

THE OMAHA DAILY FREE

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1898—TWELVE PAGES.

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COLD IS NO OBSTACLE

Nebraska People Go to the Exposition in Spite of the Weather.

FORMAL EXERCISES CARRIED THROUGH

Program Arranged for the Day Goes Off Without Missing a Thing.

LEAD AND ZINC MEN GIVE THEIR UP

Misourians Celebrate by Taking in the Big Show's Many Wonders.

THREE SPECIALTIES SET DOWN FOR TODAY

Denver, Utah and Order of the Eastern Star Have the Occasion Dedicated to Them, but None Have Announced Program.

Total admissions yesterday, 24,691
Total to date, 2,257,577

A big crowd of Nebraskans visiting the exposition yesterday, and continued to celebrate the second day. The various features of the day were carried out with exceptional success, regardless of the still frigid atmosphere, and nothing but Nebraska weather was wanting to make the demonstration one of the most successful of the exposition. The high wind had nearly dried the grounds, so the people were no longer handicapped by the necessity of wading through the mud, but the air remained chilly enough to make continual locomotion essential to warmth. The enthusiasm with which the big crowd participated in the exercises of the day was remarkable under the circumstances and spoke highly for the state pride of the people.

During the forenoon it seemed for an hour that the clouds had decided to break away and momentary flashes of sunshine radiated through rifts that showed glimpses of blue sky beyond. But these soon closed and the white city stood somber in the shadow of impalpable clouds.

The Auditorium was reserved in the afternoon at the request of the lead and zinc interests of Joplin, Carthage and other Missouri towns. It was proposed to have a formal celebration of the participation of these interests in the exposition, but owing to the weather the exercises were deferred. This did not prevent a large number of mine owners and business men from those localities from taking advantage of the low rates to visit the exposition and view the many interesting and picturesque exhibits in the Agriculture and Mining buildings during the day.

There are three celebrations scheduled for today, but in no case has any set program been announced. As Utah day will be the last of the series of state days and Governor Wells, several prominent dignitaries of the Mormon church and several other notable citizens of the state have promised to be present. Colonel Bishop of the Colorado commission, who will deliver the address and preside in honor of Denver day and the women of the Order of the Eastern Star will also have a holiday on the grounds.

NEBRASKA'S SECOND TIME ROUND.

Antelope State Has Another Day at the Exposition.

The formal celebration of Nebraska day occurred in the Auditorium at 11 o'clock and it was attended by an audience that filled nearly to the ceiling the spacious interior of the building. While oratory has become a familiar feature through the almost daily celebrations of the summer, the distinctive feature of the program was the exceptional excellence of the musical numbers which were contributed exclusively by Nebraska talent. Nothing could give eastern visitors a more effective indication that Nebraska excels in its cultivation of the refined arts as well as in its corn crop than these features, which were received with the most vigorous and enthusiastic applause. In spite of the fact that most of the audience was shivering in overcoats and winter wraps, Judge William Neville called the crowd to order soon after 11 o'clock and introduced Chancellor MacLean of the Nebraska State university, who gave the divine blessing on the occasion and on the commonwealth that it was designed to honor. The Wesleyan quartet of Lincoln sang Dudley Buck's "Concert Waltz" with excellent taste and was rewarded with a cordial encore, to which it responded with a plastic rendition of "Oh! Kentucky Babe."

The address of welcome was delivered by President Wattles, who said that it is eminently appropriate that the Nebraska celebration should be the last of the state days at the exposition. He added that it was also fitting that at this time attention should be paid to the results that had been secured for the appropriation that was made for the exposition. These could not entirely be specified at this time, for they will multiply as the years go by.

