THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1898. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

JUBILEE WEEK HERE

First Day of the Great Celebration is Auspiciously Observed.

SUNDAY SEES THE CROWD WELL STARTED

Many Strangers Already Present to Take Part in Celebrations.

MAYORS' DAY OPENS THE FORMALITIES

Executive Heads of Western Cities Will Have Their Chance Today.

OTHER PROGRAMS FOR WEEK'S EVENTS

Governors', President's Army and Navy, Civil Government and Children's Days Will Round Out the Greatest of All Jubilations.

Total Admissions Yesterday 19,517
Total to Date 1,887,273

The great week of the exposition, which will be made memorable by the most notable celebration that has occurred within the memory of the present generation, opened yesterday under conditions that were suggestive of the great measure of success that has been so confidently anticipated. It seemed as though nature had brought the springtime six months out of its season to do honor to the Peace Jubilee. The skies alternately wept and smiled and frowned with all the capricious petulance of early spring, and the atmosphere was so soft and balmy that the imagination could almost perceive the fresh odors of newly budding foliage and early flowers. The massive architecture of the White City was successively baptized by April showers and glorified by bursts of sunshine that were reminiscent of springtime beauties. Shadow and sunshine chased each other successively over the pretty landscapes, but after the first burst of warm raindrops in the early morning the day was thoroughly enjoyable. Late in the afternoon the clouds hung heavy with menace of moisture, but by this time the crowd had reached thoroughly satisfactory proportions, and even if the suggestion of rain kept a few people away in the evening the attendance was still far above the Sunday average.

The number of strangers on the grounds yesterday was far in excess of that on any previous Sunday. Omaha people very largely waited for the important celebrations of the succeeding days and with the exception of those who came to hear the concert very few of them took advantage of the reduced admission. But there were thousands of visitors, who have come early and apparently with the intention of taking in the whole Jubilee. Hundreds of family parties were conspicuous in the crowd and they admired the beauties of the show with all the enthusiasm and enjoyment of new arrivals. In many cases the head of the family performed the office of guide with a readiness which proclaimed that he had been to the show earlier in the season and had now brought his family to enjoy its pleasures. Under the brilliant blaze of sunlight that came and went at intervals the grounds presented a conspicuously animated and pretty appearance, but the air was so mellow and warm that the cloudy intervals were welcomed.

Everything Gets a Crowd.

While the sacred concert in the afternoon was enjoyed by as many people as could possibly crowd into the Auditorium this had no perceptible effect on the crowd outside. In every part of the grounds there was bustle and activity. The Indian encampment was in particular favor. The north boulevard was black with people passing to and from this wonderful ethnological spectacle all the afternoon and although the Sabbath observance which prevailed everywhere on the grounds prohibited any special attempt at entertainment the visitors found ample pleasure in passing through the aboriginal villages and watching the home life of their inhabitants.

Today the formal celebration of the Jubilee will begin. It is Mayor's day and the exercises which mark the occasion will be in the hands of the mayors of the west, many of whom have accepted the invitation of the management to be present. All the visiting mayors will meet at the Paxton hotel at 10 o'clock this morning and carriages will be waiting to carry them to the grounds. The exercises will begin at the Auditorium promptly at 11 o'clock. These will consist of music by the band, an invocation by Rev. T. J. Mackay of All Saints' Episcopal church, an address of welcome by Mayor Moores and responses by Mayor John Macvickar of Des Moines and Mayor George T. Baker of Davenport. The mayors of Sioux City and St. Louis were also invited to speak, but have not notified the management of their acceptance. There will be a fireworks display on the north tract every night during the week.

During the remainder of the week the ceremonies will be still more notable. Tuesday will be Governor's day and the exercises will be very similar to those of today except that the governors will be substituted for the mayors. On this occasion the visiting executives will congregate at the Millard hotel, from which they will be taken to the Auditorium in carriages.

Wednesday will be President's day and the presence of President McKinley and his distinguished party will undoubtedly make it the big day of the week. The exercises of this occasion will be held on the Grand Plaza as the Auditorium would not suffice to accommodate the crowd. President Wattles will introduce President McKinley in a very short address and after President McKinley has spoken Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will deliver an address. This will end the formal ceremonies and the balance of the day will be occupied by the entertainment of the distinguished guests.

On Army and Navy day, which follows, there will be addresses by General Miles, General Shafter, General Joe Wheeler, General John M. Black and a number of other distinguished heroes of the army and navy. Friday will be Civil Government day and the oratory for the occasion will be furnished by the senators, members of congress and other civil officers of the United States government of whom a large number will be in attendance. On Saturday the children will have sway and they will unite in a monster concert with Innes and his band which will be held on the Grand Plaza at 4 o'clock.

