

AMERICANS ARE PATIENT

Commissioners Will Use All Possible Moderation in Interest of Peace.

CONSIDERATION FOR FALLEN ADVERSARY

No Special Haste to Settle Negotiations Before Elections in United States or to Serve Final Notice on Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—A statement is printed here today, with much prominence, that at today's joint session of the Peace commission the Americans will insist upon a complete surrender of Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine islands and that, in the event of the Spanish commissioners refusing to agree to this, Judge Day, president of the American commission, acting under instructions from Washington, will present an ultimatum to the Spaniards. It is further alleged that this seeming haste is due to a desire to settle the negotiations before the elections in the United States take place.

Reference is made to these allegations in view of the fact that they may have also been circulated in the United States. But there is no truth in the statements made. No ultimatum is contemplated and there is no probability of drastic measures being taken by the Americans. Two commissions are now considering an open question, and the Americans expect to patiently weigh all the points involved and to carefully consider the arguments of the Spaniards. The two commissions met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans were aware, before the session opened, that the Spaniards would decline their proposal made on Monday last.

The Gaulois today says: It has been stated on absolutely reliable authority that Spain will not accept the unconditional surrender of the Philippine islands. Spain, it is further asserted, had made particular reservations concerning the retention of the Philippine island of Luzon, Duke Almodovar de Rio had himself, at the time of the signing of the peace protocol, stipulated that the island of Luzon, alone, should remain occupied by the American troops while the peace negotiations were in progress, and that Spain would resume sovereignty over the archipelago as soon as a more liberal form of government for the islands should have been decided upon.

The Fronde says: "The claims of the United States on the Philippine islands are looked upon with disfavor at St. Petersburg. The powers might, in case of America proving too obstinate on this point, be provoked to protest."

The Evening says: "Your money or your life, is the attitude taken by America in relation to Spain. The latter having no money offers Porto Rico and the abandonment of Cuba. America thinks it has thus discharged its ransom."

The "Pardon Me" answers: "Jonathan, you yet have the Philippine islands, which are only an encumbrance to you. I will relieve you of them. Why? Because with Fontaineau I have the strongest reasons for so doing."

The joint session of the Peace commissions today lasted two hours. The Spaniards refused the propositions made by the Americans on Monday last, but the negotiations were not broken off. While it is believed that no formal counter proposition was made, there was a discussion of the Philippine question outside the lines of the American propositions. The commissions then adjourned until Tuesday next.

LIVE WIRE KILLS SOLDIERS

Accident in the Streets of Honolulu—Storm Had Blown Down Electric Light Wires.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 4.—Honolulu advices tell of the electrocution of Thomas Hannan of San Francisco, a member of Company I, New York engineers, and a native backman; also a narrow escape from death of Private George J. San Francisco, at the night of October 22. Hannan and Gertz were in a carriage on their way to camp. The night was dark and stormy. In the heart of the city their journey was obstructed by a horse lying in the street near a deserted back. Nearby the body of a man was seen. Suddenly Hannan placed his hands on the body to lift it. He was stricken dead instantly by a current of electricity. Gertz placed his hands on Hannan and he was hurled to the ground. A passing fireman seized him by the shoes and pulled him away from the dead body, thus saving his life. The electric current came from a live wire that had fallen to the street. Hannan was a native of Tennessee and a pressman by trade. He worked for several years on San Francisco papers. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Third battalion, Second Volunteer engineers.

SELLS ISLAND TO A FRENCHMAN.

With It Goes the Control of the Mouth of St. Lawrence River.

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—The foreign office of the British government has cabled to Canada asking for a report upon and an explanation of the sale of the island of Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, to a subject of a foreign power. Attorney General Archambault has received a request from Ottawa for a report on the whole subject. The purchaser is a French capitalist, who, it is said, is now evicting English settlers and cutting down the forest on the island, and controlling the St. Lawrence river. In the event of a war between Great Britain and France this would be of immense advantage to France. It is believed that the British government will order the cancellation of the sale.