The speaker portrayed the conditions that existed two years ago when drought and adversity and discontent rested on the state, the conditions had appeared to justify the opposition of many people to the appropriation on the ground that success was impossible. But the promoters of the enterprise had contended that the time for the supreme effort was when the skies were darkest. The assistance rendered by the state, through its officials and commissioners, could not be overestimated, and future generations will take pride in the part that Nebraska has taken in building the exposition. Thousands of visitors have come here and gone away with wonderfully enlarged ideas of the resources and future of Nebraska. They have seen the evidence of prosperity in the faces of its people, full of happiness and contentment. The exposition has been a new and beautiful work of elevating influences that will inspire pride and pleasure for many years to come. It is the pride and crowning glory in the history of our state.

A violin solo by Miss Mae Rees of Hastings was a very enjoyable interlude in the speech-making. Miss Rees played De Beriot's ninth concerto with decided success, in spite of the frosty atmosphere which was placed to mar the most adequate technique, and Miss Edith Payne played the piano accompaniment with exceptional good taste. An insistent encore was answered by an equally meritorious rendition of the "Koboldtanz," by Eberhart.

The Christian Sisters of Ashland, a quartet, contributed another enjoyable work of number. They sang a "Greeting to Spring," and were also rewarded with an encore.

W. F. Gurley's Address.

The address of the day was delivered by W. F. Gurley of Omaha, who abbreviated his remarks in deference to the chilly condition of his audience and thereby earned its gratitude. For a brief interval he spoke eloquently of the exposition and declared that during the last few months it has been the

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WAR INVESTIGATORS AT JACKSONVILLE

In Many Cases Doctor Points Out that Contract Physicians and Men of Hospital Corps Were Incompetent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19.—One of the most outspoken witnesses of the day before the War Investigating commission was Dr. Frye of the Third division hospital. He condemned some of the practices in vogue in the hospitals and said that in many cases the contract physicians and members of the hospital corps were incompetent.

The commission has decided that one of its members should be in the commission office at Washington and Colonel Denby has been selected for this service. He was rejected partly for the reason that his health has not been as robust as when in Washington. The commission began its work today with Major Noble Cramer, quartermaster, on the stand. He said there never had been a shortage of supplies in the seventh corps, and he was sure there had been no suffering caused by a deficiency of supplies. In the beginning of the history of the camp there had been some complaint as to the quality of clothing, but there had been an improvement in this respect in recent months.

Major Cramer was followed by Congressman J. R. Campbell, colonel of the Ninth Illinois volunteers, who was questioned in regard to the general treatment of the troops in the field and asked for suggestions for the benefit of the service. He spoke in complimentary terms of the administration of the officers of the army, saying that regulations of all kinds had been promptly filled and that the quality of the articles supplied was generally good. There had been some complaints, however, as to the character of the food, and it was an important investigation had developed the fact that while the meat had been received in good order it had spoiled because of exposure in hot weather. The difficulty was overcome by exchanging the beef for ham, no fresh beef being now taken by the regiment.

Only Minor Defects.

Colonel Campbell expressed the opinion that the principal cause of sickness in the camp was the drilling in the early morning hours of the day, which had been complained of the red tape methods of the army, but made no specifications. Colonel Campbell said he had been liberal in granting furloughs and he thought the system had had a good influence in quieting the apprehensions of the men.

Commissioner Leach of Company A of the regiment suggested there should be a greater supply or variety of vegetables than the present ration includes.

Dr. R. D. Frye, major and executive officer of the Third division hospital, testified as to the management of his division and as to the management of the Second division hospital at Montauk Point, from which place he was transferred to this camp, and the military hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he was also stationed for a time. He said that Montauk patients had lacked for nothing and were excellently taken care of by both physicians and nurses. At Fort McPherson there were at one time 925 patients. There was no material shortage in drugs at this point, but occasionally there was a slight deficiency which was, however, quickly overcome.

Up to date 1,700 patients had been treated at the hospitals. There had been only seventy-three deaths. About 90 per cent of the cases were from typhoid fever. This was a smaller percentage than the average mortality in civilian hospitals.