SIGNAL WORK WILL BE A FEATURE.

Exhibitions Will Be Given Every Day Till the Exposition Closes.

The members of the United States signal corps have discovered that instead of life at the exposition being all play there is considerable work connected with it. Up to yesterday the boys had considerable time for sightseeing, but now they have found out that they have all of the business that they can attend to. Major Ward of the War department has taken hold of the matter and has found places that fit all of the men.

Beginning yesterday and continuing until the close of the exposition, Major Ward will see that the signal corps gives its daily exhibitions. There will be the flag signalling or wigwagging each morning, heliograph work at 2 o'clock each afternoon and balloon ascensions two hours later, with flashlight signalling at 8 o'clock each evening. The wigwag, heliograph and flash light work will be conducted along the lagoon and the balloon ascensions from the North tract, directly south of the Transportation building.

SACRED CONCERT MUCH ENJOYED.

Mr. Innes and Mr. Kelly Score Fresh Musical Triumphs.

The sacred concert which was given by Innes and his band and the Exposition chorus in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon was even more successful than that of the preceding Sunday. Not only the seating capacity, but every inch of possible standing room in the big structure was occupied. People crowded into the doors and stood compressed against the walls for two hours and although the program was materially extended by numerous encores, they stood patiently and seemed well rewarded for their enthusiasm.

The program of the afternoon offered more than ordinary attraction. It began with the magnificent overture "1812," by Tschaikowsky, and included two movements from Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, the Vorspiel from "Lohengrin" and the ever acceptable trombone solo by Mr. Innes. The encores added such beautiful compositions as the serenata by Moszkowsky, Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and Mr. Innes' own stirring two-step, "Love is King." With such material for enjoyment the audience would have been delighted even if no further variety had been offered. But to these was added the chorus numbers and the rendition of Batiste's beautiful Communion in G by the band, with an organ obligato by Mr. Kelly. The organist scored a distinct success and Mr. Innes laid down his baton to join in the enthusiastic encore that rewarded him. Mr. Kelly then played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" with the band accompanyment, and this was, if possible, more acceptable than his previous effort.

The chorus performed its part in the mixed numbers with fair success. Its renditions were well-balanced and enjoyable, but its volume was scarcely equal to the competition of the band. This was especially noticeable in the "Hallelujah" chorus, in which the conductor was compelled to suppress his brasses in order to permit the chorus to be heard. The most enjoyable chorus number was the "Vesper Hymn," which was rendered with no other accompaniment than the cathedral chimes, which assisted to create a very effective feature.

Bandmaster Innes is nowadays fairly haunting the Midway after the conclusion of his night concerts. Visitors cannot help noticing the big, good-natured looking musician as he goes from concession to concession. He is everywhere. The dancing girls, the Streets of Cairo, Hagenback's animal show, the Chinese theater, the Chutes, the Old Plantation, any and everything in the Exposition's most lively quarter, are receiving the patronage of the energetic bandmaster. The cause of all this is the fact that Innes is memorizing sights and sounds for a new piece of music which he is to give next week and which will be entitled "A Day at the Omaha Exposition." The band will show its art of imitation in reproducing everything that strikes the eye and ear from the time that the visitor boards the trolley car for the exposition grounds until he reaches the exit gate late at night after a day of sightseeing and gaiety. Even the fireworks will have its literal reproduction in this strange aggregation of musical pictures. Innes has picked up some of the peculiar instruments on sale at the Chinese Village and his musicians have already become expert performers on tom-toms and the other weird instruments of the almond-eyed players from the flowery kingdom.

The much heralded "Anvil Chorus" will have its first presentation Tuesday night. On Thursday night the great military spectacle "War and Peace," will be given. In this piece a large number of soldiers from Fort Crook will take part so as to give a realistic idea of the pomp and pageant of actual war. Innes' third symphonic concert will be given on Friday night, and the Children's carnival, in which the grand chorus of a thousand juvenile voices will be heard in the national airs, is announced for Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

To properly commemorate this event, the management has decided to give each child taking part in the singing of this jubilee number a charming little souvenir of the occasion, and it is probable that in addition to the reduced rate of admission which has been made to the grounds for this one day, that all the concessions will be thrown open to the children for the day at a uniform rate of 5 cents for each concession visited. In order that places and souvenirs may be provided for all children, it would be well for parents to make early application for places in the grand chorus by postal card to Mr. T. J. Kelly, superintendent of music.

Among the Fruit Exhibits.

