

WOODMEN IN SWARMS

Wilders of Axe, Beetle and Wedge Fill the Exposition Grounds. THROUG SURPASSES ALL EXPERIENCE

New High Water Mark Has Now Been Established for Attendance. IOWA VISITORS SWELL THE CROWD

Thousands of Hawkeyes Stay Over to See the Whole Show. SOLDIERS WILL BE OUT THERE TODAY

Gallant Twenty-Second Infantry to Be Guests of the Management—Plans for Entertaining the Veterans of Santiago.

Total Admissions Yesterday, 52,723. Total to Date, 1,530,174. Previous High Record, 44,452.

The record of exposition attendance went to smash yesterday. The attendance of 44,452 which was registered July 4 and which has since remained the high water mark is a new mark to aim at. Iowa came very near accomplishing the feat the day before and yesterday the big celebration of the Modern Woodmen of America brought the additional visitors that were needed to complete the achievement. The old record, which had stood unchallenged for eighty days, was knocked into smithereens and the event was welcomed by the management as a substantial indication of the unprecedented crowds that were needed to complete the exhibition. That the new record cannot enjoy the long life that was granted to its predecessors is conceded, but so long as it may be permitted to stand it will be treated with reverence.

When the magnificent showing of Iowa was known it was scarcely expected that yesterday would show such additional strength. But the gates were not open two hours before it was apparent that the day would at least crowd the record. From 7 o'clock to long after noon there was not a minute's cessation of the crush. It seemed that the street cars were bringing all the people they could carry the day before they hauled thousands more yesterday. There was scarcely an hour during the forenoon at which there were not 200 people pressed in line at the Twenty-fourth street entrance and at Sherman avenue the crush was almost as great. The full force of ticket sellers was on duty, but by 11 o'clock the management was compelled to reinforce the department by employing new men. Arrangements were made to relieve the crush at the main entrances by running some of the street cars to the Twentieth and Boyd street entrances. With these provisions the crush was handled with admirable system and the people were passed into the grounds faster than they could be gathered before. There was a crowd everywhere. The Auditorium, where the exercises of the day were held, was packed to suffocation. The main court was solidly lined with spectators of the parade and the bluff and north tracts were equally thronged. The immense crowd of yesterday seemed to have come back in full force and with it were mingled thousands of Woodmen, whose bright uniforms and pretty badges were everywhere conspicuous.

Got in Line Promptly. While there was the inevitable diminution in the arrivals during the afternoon the tide did not turn entirely and there were more than enough people coming to offset the early departures. After 6 o'clock the 25-cent rate induced a second boom and several thousand local visitors came to swell the crowd that already packed nearly every square foot of the grounds. The crush was even more noticeable than during the day and it was long after midnight before the last load of tired and happy people were hauled away.

Today there will be another big crowd, for most of the visitors who are here now will remain until the end of the week and the settled weather is bringing in immense numbers of excursionists independently of special attractions. The great event of the day will be the presence of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, which will be permitted to enjoy themselves according to the wishes of the management. The troops will be hauled from Fort Crook by a special Missouri Pacific train and deposited at the gate, where they will be welcomed by the exposition officials. There will be no speechmaking and no formalities. The soldiers will be permitted to enjoy themselves according to their individual inclination and the only special attention that they will receive will be a big dinner at Market's cafe at the expense of the management. This policy was decided on as one which would be most satisfactory to the soldiers and would allow them to spend the entire day in seeing the great show which has been built since they were ordered to the front.

A large excursion from Quincy, Ill., will also be on the grounds today. The visit will not be signified by any special arrangements and the excursionists will spend their holiday as they please.

MODERN WOODMEN CELEBRATE

Exercises at the Auditorium Held Before an Immense Audience. The promise that the Modern Woodmen of America would make a tremendous showing on the grounds yesterday was magnificently fulfilled. In spite of the immense crowd of the day the members of the order seemed to be in the majority, and their colors everywhere predominated. Their exercises were thoroughly enjoyable, and they contributed some of the most meritorious features that have been seen in the White City. They were a thoroughly representative crowd and they filled the day with color and enthusiasm.

The Woodmen who were to participate in the exercises of the day were commendably prompt in getting into line. The parade of the uniformed camps around the main court started almost exactly at the designated hour and it was a most impressive sight to see the participants congregate exclusively of well-dressed marchers, and their showy uniforms presented a variety of coloring that made the spectacle more than usually attractive.