Concentrating Chinese Troops.

PEKIN, Nov. 4.—In spite of the formal promises of the Chinese foreign office there is every indication of a concerted move of Chinese troops in the neighborhood of the capital. It is said that Kang-Yi-Wa, the

high Manchou official who was next in rank to the late Prince Koung in the Kiou-Ki-Tshiu, or council of state, has obtained great influence over the dowager empress. He is energetic and bold, and has been a conservative. It is probable that Kang-Yi-Wa is the instigator of the edict re-establishing the bow and arrow exercises for the Chinese soldiers.

It is reported that Yuan-Shek-Hai, the Chinese general in command of the foreign drilled troops at Tien-Tsin, and an officer whose power is much dreaded by the dowager empress and her advisers, has received a grant of money, ostensibly for the purpose of increasing the strength of his division to 20,000 men, "if time shows that the dowager empress can rely upon his fidelity." It has been said that Yuan-Shek-Hai might use his troops in conformity with the views of the foreign ministers at Peking.

Emperor Friendly to Catholics.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Emperor William, in visiting the hospice of St. John and replying to the director's remark that the building stood under the shadow of the emperor, said: "This shadow is cast by the same black and white German shield which is also stretched over the Catholics in the far east, who gave their lives and shed their blood in propagating the gospel. To protect them my brother is now in those regions with the mailed power of the imperial navy."

General Renouard is Superseded.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The minister of war, M. de Freycinet, has signed a decree removing General Renouard from the head of the general staff and appointing him to the command of the Eleventh army corps at the far east, which was the minister's action was due to General Renouard's attitude in regard to the secret documents in the Dreyfus case. General Braut has been appointed to succeed General Renouard.

Poem Gets Editor into Trouble.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Herr Langen, editor of Simplicissimus, has been arrested, owing to the publication in that periodical of a poem, entitled "In the Holy Land," ironically congratulating Palestine upon receiving such august visitors as the emperor and empress of Germany and saying "Golgatha will be able to boast not only of hearing the last words from the cross, but the first of Emperor William."

Conservatives Score a Winning.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The completed returns in the elections for Prussian deputies by the secondary electors give the following results: Conservatives, 147; free conservatives, 57; center, 99; reform, 1; national liberals, 74; Freisinnige union, 19; Freisinnige people, 24; democrats, 1; farmers' union, 3; Poles, 14; Danes, 2; independent, 1.

CUBANS GO OUT ON A STRIKE

Get a Few Men Ahead and Fall to Appreciate It When They Have a Good Thing.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.—The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages, though they have been receiving \$1 a day, or 50 cents and two rations—higher wages than have ever before been paid for similar work. In fact, local employers of labor have been complaining of this high rate, alleging that it was quite impossible for them to compete with the government on such terms. The Cuban laborers at the best are lazy and slothful. They want an increase of 50 cents a day. General Leonard Wood absolutely refuses to accede to the demand and will adopt heroic measures if the strike is not promptly discontinued. It is thought that many of the strikers have rations enough on hand to last a month or more, and they think they can coerce the United States authorities. General Wood says he will arrest every laborer able to work and under a vagrancy law, which he will establish, compel them to work for thirty days for rations while in jail. He dislikes the idea of importing, but thinks this must be the ultimate result.

General Wood visited the yellow fever hospital to make an inspection.

He found one patient suffering from Bright's disease, but there had not been a case of yellow fever under care for two months. He has severely censured Dr. Ducker, superintendent of the hospital, for making an appeal for American relief stores, and he will probably abolish the hospital altogether at a very early date. Collector Donaldson has returned from Gibara with \$40,000 customs receipts at that place. He reports that there is considerable smallpox in the neighborhood of Holguin, but no yellow fever. Colonel Hood's Second Immune regiment is encamped at Gibara in a healthful locality, waiting to occupy Holguin on November 10. General Demetrius Castillo, who is assisting in the work of organizing the military department in that district, is busy engaging men for gendarmerie, accepting men only of good physique.