There was not any great amount of rest in the Horticulture building yesterday, as all of the exhibitors were putting their fruit in order and getting ready to present a neat and attractive appearance during the Jubilee week. As usual Nebraska is piling its tables to overflowing with all of the varieties grown in this locality. Today it is showing eighty varieties of apples, thirty of which were raised last year. The bulk of the old apples, however, are Jonathans, Willow Twigs and Ben Davis, yet there are large numbers in the other varieties shown. In addition to the apples the state is showing dozens of varieties of peaches, twelve varieties of plums, scores of grapes and goodly quantities of pears and crabapples. On Apple day Nebraska will give away 100 barrels of new and thirty barrels of old apples.

Missouri is getting in a lot of apples and today it will give away ten barrels of the fruit to those who visit the exhibit. Most of them will be the big red apples which have made Missouri famous.

Superintendent Courtney of the Oregon exhibit is looking for a carload of exhibits, the greater portion of which will be fruit. With this he hopes to keep his exhibit in the best possible shape until the close of the exposition. During the Jubilee week he will make something of a spread and will fill all of his tables and all of the available space that he can secure.

Protecting the Flowers.

Although there have been no frosts yet this fall Superintendent Foster of the Department of Buildings and Grounds has taken every precaution to protect the rare flowers that grow in such profusion upon the Bluff tract. In anticipation of frost he has had constructed hundreds of frames over which bagging has been nailed. These frames have been scattered about the flower beds and the first night a frost is threatened they will be put up and covered with canvas, which will extend over the entire bed. In this way he is of the opinion that he

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TRIBUTE TO THE DOCTORS

All Acquit Themselves Well in the War with Spain.

EVERYTHING DONE WELL IN THE NAVY

Ships Fully Fitted Out with Medical Supplies Before the War Broke Out—Surgeons Make a Good Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Probably no better illustration can be found of the foresight exhibited by the navy in preparing the war than is afforded by the history of the medical corps during the struggle. This is brought out in the annual report of Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen, which is the first of many of the navy bureau reports submitted for publication.

Surgeon General Van Reypen begins with a modest tribute to the good judgment and foresight of his predecessor, General Tryon, who in putting in order and equipping the several naval hospitals was of incalculable service to the bureau, enabling it to properly care for the sick and wounded of the navy during the war. When the Maine was blown up Surgeon General Van Reypen was in charge of the bureau and began preparations immediately for any contingency. The hospitals were fully equipped and plans were prepared for pavilion wards, the naval laboratory prepared to furnish medical and surgical supplies in any quantity. No additional expense was incurred until war seemed imminent, then every vessel likely to be engaged was given a full outfit of medical supplies for war. In anticipation of a large increase of the navy, proper outfits were made ready and boxed for a large number of ships ready for call.

"There has not been an instance during the war," says the surgeon general, "of any vessel having to wait for her medical stores."

It was known that the medical corps was inadequate in number for war; yet there was no law authorizing the employment of volunteer medical officers. But medical boards were sent out in anticipation to the principal cities to examine applicants for appointment and as a consequence when the war broke out the medical department had at hand from which to make selections of volunteer surgeons a long list of well educated men, and thirty-seven of these were appointed out of 2,000 applicants. Surgeon General Van Reypen says:

They have rendered efficient service and have been a credit to the navy. Some have had unusual and trying experiences, but they have accommodated themselves to their environments and have justified their appointments.

"Only one medical officer was killed during the war, Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, who fell at Guantanamo, serving with the Marine battalion. The medical department had long desired to establish a medical service at sea and the approach of war gave it an opportunity to demonstrate the wisdom of its propositions and the efficiency of its methods. The steamer Creole was purchased and with the valuable assistance of Naval Constructor Woodward was converted into an ambulance ship within sixteen days, fitted with every appliance of modern surgery, disinfecting apparatus, cold storage, laundry and elevator. It was a pioneer in its work, indicating a step in advance that it well became the United States to take."

The report gives a history of the valuable services rendered by the Solace in caring for the sick and wounded. Stores and supplies and also delicacies and comforts had been supplied in abundance for the sick and wounded by generous and patriotic individuals and societies from every part of the United States.

Tribute to Woman.

Says the surgeon general: "In this war woman has done her perfect work and the medical department of the navy is profoundly grateful for the money contributed and supplies furnished for the aid of the sick and wounded of the navy. Patriotic women have as ably supplemented the efforts of the government and their efforts have been thoroughly appreciated."

In this connection the report calls attention to the fact that as soon as war was declared the daughter of Secretary Long and three of her associates at Johns Hopkins' medical school volunteered and were assigned to duty in the hospital.