The uniformed camps formed in front of the Electricity building promptly at 10:30 o'clock. It was headed by the Fourth regiment band of Sioux City, which was followed by Sundance camp No. 184 of Sioux City. The men were uniformed in white trousers and bright blue blouses. They were followed by Gus Smith camp No. 2766 of Des Moines in uniforms of green and white, which were in pretty contrast to those of the Sioux City crowd, and then came Masonic camp No. 1893 of St. Joseph in handsome habiliments of maroon and white, which added another beauty to the galaxy of colors. The members of Elm camp No. 1221 of Missouri Val-

BRYAN CALLS ON M'KINLEY

Takes Holcomb and Stark Along for Company. CLOSETED AN HOUR WITH THE PRESIDENT

Asks that Sick Men and "Such as Have Peculiar Calls Upon Them" Be Mustered Out of the Third.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Colonel William J. Bryan, Third Nebraska volunteers, was at the War department today and occasioned as much interest among the employees as returned Santiago hero.

Colonel Bryan was accompanied by Governor Holcomb and Representative Stark of Nebraska. They went first to the adjutant general's office, where Colonel Bryan registered, stating that he expected to rejoin the Third Nebraska at the General Con- tinental office he shook hands with the general and introduced the gentlemen accompanying him. The call was formal and brief. The party was then introduced to Acting Secretary Mullelohn, but remained there only a few minutes, returning to the adjutant general's office.

General Crozier inquired as to the condition of the camp at Jacksonville, and asked if the soldiers wanted to come home. Colonel Bryan said that he had not made a poll, but his judgment as to their sentiment was that they did wish to be mustered out. Colonel Bryan went from the adjutant general's office to army headquarters and called on General Miles.

Neither to the acting secretary of war nor to the adjutant general did Colonel Bryan or Governor Holcomb make any request as to mustering out the Third Nebraska regiment or allude to the desires of Colonel Bryan in reference to the subject. After leaving the War department, Colonel Bryan and his party went to the White House, where they were immediately ushered into the president's room. The party were cordially received by President McKinley and remained in conference with him for more than an hour. The chief subject of conversation for the mustering out of the regiment as a whole, but only for the discharge of such of its members as are disabled by disease or such as have peculiar calls upon them. They represented that there were about 20 per cent of the members of the regiment ill, and they urged that these should be relieved and sent to their homes, where, they argued, in all probability most of them would speedily recover because of the difference in the climate of Nebraska and that of Florida.

The president gave careful attention to all that was said and talked sympathetically with his callers concerning the condition of these men, but he made no positive promise as to the course he would pursue in the matter. After the interview with the president, the three Nebraskans returned to the War department. Mr. Bryan said as he left the White House he would return to his regiment tonight. He was dressed in the full uniform of a colonel, and beyond the fact that his complete uniform was not yet in possession to the southern sun he looked every bit as he did in the campaign days of 1896.

SHAFTER TALKS TO REGIMENT

He Says that the Invasion of Cuba Resulted in a Comparatively Light Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Constantine, Mich., gives the following speech made by General Shafter at that place, where he went to attend the reunion of the Seventeenth Michigan regiment, of which he was colonel during the war.

General Shafter described in his own characteristic manner the campaign at Santiago. After reaching the point in his story where the Spanish general offered to surrender, General Shafter paused for a moment. "I said 'Toral might march out to salute his flag before taking it down, and have other ceremonies as he pleased, and I would observe what forms I pleased. 'So they took down their flag, fired three guns and Santiago was surrendered. It was beautiful and dramatic. When we raised our flag the officers took off their hats and our guns saluted. 'A lot has been said about lack of supplies. Men who go to war expect to be short rationed. There was no lack of supplies here. We had more than enough to eat than the soldiers ever did at Santiago. My command during the civil war often drew corn in the cob for a meal. 'It was not a question of having supplies, when had we a thousand wagons the fearful roads would not have let me take them to the front. But the men had coffee, bread and meat. Sometimes they had to pound the coffee in a rag, but you all did that. Some of the men complained, but they are not soldiers in spirit. There was less of a fight here when called upon. A large number of men died. 'Tents could not be put up because the men were in the trenches and tents could not be pitched on the firing line. 'We stayed longer than we expected after the surrender, but had to do so in the honor of the government demanded it and we stayed. Five hundred men came in every day with sickness and some days 800. 'But we had brought the war to a close. The capture of the fleet prevented fresh troops from being sent, and the war did not stop the war. The surrender of Toral's army did stop it. 'People say we should not have made that campaign in the summer. What else could be done? We had to end the war and it quickly. There was less of a loss of life by 100 per cent than any similar invasion. Napoleon returned from Egypt with only a remnant of his army. Of 35,000 men England sent to this country during the revolution 17,000 laid their bones down to bleach in the soil of the country against which they fought. 'Our campaign would have been frightfully disastrous if it had been long.'

VISITS CHICKAMAUGA HOSPITALS.

Secretary Alger Tells More of His Troubles to Another Reporter. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Secretary Alger, who arrived last night, was astir early today. About 9 o'clock the secretary and Surgeon General Sternberg, accompanied by Brigadier General Boynton, left for Chickamauga park, where they spent the day in a critical inspection of the hospitals over which there has been so much controversy.