Colonel Ray, who has returned from Guantanamo, says that the Cuban general, Perez, is about to grant infinite furlough to his men to enable them to go to work, the reason apparently being that many are practically starving and would have gone to work anyhow.

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better.

One Minute Cough Cure. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste.

GOOD EQUIPMENT FOR DEWEY

Additions to His Fleet Make It Second to England's in Eastern Waters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Admiral Bunce telegraphed the Navy department today that the cruiser Buffalo, commander Hempbill, had sailed at noon for the Philippines, via the Suez canal. The gunboat Helena sailed yesterday for the same destination. With these accessions coming immediately upon the heels of Captain Barker's squadron of battleships and colliers, Admiral Dewey will have a formidable fleet, probably second in offensive power to only one European nation, namely, England, in eastern waters. It is not believed, however, that he will have need of all this force and he doubtless will be able to spare some of the vessels which may be in need of repairs to return to Mare Island.

HARDT AND THE PASS MATTER

How the Department of Exhibits Helped Swell Deadheads' Total.

FREE ADMISSION SECURED FOR FAVORITES

Some Instances in Which Passes Were Given to People Having No Right to Them—Pull that Agency Enjoyed.

That investigation of pass abuses that consistently refrained from discovering anything might have worked to some purpose if a little more careful attention had been paid to the long list of passes that were issued at the expense of Superintendent Hardt of the Exhibits department. That the pass system was being manipulated for the advantage of persons who had no shadow of right to free admission was apparent to everyone who was familiar with the exposition. It was notorious that hundreds of people were coming through the gates every day on passes to which they were not entitled, but which they had received as personal favors from officials. A large proportion of these came through the Department of Exhibits and it was notorious that an exhibitor who was in favor with the superintendent had no difficulty in securing passes for his friends. Hundreds of people were worked into the grounds all summer in the character of attendants and employees in exhibits when as a matter of fact they never saw the exhibit in which they were alleged to be employed. The result was a material loss to the exposition, while the favored exhibitors indicated their appreciation by raising an extravagant purse for the man who had connived in the conspiracy.

Some of the pretenses upon which passes were ordered by Hardt were so flimsy that the fraud was unmistakable. In some cases Hardt gave the order with full knowledge that the recipient was not entitled to it. For instance, one of the exhibitors in the Liberal Arts wing, a desk to use during the summer. He called on the proprietor of a local furniture establishment and asked him what he would charge for it. The furniture man suggested that he would give him the use of a desk during the exposition if he would get him a season pass and a ticket for the exposition. He was connected with his exhibit. The exhibitor told Hardt the whole story and asked him what he could do about it. Hardt replied that that would be all right and gave him an order for a pass for the furniture dealer, although he knew that he had no connection with the exhibit and also well able to pay his way into the grounds. The result was that one man who would otherwise have contributed a number of dollars admission during the summer had free entrance to the grounds and the exhibitor had his space furnished practically at the expense of the exposition. The same exhibitor says that he knows of a dozen others in the same building who were favored in a similar manner, but such irregularities were kindly overlooked by the pass inspector who was employed to report them.

Aided an Agency.