In conclusion the surgeon general says: "I cannot close this portion of the bureau's report without bearing testimony to the efficiency and devotion to duty of the personnel of the medical department. Naught but a word of praise has the department heard for any of them—regulars or volunteers. When the war was imminent they vied one with another in their efforts to get on fighting ships. Some have had greater opportunities than others, but all have done well the work assigned them. Surgeon Edgar saw his associate, Assistant Surgeon Gibbs, shot by his side in the Spanish attack, and he continued his work alone, doing it thoroughly and well, as it was known he would. The medical officers of the vessels in the fight at Manila and in the battle of July 3 shared the dangers of their comrades and should participate in the praise accorded them.

"The medical officers of the Solace have the honor of inaugurating the first complete system of antiseptic surgery at sea. They have improvised apparatus, etc., and have the satisfaction of having demonstrated that with skill and intelligence the percentage of mortality among the patients on a well equipped ambulance ship will not be greater than in the hospitals on shore. Dr. Persons found himself confronted with twenty-two Spanish wounded and acquitted himself splendidly. The medical officers of the other hospitals had sudden large accessions of patients. They were always ready and cared for them well."

Preparing to Move Troops.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 9.—Chief Surgeon Girard is getting ready for the movement south of the Second corps. He will begin tomorrow vacinating the troops to guard against an outbreak of smallpox. The colonel has arranged with the hospitals in Philadelphia and through the eastern end of the state to care for the sick of the corps.

General Graham is opposed to taking his command south and has requested the War department to forward the corps as a unit for duty as an army of occupation. The troops are in excellent condition and General Graham thinks that if they are shipped direct across the water there will not be much sickness.

Ships from the South.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Mayflower, commander McKenzie, arrived this morning from Ponce, Porto Rico; all well.

The United States steamer Supply, from Guantanamo October 1, arrived this morning and anchored off Thompkinsville this morning.

The Relief arrived this morning from Hampton Roads, where it landed about 260 sick and convalescent soldiers from Mayaguez, Ponce and Arecibo, Porto Rico. The Relief was ordered to New York to be fitted with a steam heating apparatus. It will sail again for Porto Rico in about two weeks.

PRESIDENT REACHES CANTON

Mr. McKinley and His Wife Arrive to Attend the Funeral of Saxton.

CANTON, O., Oct. 9.—The home coming of President and Mrs. McKinley to attend the funeral of George Saxton was attended with a most touching and pathetic scene at the station. Many people were at the depot when the train arrived and extended the party a silent but sympathetic and reverent welcome. The party arrived on the regular Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago express at 4:20 o'clock. M. C. Barber, the president's brother-in-law, was at the station with several friends of the family. President and Mrs. McKinley were first out of the car and were assisted by George B. Frease through the station to the carriage in waiting. Mrs. McKinley was supported by the arm of the president with the care and attention he always devotes to her personal comfort. He walked slowly to the carriage, his head bowed and his face a little paler than usual. Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, was next off the train and was joined by her husband. Webb C. Hayes followed. John Barber was carried from the train by his brother George, who had gone from New York to Washington to join the party. The sick man was orderly on General Henry's staff in Porto Rico and has for some weeks been ill with typhoid fever in Washington, where his mother, Mrs. Barber, and Mrs. McKinley have been nursing him, first at the White House and later at Garfield hospital. Miss Helen McKinley, the president's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Steward A. Bowman of Loraine, the latter the president's niece, who started with the party from Washington, left the train at Pittsburg to take another road.

The president and party went direct to the Barber home, which is the old Saxton homestead and was the Canton home of the McKinleys during his life in congress. Mrs. McKinley soon laid down for a little rest and at 1:30 dinner was served to the family. Mrs. McKinley showed evidence of the suffering from the shock and of fatigue from the journey, but bore up remarkably well and was able to be about the house. Both sisters and the president viewed the remains, which look natural, none of the marks of the tragedy being exposed on the face or features.

The funeral will be held from the Barber home at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon and will be private. Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will officiate and the remains will be attended by Judge George E. Baldwin, Hon. William A. Lynch, George B. Frease, J. H. Kenney and Attorneys David B. Smith and James G. Grant as pallbearers. Interment will be in West Lawn cemetery in the Saxton family lot.

The train bearing the cabinet and other officials from Washington to the Omaha exposition will arrive in Canton Monday evening and about 9 o'clock the private car of the president will be attached thereto and he will join the party. Mrs. McKinley, it is not thought tonight, will undertake the trip to Omaha, but will be with the president at Chicago.