For the Royal Neighbors.

The final address was delivered by Mrs. E. D. Watts of Omaha, supreme oracle of the Royal Neighbors of America. The representative of the feminine auxiliary of the order was given a still more enthusiastic welcome and her remarks were frequently applauded. She discussed the part of the women in the work of the order and dwelt on the fact that the Royal Neighbors are also in a process of gratifying development. She emphasized the value of the auxiliary, which she contended was indispensable to the full measure of the prosperity of the order.

Missouri's Date Changed.

There has been another change in the date of Missouri day. It was set for October 4 at the beginning of the week, but now (Continued on Fifth Page.)

POINTERS ON YELLOW FEVER

Annual Harvest of Victims is Now Being Gathered in Havana. DANGER TO FOREIGNERS IS VERY GREAT

Not Advisable to Send Large Numbers of Troops to Garrison the Island of Cuba Before November 1.

Jackson Declines the Place. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—General Jackson today sent a telegram to President McKinley, thanking him for the tender of a position on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war, and expressing regret that pressing private business compels him to decline the honor.

More Spanish Troops Start Home. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The acting secretary of war has received a cable message from General Brooke, chairman of the Porto Rican evacuation commission, at San Juan, P. R., that 600 Spanish troops embarked for home today.

BEFORE JOINT COMMISSION

Congressman Tawney of Minnesota Represents Lumbermen Who Protest Against Reduction of Duty.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—The people of the United States are evidently beginning to awaken to the great importance of the results which may come from the work of the international joint commission on tariff revision in this city. During the past twenty-four hours the American commissioners have been besieged by deputations of Americans, praying that no ironclad arrangement be entered into which would disturb the protective tariff of the United States.

Following Mr. Jones came another earnest protest from Albert Clark, president of the Home Market club in Boston. He said the organization he spoke for had upward of 3,000 members, mostly manufacturers, and reported a total capital interest of \$700,000. He opposed commercial reciprocity. He said that between two countries which had the same products to exchange reciprocity was never successful. If Canada and the United States had something the other did not have it would be a different proposition.

Colonel Aldace Walker, formerly of the Interstate Commerce commission but now chairman of the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, spoke concerning the traffic bonding system. He believed the Canadian railroads should be subjected to the interstate commerce laws and in the case of an American traffic bond the line should be held up instead of imposing a fine, as is done in case of violation on the part of the American roads.

HONOR FOR A NEBRASKA BOY

Private Boyle, Who Captured Spanish Flag at El Caney, Made a Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—President McKinley today appointed Private Boyle of Kearney, Neb., second lieutenant in the regular army. Boyle was a private in the regular army and showed conspicuous bravery at the battle of El Caney, in fact he was the soldier who personally pulled down the Spanish colors from the flagpole at that Spanish stronghold. The flag which he secured is now upon exhibition at Omaha.

IN A MIMIC BOMBARDMENT

Two Men Killed by Bomb While Setting Explosives for Imitation Spanish Ships.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22.—Captain George J. Adams and Captain Charles Miller, who were in charge of the Spanish element conducting a fireworks display and reproduction of the battle of Manila on the Allegheny river in front of the exposition building tonight.

OHIO MAN IS MISSING

Aged John Hickey While Traveling to Oklahoma Strangely Disappears in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 22.—John Hickey, aged 63, enroute from Ohio, Neb., to Medford, Okla., has mysteriously disappeared in this city. His daughter, Mrs. Maggie Brown, was traveling with him. Foul play is suspected.

One More Case of Fever.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—The Board of Health officials announced this morning that one case of yellow fever had appeared in the detention camp located at the old Mary Holmes college, about two miles northwest of the city. The patient is a white woman named Clara Reese, who lived just across the street from the building where the man Kilgore died. She has been isolated and under close surveillance for forty-eight hours and the case is diagnosed as a very mild one.

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data for 12 hours.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

- At the Grounds: Twenty-Second United States Infantry Entertained by Exposition. 8 o'clock to 10 p. m., Indian Congress on Indian Grounds. 10 a. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditorium. 11:30 a. m., Battleship Illinois Docked at Government Building. 12 m., Fire Horses Hitched by Electricity. 12 m., Dinner to Twenty-Second United States Infantry by the Exposition. 2 p. m., Organ Recital at Auditorium. 2:30 p. m., Mexican Band at Government Building. 3 p. m., United States Life Saving Drill on Lagoon. 6 p. m., Mexican Band on Grand Plaza. 7:30 p. m., Omaha Concert Band on Grand Plaza, with Exposition Chorus. 8:15 p. m., Mexican Band, Omaha Band, Exposition Chorus, Soldiers, Stereopticon and Fireworks in the Grand Spectacular Fantasia, for the Last Time, "The Spanish-American War."

Down Town.