Dr. Frye spoke of the causes of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the Jacksonville camp. He attributed it largely to the age of the men, young people being more susceptible than those advanced in age to these diseases. He thought it was due to the carelessness of the men themselves. Dr. Frye said that in all the hospitals with which he had been connected there had been a deficiency of bed linen. This had been especially true at Fort McPherson. There had been orders to prepare beds for 1,000 patients there, but this demand had not been met. The hospital here had also been short of lighting facilities. There was not a sufficiency of candles or lanterns. Requisitions had been made for them, but they could not be secured from the government stores. It was necessary to depend on the Red Cross for these articles.

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Many of them," he said, "are recent graduates from medical institutions, and I do not consider the average medical graduate capable of taking charge of one of twenty-five to fifty typhoid fever cases."

There was, he said, no proper opportunity for consultation with superior officers, as the latter were, as a rule, so occupied with their administrative duties as to prevent their giving closer attention to professional matters than they should have. He considered this system all wrong and considered there should be more supervision in serious cases in the hospital on the part of the experienced men.

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DEWEY SUBDUES THE REBELS

Fight with Insurgents is Said to Have Taken Place at Manila.

REPORTED LOSSES OF MEN ON BOTH SIDES

Clash Came About Because Natives Insisted on Hoisting Their Flag —Rebels' Ships Are Taken.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Captain Anson, the minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch stated there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila bay. The dispatch says that Admiral Dewey having forbidden the Taglos to hoist the Philippine flag upon their vessels, a series of fights ensued, resulting in loss on both sides.

The Madrid Oct. 20.—The cabinet has decided to forward to the Spanish peace commissioners at Paris an official dispatch received yesterday from Manila reporting an engagement between insurgent and American war ships growing out of the refusal of Admiral Dewey to allow the insurgents to fly their flag from their ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As far as could be ascertained no information regarding the reported naval engagement has been received at the Navy department, nor has General Otis, commanding the United States troops at Manila, made any reference to it in his communications. It may have made to the War department. The dispatch created considerable interest in Washington. Recently the newspapers contained a statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another portion of the Philippine group on a mission of some importance, and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

COMPLAINS OF BROKEN AGREEMENT

Agnello Makes a Statement Which General Merritt Retorts.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Globe this afternoon publishes an interview which a correspondent had with Agnello, the representative of Aguinaldo, before the former left Hong Kong for San Francisco on his way to Washington and Paris to present the insurgent leader's views, if possible, before the United States peace commission at the French capital. Agnello, in this interview, is quoted as declaring that the insurgents had a formal agreement with Rear Admiral Dewey, whereby absolute freedom was promised them in return for their assistance. When Agnello was asked if the agreement was in writing he said: "No, we do not regard the United States as a grasping power and felt that a verbal agreement would be sufficient."

Major General Wesley Merritt, director of the general attributed to Agnello by the Globe's correspondent at Hong Kong. General Merritt said that from conversations he had had with Admiral Dewey he was satisfied that no agreement of any kind had been made with the Philippine leaders. The general added:

"If the Philippines were allowed independent now it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has yet broken out. Aguinaldo's following is slim, and if there was an election today I do not believe he would be chosen as president."

BLANCO ORDERS EVACUATION

American Commission in Havana is Notified of the Moving Out of the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Segor Beniz, interpreter to the Spanish evacuation commission, this afternoon delivered to the American commissioners two notes, one announcing that General Blanco yesterday ordered the evacuation of the troops from Jucaro to San Fernando, the troops to move to Cienfuegos prior to embarkation and the cavalry to go to Ploactas to sell their mounts and then proceed to Cienfuegos. The evacuation of the troops is expected to be complete by the first week in November.

The Spanish commission further requested the good offices of the Americans with a view to explaining the movement of the Spanish cavalry toward Ploactas so as to avoid a regrettable clash with the Cuban troops on the road. Captain Hart, under instructions from the American commissioners, explained the matter, in order to prevent any misunderstanding when the Cubans see the Spaniards galloping through their camps as if on a war footing.

General Parrado, president of the Spanish evacuation commission, has unofficially informed Colonel Clegg that since the publication of General Blanco's decree 4,500 officers and men had asked an absolute discharge with the intention of remaining in the island.