FINE TRAIN FOR M'KINLEY

All Arrangements Concluded for the President's Journey to Nebraska's Metropolis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The special train which will carry the presidential party to Omaha, where they will be the guests of honor of the Transmississippi Exposition, leaves here at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

The arrangements for the trip have been made by the Pennsylvania railroad and today the company issued a handsome itinerary bearing the president's coat of arms and including a large map showing the route of the party going and coming. The president will join the party at Canton. Those leaving here will be Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Secretary Porter, Secretary Cortelieu, Captain and Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Babcock.

The train will be an exceptionally handsome one, composed of five Pullmans with dining, observation and baggage cars. The route will be via the Pensylvania and the Chicago & Northwestern. The return will be via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Vandalia, Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton, Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania lines.

Another distinguished party leaves over the Baltimore & Ohio road at 8 a. m., tomorrow. This will include Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Greely, members of their staffs and their families, the Chinese and Korean ministers, each with large staffs; the Argentine and Brazilian ministers, Secretary Quesada of the Cuban junta and representatives of leading newspapers of the country. The route of this party will be over the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago & Northwestern. Teh train will be handsomely equipped for the comfort and pleasure of the party.

FRIENDLY DINNER IN CUBA

United States Evacuation Commission Act as Hosts to Their Spanish Brethren.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—The members of the United States evacuation commission gave an elaborate luncheon today to the members of the Spanish evacuation commission at the Hotel Trocha el Evado. Owing to a slight indisposition Rear Admiral Sampson could not be present. The Spanish commissioners were all present. There were twenty-eight persons all told at the table. The center piece was a large boquet of flowers of the colors of the Spanish national banner. All the speeches cheerfully avoided politics. After luncheon the American commissioners entertained their guests until 5 o'clock in a friendly conversation, no allusions to the war, the evacuation, or the political situation being made. When the Spanish commissioners left the hotel to take the train for Havana, several of the American officers accompanied them to the station.

SPAIN AND THE CUBAN DEBT

Peace Commissioners from Madrid Want United States to Shoulder It.

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PARIS, Oct. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I learn from a sure source that the Spanish peace commissioners are making pertinacious efforts to impose their views respecting the Cuban debt upon the American commissioners, notwithstanding that the latter have absolutely refused to accept any responsibility for it.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 9.

At Southampton—Sailed—Koenigen Luis, from Bremen for New York.

At Havre—Arrived—La Gascogne, from New York.

At Queenstown — Sailed — Umbria, from Liverpool for New York.

ONE MORE WHITE IS KILLED

Another Death as the Result of the Indian Troubles.

TROUBLE STILL BREWS AT LEECH LAKE

More Troops Are Dispatched from St. Paul for the Scene of the Uprising—Some Indians Are Friendly.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 9.—A Pioneer Press special from Ferris, Minn., a small town north of Leech Lake, says:

A report reached here late this evening of the killing of a white man near Bear Island during the day. Settlers living near the Indian reservation are seeking shelter in towns along the railroad. A large band of Indians of about 150 were reported late this evening camped within two miles north of this town. Armed citizens are guarding the town, expecting an attack during the night or early in the morning. Indians professing to be friendly were at Graceland, one and a half miles west of here, this evening, trying to purchase ammunition.

General Bacon's orders for the movement of more troops to the vicinity of Leech Lake took ninety men from Fort Snelling on a special train last night. Two companies of the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers are held at Duluth ready to start for points along the Foaston line of the Great Northern, where the two batteries of militia artillerymen have preceded them, and tonight another company of the Fourteenth, made up of fifty men from Company E, of Merriam Park, and fifty of the guard stationed in charge of Camp Vanduzee, where the Fourteenth is to be mustered out, was ordered to take the 9 o'clock train tomorrow morning for points along that same road. These last will take with them the equipment of the two Duluth companies, which was left at Camp Vanduzee when the men were furloughed.

The government is particularly anxious about the danger to dams at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and a heavy guard has been stationed there. By tomorrow night over 700 soldiers will be scattered all around Leech Lake, protecting settlers and property from the possible attack of the uncertain number of Indians now in arms against the government because they objected to be taken to court as witnesses in prosecutions for illegal selling of liquor to Indians.

Indians on the Picket Line.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 9.—When the troops reached the agency they found that the friendly Indians had themselves maintained a picket line covering the whole line of woods which surround the settlements. As many as fifty of the Indians have done picket duty. Now that the troops are more numerous, preparations for defense will probably be abandoned, but there will be Indian scouts out all the time ready to bring prompt warning of anything that even looks dangerous. It is said by those who know them that these agency Indians would not hesitate to kill a hostile as quickly as would a soldier.

