them bountifully on their arrival in the city. Later in the week the regiment will be paraded and given a public reception.

White and Colored Soldiers Clash.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19.—Private J. H. Whalen of the Eighth Massachusetts died at Camp Hamilton today of typhoid fever, making the sixteenth death. General Breckenridge reviewed the troops before an immense crowd today. Secretary Alger will review them tomorrow. There have been frequent clashes between colored immunes and white soldiers and serious trouble is feared.

Deaths in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In dispatches to the War department tonight Major General Brooke reports four deaths among the American troops at Ponce, Porto Rico. The deaths are: D. C. Brace, Company A, Third Wisconsin, typhoid fever; Morton Bentley, Company C, Nineteenth United States infantry, typhoid fever; Frederick Liddle, Company C, Nineteenth United States infantry, malarial fever; Frederick S. Phelps, Battery B, Fifth artillery.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66	1 p. m.	87
6 a. m.	65	2 p. m.	89
7 a. m.	64	3 p. m.	89
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	90
9 a. m.	72	5 p. m.	89
10 a. m.	77	6 p. m.	87
11 a. m.	83	7 p. m.	83
12 m.	85	8 p. m.	80
		9 p. m.	77

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds:

Government Day.
8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Indian Congress at the Encampment.
10 a. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditorium.
11 a. m., Exercises of Government Day, Auditorium.
11:30 a. m., Battleship Illinois Docked at Government Building.
12 m., Fire Horses Hitched by Electricity.
2 p. m., Organ Recital at Auditorium.
2:30 p. m., Mexican Band at Auditorium.
4 p. m., United States Life Saving Drill on Lagoon.
4 p. m., Omaha Concert Band at Government Building.
5 p. m., Sham Battle on Indian Grounds.
7 p. m., Mexican Band on Plaza.

Camp Meade Fever Patients.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETON, Pa., Sept. 19.—There are over 100 typhoid fever patients in the division hospitals and the Red Cross wards have been increased to double their former size to accommodate this class of patients. The society has thirty-five trained female nurses on the ground taking care of the most serious cases.

Chief Surgeon Girard has recommended to Surgeon General Sternberg that mosquito bars, head nets and buckskin gloves be made a part of the regular equipment of the men in the army who are going to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The first division of General Graham's corps, which includes four Pennsylvania regiments and is in command of General S. M. B. Young, will probably be ordered south early in October to move to Cuba for garrison duty.

Kansas Soldiers Raise Disturbance.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Just as the fast mail on the Missouri Pacific was about to pull out this morning a number of Kansas soldiers boarded the single Pullman attached to the train, declaring that they had ridden to St. Louis in a common coach and proposed going the rest of the way in the Pullman. It took the trainmen about thirty minutes to put off the obstreperous soldiers. The Missouri Pacific will refuse to pay the fine for being late into Kansas City with the mail, and will show that the soldiers were the cause of the delay. The government will be called upon for an investigation.

Minnesota Boys Get Sleepers.

CAMP POLAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—The Fourteenth Minnesota regiment will return to St. Paul in Pullman sleeping cars. When the train to transport this regiment reached this city last week it was made up of day coaches. The officers of the regiment objected to making the long trip in the coaches and so notified the railroad officials. It was imperative to order Pullmans and twenty-seven of these cars arrived here this morning. Nine others will come in tomorrow morning and the regiment will start on its long journey tomorrow afternoon.

Funeral of General Haskell.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.—The last tribute to the memory of Brigadier General J. T. Haskell was paid by Columbus this morning and the body shipped to the National cemetery at Arlington for interment. The funeral was held at Trinity Elscopal church. The church was packed with citizens and the streets were lined. The escort consisted of local military and secret orders and the Seventeenth infantry. The remains left here over the Pennsylvania road at 1:15 p. m. with a military escort.

Alger on a Tour of Camps.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Secretary Alger arrived from Detroit today, accompanied by his aide, Major Hopkins. He found awaiting him here Sugeon General Sternberg and General M. P. Ludington, quartermaster general of the United States army. The secretary's visit here is to begin a series of inspections of camps and hospitals in the west. His attention will be given to the camp and hospital at Fort Thomas today. His next visit will be to Lexington, Ky.