Colonel Sosa of General Diaz' staff visited the American commission to explain the distress of the Cubans in the province of Pinar del Rio. The commissioners recommended that 20,000 rations be sent them from the steamer San Antonio naval officer to relieve Admiral Schley of the command very soon.

There are rumors of food riots in some interior towns, but they lack confirmation.

NAVAL STATION AT SAN JUAN

Navy Department Issues Orders Placing Admiral Schley in Command at Strategic Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Admiral Schley was today, by orders of the Navy department, placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Puerto Rico. So far the department has no knowledge of the value of the naval property contained in this station and it was evacuated by the Spanish official. Admiral Schley has requested that he be permitted to remain in service for a time two or three civilian employes who are acquainted with the station. This has been granted. It is the intention of the department to send another naval officer to relieve Admiral Schley of the command very soon and to maintain a permanent station at this most important strategic point in the south.

Balloons Turn Miners

VAUGHAN, B. C., Oct. 19.—A letter has reached here from St. Michael saying that the balloonists sent out to search for Andrew were there. They have given up their balloon trip and staked twenty-five claims.

Brissou Wishes to Retire.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Matin says Premier Brissou, through ill health, wishes to retire from the cabinet. His successor may be M. Bourgeois, now minister of education.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Cool; Northwest Winds.

Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha			
Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	34	1 p. m.	38
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	39
8 a. m.	35	4 p. m.	39
9 a. m.	35	5 p. m.	38
10 a. m.	36	6 p. m.	37
11 a. m.	37	7 p. m.	35
12 m.	38	8 p. m.	33

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At the Grounds: Utah Day, Denver Day, Eastern Star Day, Closing Day of Live Stock Show, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Indian Congress, 9 a. m., Fair Stock Show, 10 a. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditorium, 11 a. m., Utah Exercises at Auditorium, 11:30 a. m., Battleship Illinois Doomed at Government Building, 12 p. m., Fire Horses Hatched by Electricity, 2 p. m., Day Signaling United States Signal Corps, 2 p. m., Innes Band at Auditorium.

Vorapels to the Fairy Opera—Hamerstedt and Gretel (German)—Humberdick (UP) The New Babe (Concert Polka)—Holdeh (For Concert Band by P. N. Innes), "The Arab Chorus" and other scenes from "El Trovatore"—Verdi (Introducing the Exposition Chorus and Pluming Antelero by Soloist by Messrs. Levi (Clarinet), Zimmerman (Trombone), Perfetto (Euphonium), Kennedy (Cornet), and Customs Corps of Antique Blacksmiths), Rob Roy (Orchestral)—DeKoven 3 p. m., United States Life Saving Exhibit, 3 p. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditorium, 7 p. m., Innes Band at Auditorium.

Overture—Les Grottes—Litolff (In which he depicts the tragic period of the Reign of Terror. It is performed by the Grand Orchestra of the Exposition at 10 p. m. with the Orchestra of the Exposition. "The Gentle Lark"—Bishop Suite Improvisi ("From Cradle to Grave"—(The New Babe (Concert Polka) (b) The Celebrated Wedding March. ("From Midsummer Night's Dreams.") (c) Funeral March. (d) Chopin (The Gentle Lark). (e) The Grand Piano Solo—(For All) Stierney. Romanza (The Conscription (French Military March) Down Town—Liberal Congress of Religion at First Congregational Church, 2 p. m., Mass Convention of Retailers, Commercial Club Rooms.

PLAGUE CLAIMS A VICTIM

Man Considerably Excited Over the Death of a Servant in Bacteriological Institute.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) (By N.Y. Oct. 19.—(New York World Telegram.—Special Telegram.)—The reported death of the man servant Barlach in the general hospital from the plague, though denied by the evening papers, is fully admitted in the official communication of the government. Geste, tonight. A bacteriological examination of the mucus showed that the man had plague bacilli in his stomach. A clinical examination before death confirmed this. The man was a servant at the laboratory in the Bacteriological Institute, which he had cleared. He also fed the animals used for trying plague infection, obtained by culture on gelatin. This dangerous occupation made the man's illness suspicious from the first. He was isolated when he died. All sanitary measures have been taken to prevent infection.