Last night Mah-Ge-Gay-Bow, one of the headmen of the Bear island Indians, arrived at Bear Point with two canoeloads of the Bear islanders, comprising those of them who were for peace. There were seventy-five or 100 of the party—men, women and children. They went into camp five miles from the agency, and the headman called on General Bacon at once. He said he had told the hostiles on the island that he would not go with them, that he and his friends were for peace with the white men and that they were going to the agency.

"All right," said the hostiles, laconically, "tell them what we are doing," and they allowed Mah-Ge-Gay-Bow to depart in peace.

"Kay-win-nin-ge-ka-da-zin," said the old man when he was pressed with inquiries as to the number of the hostiles, their present whereabouts and their intentions for the future. This being interpreted, means: "I do not know anything more about it." He did say that so far as he knew none of the hostiles were killed in the fight, but they all say that.

As to how many Indians were actually on the warpath the agency Indians are disposed to hold the number down to something under 100, and many of them say there are not more than twenty-five or thirty. Dr. Hart has prepared a paper which the Indians are being asked to sign as fast as they come in to the agency. It is already signed by more than 100 Indians, including a dozen or fifteen of the headmen and chiefs from Flatmouth down. It reads as follows:

To the Great Father, Washington: We, the undersigned Chippewa-Pillager Indians of the Leech Lake reservation in Minnesota, deplore the outbreak of some of our brethren upon this reservation and believing you desire that justice shall be done in your dealings with us, we have, therefore, resolved in council assembled to remain loyal to the United States and friendly to our white brethren and we agree to use our influence with our friends and relatives, the Bear Island Indians, to law down their arms and quietly submit to the authorities of the United States.

Situation Grave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—A special to the Tribune from its staff correspondent at Walker says:

The situation tonight is more ominous than ever. At the agency today a council was held between the Indians, General Bacon, Colonel Harbach, Indian Agent Sutherland and Marshal O'Connor. The result of the conference was not in any way unlike that of those previously held, except in the fact that not one of the leading men of the different bands was present. There were, however, representatives present from Bear Island, Cass Lake, Otter Tail Point and Pine Point, but none of these has any influence with the tribesmen. The only conclusion to be drawn is that the leaders of the different bands sent men there merely as stoolpigeons and that others of their number are preparing for the war path.

It is reported tonight on the authority of a citizen who has conversed with a hostile Pillager Indian, one who was in Wednesday's battle, and who has sat in all the councils of the Pillagers, that the Indians have sworn to an agreement to accomplish if possible the following:

They will attempt in a few days to drive from the reservation all of the troops already there. They will, if they are successful in the above, not allow any United States authorities or United States troops thereafter to land on the reservation. If troops land upon a point not inhabited by the hostile Indians an attempt will be made to drive them off as soon as possible.

The man who gave this information is believed to be thoroughly reliable.

Mrs. Guilford's Case.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—According to the Daily Mail Dr. Nancy Guilford, who no longer denies that she is the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., but declares herself absolutely innocent of any connection with the death of Emma Gill, says she sailed for England under an assumed name owing to "another matter which I will explain at the proper place." She is now in the infirmary of the Holloway jail, London, suffering from nervous collapse.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	60	1 p. m.	73
6 a. m.	59	2 p. m.	76
7 a. m.	58	3 p. m.	79
8 a. m.	60	4 p. m.	82
9 a. m.	61	5 p. m.	79
10 a. m.	63	6 p. m.	77
11 a. m.	68	7 p. m.	77
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	77
		9 p. m.	76

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

Mayors' Day.
Missouri Day.
8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Indian Congress at Encampment.
9 a. m., Live Stock Exhibit in Stock Pavilion.
10 a. m., Innes Band at Auditorium.
11 a. m., Jubilee Exercises in the Auditorium.
Music.
Invocation.....Rev. T. J. Mackay
Address of welcome.....
.....President G. W. Wattles
(On behalf of the exposition.)
Address.....Hon. Frank E. Moores
(Mayor of Omaha.)
Music.
Address.....Hon. George T. Baker
(Mayor of Davenport, Ia.)
Address.....Hon. John MacVicar
(Mayor of Des Moines, Ia.)
Music.
11:30 a. m., Battleship Illinois Docked at Government Building.
2 p. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditorium.
3 p. m., United States Life Saving Drill on Lagoon.
4 p. m., Indian Dance on Indian Grounds.
4 p. m., Organ Recital by Dr. M. C. Baldwin of New York.
Overture—Martha..... Flotow
Romanza ..... Bakdwin
Pilgergesang—Tannhauser..... Wagner
Intermezzo—Cavalleria..... Mascagni
Transcription—Nearer, My God, to Thee
..... Baldwin
March—Coronation (Le Prophete).....
....Meyerbeer
5 p. m., Santiago War Balloon Ascension.
5 p. m., Omaha Concert Band at Government Building.
7 p. m., Indian Dance on Indian Grounds.
7 p. m., Innes Band on Plaza in Second Jubilee Concert with Exposition Chorus.
9 p. m., Grand Special Fireworks on North Tract.
Down Town:
9 a. m., Mothers' Congress at First Congregational Church.