The superintendent of exhibits is apparently a firm believer in reciprocity, and his experience developed numerous schemes by which the principal was applied to the mutual advantage of himself and certain exhibitors. Since Hardt has succeeded in fixing up the report of the committee on awards to meet his own views the exhibitors are beginning to discover that those who are favored by the superintendent are not the exhibitors. Since Hardt has been suspected of an interest, have fared rather better than their neighbors. This agency was organized at the beginning of the exposition at the personal suggestion of Hardt and O. C. Holmes was the principal. The plan was to secure contracts from exhibitors to take full charge of their exhibits during the summer for a stated compensation. The agency took the goods from the cars, unpacked and installed them, kept the exhibit in good order during the exposition and then shipped the goods back to the exhibitor. Hardt was an enthusiastic supporter for this concern and largely through his influence it did quite a flourishing business. Now it is alleged that medals have been distributed among the exhibitors on the basis of the agency with a lavish impartiality that left nothing to be desired. Just how far this imposition on the remaining exhibitors was carried cannot be discovered. The full list of exhibits that were handled by the agency is in the hands of Mr. Holmes, who declines to give any information on the subject. He says that this is his private business and that he does not propose to provide ammunition that might be used against himself.

Gave the Awards Back.

The two criminal cases brought in Justice Cockrell's court, charging H. B. Hardt, superintendent of the Department of Exhibits, with forgery, have been dismissed. Upon the close of the exhibition H. S. Cochrane, representing Scodell, Shurmer & Teagle, and H. A. Searles, representing the Monarch Manufacturing company, filed information in the justice court, alleging that Hardt had committed the crime of forgery in this, that after the judges had filed their report it was changed by Hardt and awards were made that were not recommended by the said judges.

BABY INCUBATORS ARE RELEASED.

Bond Given to Indemnify the Claimants in Justice Court. The baby incubator people, who did business on the East Midway during the exposition, have again secured possession of the babies to which they are entitled. The people to whom they belonged, all during the exposition these people show babies in glass cases for the purpose of proving to the public that there was a way other than the old way to raise babies. The show attracted thousands of people and proved to be one of the features of the Midway. After it was all over the employees discovered that they had been spending a portion of their time working for fun, as the proprietor was not inclined to settle and pay their salaries, whereupon the aforesaid employees attached the incubators and the babies that were in them. The suit was brought in justice court and was to have come on for trial today, but when everything was ready the aforesaid proprietors fled the required bond and again came into possession of the plant, which is still in operation on the East Midway. The men who worked for the Baby Incubator concern now feel secure, and are of the opinion that they will get their pay, as the bond that has been filed is regarded as ample security for all of the debts.

Seeming Success of New Remedy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Dr. J. B. Murphy's new treatment for consumptives has apparently worked its first cures. The patients are William B. Purcell and J. C. Edwards, who have been undergoing the treatment for a little over three months. The treatment is that which excited wide interest when presented in a paper read by Dr. Murphy before the American Medical association at Denver this summer. There are now between sixty and seventy patients taking the treatment. The Cook county hospital for consumptives, a charitable institution with accommodations for 500

patients which will be opened here next week, will try the treatment on an extended scale.

To Make Your Wife Love You Buy "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

TURNING BACK REFORM WAVE

Empress Dowager Revokes All the Edicts Issued by the Emperor—Re-Establishes Sinecures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Recent edicts of the dowager empress of China, some of which have been received by the Chinese minister here, show with what a strong hand the empress is directing the affairs of the government and overcoming some of the ultra reform tendencies of the young emperor which were in vogue before the empress assumed the reins of office. One of the recent edicts restores the ancient departments of Peking and the governorship of the outlying country which had been abolished not many weeks ago by an edict of the emperor. These places had been presided over by some of the most prominent men of China who had grown gray in the country's service. They were handed down from father to son, and great dignity as well as considerable profit attached to the offices. There was little work for them, however, and following the reform tendencies of the western world against sinecures, the emperor by edict abolished all the offices, bureaus and governorships which he regarded as superfluous. While this made a considerable saving in the Chinese finances, it stripped many of the venerable officials of China of all their dignity and emoluments. This came so suddenly that much sympathy was aroused for the officials who had been enjoying life tenures up to that time. The dowager empress restores the old regime, and in a recent edict the departments throughout the country are placed on the same basis they had been before the emperor's edict.