9 a. m., Western Travelers' Accident Association, Transmississippi Travelling Men's Club.

cover a much longer time than has been anticipated. There are some 100,000 Spanish troops in the island. Allowing 1,000 men a transport and a vessel leaving every day, it would take 100 days or over three months for the evacuation. But the vessels are not available for a trip every day for 100 consecutive days, so that the time for evacuation would probably far exceed six months.

LUCCHESE WILL MAKE SHOES

Steady Employment to Be Given the Assassin of the Emperor of Austria.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) GENEVA, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is fortunate that your correspondent had already written that Luchesi, otherwise it would now be impossible for the Geneva people are up in arms against the heroizing or pampering of the assassin and officials sternly refuse to permit another visit or interview.

INFLUENCE OF CUBA'S GOVERNMENT EXERCISED IN TERMS OF EVACUATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Official dispatches received by one of the embassies here from Havana today report that the colonial government of the islands is taking a hand in shaping the terms on which the evacuation shall be executed. This, it is believed here, may develop some new phases in the situation in Cuba.

BUFFALO BILL IS VERY ILL

Colonel Cody is Down with the Typhoid Fever at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) was taken very ill here today and late tonight was removed from his private car to St. Joseph's hospital. He is suffering from typhoid fever and his physician says his condition is serious. He rode in both performances of his Wild West show today, although he has been ailing for ten days.

Blanco Releases Prisoners.

General Blanco, following out his plan to deprive the American government of the credit of releasing prisoners confined in the prisons for political offenses, has already set at liberty a number of men who declared themselves to be citizens of the United States and therefore entitled to its protection. There is not a single American in a Havana jail, charged with a political crime. Six men, who are undoubtedly American citizens, are confined in Cuban prisons, back of the Morro, where all foreign prisoners and particularly those who plot against the government, are sent. They are not political prisoners, but are

DIE OF STARVATION

Mortality in Havana Heavy on Account of Lack of Food. BLANCO DRIVES AWAY SUPPLY TRANSPORT

Emulates Weyer in Efforts to Kill Off the Population. WOMEN AND CHILDREN BEG IN THE STREETS

Twenty to Thirty Persons a Day Die from Lack of Food. SAME CONDITIONS ALL OVER THE ISLAND

Deplorable Results of the Mistaken Policy Pursued by the Governor General and His Foolish Advisers.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HAVANA, Sept. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Blanco and his foolish advisers have at last succeeded in driving away the American transport Comal, which with its 2,000 tons of food sent by the United States government, was the last lingering hope of the people of Cuba, and who were just as loudly as they were during the blockade. Thousands of women and children beg in the streets and surround the soup house, where there is no food for them.

"Las Posas," where relief is supposed to be given, the food is not enough for the 500 men, women and children who are there to be fed and treated for the diseases originating in starvation. From twenty to thirty persons die every day as a result of wanting for food. Civil Governor Don Caserio had ordered the sick women at "Las Posas" transferred to Paula, and the sick men to Reina Mercedes hospitals. He was compelled to give his personal guarantee for payment for their treatment. As the other hospitals, civil and military, there are a great many sick, and in fact all of the hospitals are overcrowded. Havana is divided into twenty districts named "Barrios." In each of these was a free kitchen for the daily distribution of rations to the poor, but during the blockade of the American blockade, the kitchen at San Lazaro, Monserrate and Jesus Maria have been closed because provisions were exhausted. During the coming week the fourteen remaining kitchens are expected to be closed.

Conditions similar to those in Havana prevail all over the island. At Guines, where there are 6,000 inhabitants surviving out of a former 14,000, forty-five die every day. At Jaruco, Aquecate, Baimoa and other small towns between Havana and Matanzas the misery is terrible.

DEPORTATION OF SPANARDS.

The results of the first week of negotiations for the withdrawal of the Spanish sections from the island of Cuba, as the American commissioners a good deal of surprise on account of the progress made. Instead of being obstructed by the Spaniards they have been aided. Without a protest the Spanish commissioners have agreed to the revised terms of the articles of agreement—that providing for the withdrawal of the Spanish military forces. The second provision, which fixes the date and provides the method of transportation of the Spanish, is now under discussion by the "official vote" process. By the terms of the articles of agreement, the troops in the island are to be mobilized here and deported in Spanish ships supplied by the Spanish government.

Cubans Store Their Arms.

Two-thirds of the Cubans who fought for independence have stored their arms—where they can get them easily, however, in case of future trouble. General Gomez has his place on the estate Nareira, in Taguajay. President Maso of the provisional republic is expected to return to his estate at La Esperanza, in the province of Puerto Principe. Preparations are being made for the elections recently ordered by President Maso to select a government for the island, which he hopes will serve as a nucleus for that to which the Americans are to turn over the control of Cuba. The elections will be held October 12, 13 and 14 at Camaguey.

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