Attention, Ak-Sar-Ben—Every Knight of Ak-Sar-Ben and Members of South Omaha Equestrian Club Are Commanded to Be at the Den Monday Evening at 8 O'clock. Reception of President. SAMSON.

GOOD POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Careful Canvass Shows that the Republicans Will Win Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The Washington Post will present tomorrow in a series of dispatches from correspondents in every state in the union except Maine, Vermont and Oregon, where congressional elections have already been held, a review of the political situation, with special relation to the complexion of the next house of representatives. In summarizing its dispatches the Post says:

"While democratic gains are outlined in many states, the figures of our opponents do not yet make it positive that the republicans will lose control of the house. There is at present in the house of representatives a republican majority over all parties combined and this large majority will be difficult to completely overcome. There is no doubt that it will be reduced to a very small number, but the present indications do not point to its entire disappearance. The estimates made by the Post correspondents show that 166 districts in the United States will certainly be republican in the approaching election, unless the unexpected happens and thirteen additional districts will give the republicans a majority of the house. According to the Post's advices, there are no less than forty-two doubtful districts, the large number being in a great measure due to the caution of the Post's correspondents in declining to place in the certain column any district which contains an element of doubt.

"Out of this forty-two, however, there are at least twenty districts in which the chances are said to favor the republicans. For instance, there are districts in Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Ohio Michigan and Wyoming which are classed as doubtful, but which the republicans will probably carry. With 16 districts assigned with certainty to the republicans, against 128 assigned to the democrats, according to the Post's figures, the party in power has an easier path to travel to the desired goal. The populists are given thirteen seats and the silver republicans four.

"All the correspondents of the Post agree in their statements as to the apathy shown everywhere in the coming elections and that this lack of interest is the one great obstacle to republican success. All efforts are now being made to get out the vote, and the campaign will undoubtedly become enlivened. The democrats are encouraged by their fighting chance, and the republicans, appreciating the danger that threatens, are vigorously laboring to impress upon their voters the necessity of casting every ballot at the polls."

LEE'S CORPS TO MOVE SOON

Change of Base from Jacksonville to Occur in a Few Days.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 9.—General orders were issued today from corps headquarters for the movement of the Seventh army corps from Jacksonville to Savannah. The movement is to begin as soon as the quartermaster's department can provide the provisions. The regiments will move in the following order: Ninth Illinois, Second South Carolina, Fourth Illinois, First Texas, Second Louisiana, Third Nebraska (Colonel Bryan's regiment), One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Second Illinois, First North Carolina, Forty-ninth Iowa, Fourth Virginia and Sixth Missouri.

The signal corps is to prepare itself to move also and to report to the quartermaster the date at which it will be ready to go. The sick men are to be left at Jacksonville. The quartermaster and medical departments are directed to provide each regiment with requisites for establishing regimental field hospitals. It is also understood that an order will be issued on the return of General Lee from Washington, during the coming week, rebrigading the regiments of the corps. The brigades will probably be in the order named above, the first three forming the first brigade of the first división, the next three the second brigade of the same division and so on. The commanders of these respective brigades will not be known until General Lee shall issue the necessary orders, and as several of the general officers of the Seventh corps have been announced to be mustered out, some the last of this month and some the last of November, it is not known what officers will be in charge of the respective brigades as they shall be sent to Cuba. It is not anticipated that the stay of the troops at Savannah will be long, only sufficient to allow transports to be provided and for embarking the troops.

WAR RUMORS AFLOAT

Probability that England and France May Have a Clash.

ISSUE RESTS ALONE WITH THE FRENCH

Salisbury Assumes a Position from Which He Cannot Recede.

FASHODA QUESTION MAY MAKE TROUBLE

One or the Other of the Nations Must Back Down.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT IS QUITE WARLIKE

Condition of Affairs in Paris is So Menacing that President Faure Does Not Attend the Sunday Races.