Another edict from the dowager empress directs that the temples be used exclusively for religious rites, and not as schools. The emperor had previously inaugurated a marked reform in directing that many of the old temples throughout the empire be turned into school houses, in order that education might be fostered. But the empress, however, while upholding the desirability of education, does not want the ancient temples of China turned into school houses if it is possible to secure schools elsewhere. She therefore directs that the temples be used exclusively for religious rites, and not as schools. The emperor had previously inaugurated a marked reform in directing that many of the old temples throughout the empire be turned into school houses, in order that education might be fostered. But the empress, however, while upholding the desirability of education, does not want the ancient temples of China turned into school houses if it is possible to secure schools elsewhere. She therefore directs that the temples be used exclusively for religious rites, and not as schools. The emperor had previously inaugurated a marked reform in directing that many of the old temples throughout the empire be turned into school houses, in order that education might be fostered. But the empress, however, while upholding the desirability of education, does not want the ancient temples of China turned into school houses if it is possible to secure schools elsewhere. She therefore directs that the temples be used exclusively for religious rites, and not as schools.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

Survivors of Civil War Remembered

County Judge Baxter issued the following marriage licenses yesterday: Issue of October 21: Nebraska: Increase—John W. Crawford, Omaha, \$5 to; Iowa: Original—Auntie E. Chamberline, Rhodes, \$8; George W. Sheldon, Des Moines, \$8. Increase—John C. Grim, Fairview, \$8 to \$12; Margaret C. Dow, College Springs, \$6 to \$8; Margaret Whites, Tipton, \$8.

Spreads Like Wildfire.

You can't keep a good thing down. News of it travels fast. When they hear "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hara, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, kidneys, and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It is a tonic for the weak, restores the life and vigor into any weak, sickly run-down man or woman. Only 50 cents. Sold by Kuhn & Co., druggists; guaranteed.

Lafayette Day.

In a good many of the public schools yesterday Lafayette day exercises were held and a collection taken from among the children. In other of the schools the collection forms the only celebration. The money that is thus raised is to be turned into a fund secured from school children all over the country, which is to be expended in the erection of a monument over the grave of Lafayette in France. The unveiling of the monument is to take place on United States day at the Paris exposition, which is July 4, 1900.

Notes from the City Hall.

In answer to a request, City Comptroller Westberg is preparing to send to the New York public library all the annual reports, copies of charters and other city literature of Omaha since the city became of the metropolitan class. At the close of the exposition J. H. Griffith of the exposition will lecture before the Teachers' Anxiety and Aid association tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the assembly room in the city hall.

IF YOU WANT TO GO EAST

except take the "Northwestern Line" if you desire a fast daylight trip between Omaha and Chicago, because no other line runs daylight train. Leave Omaha 6:40 a. m., arrives Chicago 8:15 same evening. Close connection with eastern lines. A good train! Emphatically YES. City office, 1401 Farnam.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS.

Omaha to Chicago.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has just placed in service two magnificent electric lighted trains between Omaha and Chicago, leaving Omaha daily at 5:45 p. m., arriving Chicago at 8:25 a. m. and leaving Chicago 6:15 p. m. and arriving Omaha 12 a. m. Each train is lighted throughout by electricity, has buffet smoking cars, drawing room sleeping cars, dining cars and reclining chair cars and runs over the shortest line and smoothest roadbed between the two cities. Ticket office, 1204 Farnam street, and at Union depot.

The Only Railroad to Chicago.

With a daylight train. Leaves Omaha 6:40 a. m. every day, arriving Chicago the same evening at 8:15, when close connections are made with all lines. This train is 50 years ahead of the time and is proving immensely popular with Omaha people. Other flying trains leave for Chicago at 4:55 and 6:55 p. m. daily. City ticket office, 1401 Farnam St.

"The Northwestern Line."

To All Principal Western Point Via Union Pacific.

TWO trains daily, 4:35 p. m. and 11:55 p. m. for Denver and Colorado points. TWO trains daily, 8:50 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. for Utah and California points. ONE train daily, 4:35 p. m. for Utah, Idaho, Montana and Oregon points. For full particulars call at City Ticket office, 1302 Farnam St.