APPOINTMENTS 10 CHURCHES

Assignments for Nebraska Districts Made by German Methodist Episcopal Conference.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The session of the west conference of the German Methodist Episcopal church closed this morning with the appointment of ministers. The appointments for the Nebraska districts are as follows:

Nebraska District—J. G. Liest, presiding elder; Beatrice, Neb., C. G. Meyer; Clatonia, Neb., P. C. Schramm; Cortland, Neb., Henry Sieboldt; Friend, Neb., John Schaun; Graham, Mo., L. D. Wagoner; Humboldt, Neb., C. E. Berhardt; Jensen, Neb., Henry Minor; Kramer, Neb., J. A. Nigg; Lincoln, Neb., First church, J. Demand; Lincoln, Neb., Second church, Ed Beck; Oregon, Mo., John Lauer; Sprague and Highland, Neb., J. D. Hammel; Sterling, Neb., J. J. Steininger; St. Josepn, Mo., Charles Harms; Swanton, Neb., H. H. Hackman; Wathena, Kan., H. C. Elifeldt; White Cloud, Kan., H. Siekmann. Gustav Becker, professor at Mount Pleasant German college.

North Nebraska District—Ed Salenbach, presiding elder, Arlington, Neb., H. A. Treiber; Big Springs, Neb., M. H. Kneck; Ballos and Ansley, Neb., C. B. Schnackenberg; Culbertson and Francis, Neb., Matthew Hermann; Denver, Colo., First church, John Koehler; Denver, Colo., Second church, H. G. Leist; Duncan and Columbus, Neb., F. Reichardt; Eustis, Neb., John Zwink; Grand Island and Palmer, Neb., W. F. Fricke; Henderson and York, Neb., J. C. Mueller; Kalamazoo and Fairview, Neb., C. F. Kruse; Macon, Neb., H. J. Diercks; Nebraska City, Neb., G. J. Mueller; Omaha, Neb., F. Kaltenbach; Osceola, Neb., A. J. Ross; Papillion, Neb., J. A. C. Tanner; Pueblo, Colo., C. F Bauer; Rushville, Neb., C. H. Sudbrook; South Omaha, Neb., L. J. Haas; West Point, Neb., W. Tonat; Waco and Seward, Neb., P. W. Matthael.

Volume of Naval History Ready.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Advance prints of volume 7, series 1, of the official records of the union and confederate navies in the war of the rebellion have been furnished the Navy department by the government printing office. The volume comprises the operation of the North Atlantic blockading squadron from March 8 to September 4, 1862. The distribution of the work is a congressional and not a departmental one.

REPUBLICANS RALLY

Voters of Douglas County Greet the Party's Standard Bearers.

WARM WELCOME TO THE CANDIDATES

Creighton Hall Packed to the Doors with Enthusiastic Citizens.

HEARTY CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Name of William McKinley the Signal for Tumultuous Applause.

JUDGE HAYWARD DISSECTS SOME FIGURES

Explodes Meserve's Claim for Wonderfully Efficient Management—Mr. Rosewater Gives the Party Some Sage Advice as to Candidates.

The republican state candidates made their bows to the voters of Douglas county last night at Creighton hall. The hall was packed with enthusiastic republicans and erstwhile members of other parties who are tired of populist misrule who made the building shake with applause every time the name of William McKinley was mentioned and whenever a tribute was paid to "Old Glory." It was a gathering calculated to inspire those who are to do the Douglas county end of restoring Nebraska this fall to its old place in the republican column.

It was to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner" that Judge M. L. Hayward, the candidate for governor; Cenek Duras, for secretary of state; N. D. Jackson, for attorney general; T. L. Matthews, for auditor and J. F. Saylor, for superintendent of public instruction took their seats on the platform, and they were introduced to the audience to the tune of a "Hot Time in the Old Town" and with the most energetic clapping of hands, stamping the floor and wild cheers. A little later Senator John M. Thurston and "Our Dave" Mercer made their appearance and the cheering that accompanied a recognition of their presence was deafening. G. R. Williams, the candidate for commissioner of public lands, acted as president of the rally.