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LONDON, Oct. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The gravest view is taken of the Anglo-French relations over the Fashoda incident. The issue of the correspondence by Salisbury is taken as intended to prepare the public mind for the possibility of war and has created the profoundest sensation in political clubs tonight. True, the correspondence is not brought up to date, but had at subsequent interchanges relieved the tension of the situation, or if a peaceful settlement was in sight, this blue book would not have seen the light now, if ever.

The report is prevalent tonight that Salisbury dispatched instructions Friday to the British ambassador equivalent to an ultimatum and probably the dispute will come to a head within the next forty-eight hours. Whether there is to be war or not depends on the French government. Salisbury has taken a position from which he cannot recede. He has explicitly refused to compromise. Public sentiment here fully backs up this attitude. The English people are out of patience with France, whose enmity has found expression in a hundred exasperating ways within the last few years. Besides, the conviction prevails here that the British fleet could easily dispose of the French and a blockade be established which would reduce France to impotence.

Paris Situation is Grave.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The condition of affairs here is highly menacing. President Faure did not go to the races at Auteuil today because he was warned there might be serious and hostile demonstrations by strikers, from which the police could not guarantee his safety. He placed the presidential box at the service of the American peace commissioners, but the offer was courteously declined, as the commissioners did not think it fitting that they should attend a race meeting on Sunday.

The strike is undoubtedly being used by factions desirous of disturbing the public peace, and the strike leaders have been assured of handsome subventions by the anti-Dreyfus party if the agitation continues to add to the general ferment.

Reports are abroad tonight that France is on the verge of war with England about Fashoda. The negotiations are said to have arrived at an impasse from which there is no escape except by the intolerable humiliation of either country. Large bodies of troops are being massed within striking distance of Paris. In the event of disturbances Brisson has expressed a determination to crush all turbulence mercilessly from the outset and has planned vigorous measures should the emergency arise.

BLUE BOOK ON THE SITUATION.

Outline of Correspondence Between British and French Governments.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The foreign office has issued a Fashoda blue book giving the correspondence between the French and British governments. It begins with a dispatch dated December 10, 1897, from Sir Edmund Monson, British ambassador at Paris, to Lord Salisbury, referring to rumors of the massacre of the Marchand expedition and expessing the ambassador's satisfaction that he has been allowed to acquaint M. Hanoteaux (French foreign minister of that day) with Lord Salisbury's view that if other questions are adjusted Great Britain will make no difficulty regarding the French claim on the northern and eastern shores of Lake Tchad. The dispatch shows, however, that the ambassador made it clear that this concession must not be understood as admitting the right of any European power except Great Britain to occupy any part of the Nile Valley.

M. Hanoteaux replied on December 24, in a long dispatch of respectful protest against Lord Salisbury's view.

On August 2 of this year, Lord Salisbury wrote Lord Cremer, British diplomatic agent at Cairo, giving him instructions that after the capture of Khartoum two flotillas should ascend to Fashoda and go up the Blue Nile as far as it should prove navigable for steamers. Under these instructions the Sirdar was personally to command the Fashoda flotilla and take a few troops if he should consider it desirable, the object being to assert Great Britain's sphere of influence in the Nile valley.

On September 7, Sir Edmund Munson reported to Lord Salisbury a conversation in which M. Delcasse, French foreign minister, announced that Marchand had no authority to decide on questions of right and had been instructed to abstain from any action likely to lead to local conflict. M. Delcasse further expressed a conviction that the matter was susceptible of arrangement by means of discussion.

To this Lord Salisbury replied on September 10 that Great Britain regarded the operations of the sirdar (General Kitchener) as placing all territories of the Khalifa Abdullah by right of conquest in the hands of the British and Egyptian governments and insisted that this contention admitted of no discussion.

Then follow dispatches recording the discussion between Sir Edmund Monson and M. Delcasse, the latter explaining that Marchand was now virtually a lieutenant to the Liotard expedition and therefore the situation at Fashoda, even if Marchand was there, could not be dangerous, as Sir Edmund Monson had represented.

On September 25, still following the blue book, the Sirdar reported the results of his expedition to Fashoda, fully confirming the announcements already cabled, including the fact that General Kitchener's arrival there prevented a second Dervish attack on Marchand. The French officer informed the Sirdar that he had concluded a treaty which he had sent to France for ratification whereby the Shillock chiefs had placed the country under French protection. The French officer replied in the negative to the sirdir's question as to whether he was prepared to resist the hoisting of the Egyptian flag, but he maintained he had orders from the French government to occupy Fashoda.

General Kitchener notified the French of-