The anti-septic mayor today demanded of the government an immediate stopping of such dangerous experiments and the dismissal of the doctor who, having brought the plague bacilli from India, experimented with them. An examination of the case by public prosecution will be made if advisable.

FRENCH NAVY IS GETTING READY.

Ship at Toulon Taking on Board War Government's Fleet.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—In spite of semi-official denials, the Echo d'Paris asserts today that the embarkation of war material and supplies continues at Toulon, adding that extraordinary activity reigns at the arsenal there. Four ironclads and three cruisers are embarking immediately. The material, two transports are already ready for sea. All French naval officers on leave of absence have been recalled. The naval authorities at Toulon are very reticent.

SWEEPS EXTREME ISLAND COAST.

Shipping Suffers from the Storm in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 19.—The entire coast line of the island has been swept by the recent storms and it is feared that there has been great devastation in the northern section and along the Labrador shore. It is already known that two men were drowned at Rose Blanche, 25 miles from St. John, and it is feared that many others have shared the same fate, because a number of vessels were driven seaward near that point.

LI HUNG CHANG AS A BENEDICT.

Statement is Made that He and Dowager Empress Are Married.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 19.—Newspapers received here by the Empress of Japan, which arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama, publish the amazing statement that Li Hung Chang and the dowager empress of China have been secretly married.

Wrecks on the English Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Norwegian bark Frivold stranded last evening off Spurnhead. The Kilnsea rocket brigade established communication with it, but before the crew were able to secure the line the vessel was overwhelmed by a terrific sea which swept the seven members of its crew overboard, drowning two of them. The Norwegian brigantine Augvald has been wrecked off Couden harbor. Two of its crew were saved and seven drowned. The Russian schooner Will has been wrecked in the St. Andrews sands. Five of the crew were saved and one drowned.

Turks Leaving Crete.

CANRA, Island of Crete, Oct. 19.—The Turkish troops, with arms and baggage, started for Suda bay this morning, where they will embark for Turkey. The merchant ships in the harbor have on board many families of officers and officials who are returning to Constantinople.

President on Our Country.

"Our Country" was the toast to which President McKinley responded. He said: It affords me gratification to meet the people of the city of Chicago and to participate with them in this patriotic celebration. Upon the suspension of hostilities of a foreign war, the first in our history for over half a century, we have met in a spirit of

DINE THE PRESIDENT

Chicago's Peace Jubilee Banquet Proves a Magnificent Affair.

FITTING CLIMAX TO THE FESTIVITIES

Twelve Hundred Guests Gather 'Round the Festal Board.

PRESIDENT RESPONDS TO "OUR COUNTRY"

Men Prominent in All Walks of Life Utter Memorable Sentiments.

PROUDLY LAUD THE ARMY AND THE NAVY

Executive Says that Whatever Unknown Responsibilities the New Era of Peace Brings the Nation Will Bravely Meet Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—For the third time since their commencement the jubilee festivities were waiting. The interior of the Auditorium and the third and last section was enacted within the great hall was the most brilliant, beautiful and successful of them all. It was the great national peace jubilee banquet tendered to the president of the United States and distinguished guests by the Chicago people, a similar event ever held within the Auditorium surpassed in brilliancy and simple elegance the banquet of tonight. No similar event ever held there was more successfully managed or brought to a more triumphant conclusion.

Nothing that could make the occasion successful was wanting. The hall was tastefully decorated with festoons of amilies, caught here and there by clusters of American Beauty and La France roses. In the center of each of the thirty-three long tables, placed for the accommodation of the guests, were banks of the same bright flowers, banded with ferns, while at either end groups of roses and amilies were tastefully arranged. Upon each table was a profusion of lights, shaded, some in a delicate shade of orange, others in pink and still others in crimson. The soft light from the many hundred lamps, the brighter glow from the drooping electric lights from the edge of the