The first speaker was Judge Hayward. He attacked the manifesto put forward by the fusionists, as their issue, with an array of figures that is formidable and made their claims of economy, good financiering and retrenchment seem ridiculous. He said:

Our fusion friends, every time they meet in convention, reaffirm the Omaha platform of 1892, but did it ever occur to you that they never attempt to defend that platform, seeing that they were beaten so beautifully in the campaign of that year? In this year they have changed their tactics somewhat and have undertaken to prosecute a campaign of libel and slander and also of misrepresentation of the wise administration of Mr. McKinley. Mr. McKinley's administration needs no defense at my hands, but there are some things connected with the administration of affairs in this state to which I would like to call attention.

Cash Turned Over to Meserve.

In that pamphlet they claim that when Treasuror Merserve went into office he found a shortage from his republican predecessor of $500,000. In looking over the treasury figures this is what I have found: That the total cash on hand turned over to Mr. Meserve by his predecessor was $934,060.60 in cold cash. I ask you in all fairness if, with $934,000 turned over to him, what is meant by Mr. Meserve by saying that "the most of the cash balance was stolen by his predecessor?" Another statement is to the effect that he has reduced the state debt to the amount of $700,000. Let us see what the assets of the state were. He had $930,000 turned over to him. There was a balance in the general fund to be applied to this purpose of $537,953.13. The state levied in 1895, 1896 and 1897 a tax for a sinking fund. Mr. Meserve collected in 1897 the tax levied in 1896. The assessed valuation for Nebraska was $167,078,270.37. At 60-100 of a mill for 1896, Mr. Meserve collected for 1896 $103,540.84. We find that in Nebraska two-thirds of the tax is collected during the first six months of the year. For instance, during the first six months of 1896 $353,583.44 was collected; for the second half, $111,032.53; for the first half of 1897, $302,566.57; for the second half, $142,000. The sinking fund tax for 1896 collected in 1897 amounted to $103,540.84, and add to this two-thirds of the same amount, say $69,027.23, being the amount collected in the first half of 1898 on the 1897 tax, then add $253,828.56, the amount of delinquent school revenue collected, and finally the $537,953.13 cash turned over by Bartley, and you have almost a million dollars with which to pay off the $700,542.99 Mr. Meserve boasts of paying off as a reduction of the state indebtedness.

Judge Hayward also gave some figures on the school collections and appropriations to the different counties of the state, showing how the popocrats had appropriated to themselves the results of republican prosperity. They had taken the first two halves of 1897 and 1898 and compared them with the two last halves of two prior years when the people, having suffered with drouth and hard times generally, had not paid the school revenue. They charge the republicans with the last halves of 1895 and 1896. He produced figures from the treasurers of the two counties of Douglas and Lancaster for illustration.

Butterine for the Blind.

So far as the penal and eleemosynary institutions of the state are concerned and the populist claims of retrenchment he ridiculed the statements put forth. If the penitentiary is self-sustaining now it is because there is a demand for that kind of labor which did not exist in the poor years, and as for the other institutions the retrenchment bragged about has been largely due to the fact that the blind boys at Nebraska City had been fed on 10-cent butter, also the unfortunates of the School for the Deaf and the School for the Feeble Minded. These inmates are not in a position to complain. For the Moore shortage he considered the blunder of Governor Holcomb as much responsible as any other thing. The governor should have seen to it that all the money was in the treasury.

Cenek Duras contrasted the reductions made of the national debt under republican rule with the increases for which the democratic party was responsible. Buchanan increased the public debt in times of peace from $28,700,000 to $90,700,000, and Grover Cleveland added $262,000,000 to it. After the war and under Grant's administration and up to 1892 $1,225,000,000 had been paid on the national debt. Mr. McKinley, with an increase of $200,000,000, had freed millions of suffering humanity from Spanish oppression and made the nation a power among the nations of the earth and the flag stand for freedom everywhere, whereas Grover Cleveland, with his $262,000,000, had done nothing for this country or the world but add to their burdens and leave the nation poorer off than ever in every way with all its industries paralyzed.

D. L. Matthews, the candidate for auditor, said the question was whether the people