Snap photos—48 views of the Exposition, 10c; by mail, 15 cents, at Bee Office.



SELLING SUITS AND OVERCOATS WITHOUT MUCH PROFIT SATURDAY, NOV. 5th.

The Entire Stock of S. W. Loomis & Co.'s Fine Suits and Overcoats on Sale at 60c on the Dollar.

S. W. LOOMIS & CO. Wholesale Clothing

No. 147 to 154 Lincoln St.

COR. BEACH STREET.

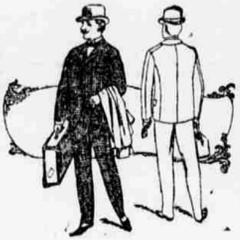
Boston, Mass., Oct. 22d, 1898.

Mr. Samuel Gamble, President Continental Clothing Co., Omaha.

Dear Sir: After careful consideration we have decided to accept your final offer to close out our entire stock of fall and winter suits for gentlemen, made by us within the past sixty days. The suits and overcoats included are all of the best manufacture ever produced in our work rooms and at your offer we do not realize more than 60 per cent of their actual cash value. Yours truly,

S. W. Loomis & Co.

The Largest Number of Fine Suits and Overcoats. We have ever offered at any special sale—suits of all shapes and sizes—over 1,500 in all—every garment guaranteed in every particular. S. W. Loomis & Co., don't know how to make poor clothing, so we take great pride in this sale knowing that we have never invited the public attention to a special sale of so much merit as this one. We mean business—we are all ready with plenty of extra salesmen for the big crowd on Saturday.



Men's Suits A Few Sample Values

- Lot 4266. Sawyer Cassimere Suit worth 15.00, price..... 7.75
Lot 4200. Neat Union Cassimere worth 10.00, price..... 5.00
Lot 4305. Fancy Worsted Sack Suits worth 18.00, price.... 12.50
Lot 3991. All wool pin check cheviot, worth 8.50, price..... 4.38
Lot 4191. Worsted Cheviot, brown & black mixed, w'th 12.00 5.75
Lot 4180. Black Worsted Cheviot, worth 15.00, price..... 9.50
Lot 4225. Union Cassimere, worth 9.50, price..... 5.00
Lot 4272. Brown Cheviot, double breasted, worth 16.50, price 10.00
Lot 5148. Blue Cheviot, double and single, worth 18.00, price 10.00
Lot 4218. Handsome plaid cassimere, worth 18.00, price .....12.00
Lot 4275. Fancy Worsted Sack, worth 20.00, price ..... 12.50
Lot 4288, Fancy Worsted Sack, worth 20.00, price ..... 12.50

An Overcoat \$9.75

On Saturday we place on sale a big lot of all wool kersey Overcoats. Made up with handsome worsted linings, silk shoulder and sleeve linings. Some made raw edges, at \$9.75. Some stores sell this coat as high as \$15 and \$18—our price Saturday will be \$9.75. Don't buy until you have seen it.

- Covert Cloth Overcoats..... \$8.75 Black Irish Freize Overcoats \$12.50
Brown Irish Freize Overcoats \$12.50 Blue and black Kersey ..... \$10.00

1,500 high grade suits; 1,000 high grade overcoats included in this sale.

Boys' Suits

- Special Values Saturday in Boys' Long Pant Suits—\$5.00 \$7.50 \$8.00 \$8.75
Short Pants Suits—\$2.00, \$2.75 and \$3.50



N. E. Cor 15th and Douglas.



N. E. Cor. 15th and Douglas.

Effervescent as Champagne. Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion. No wonder Londonbury Lithia Water is considered the greatest table water in the world. Endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians all over the land every day in the year, and sold everywhere. Pints and quarts, carbonated. Sold by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Paxton, Gallagher & Co., distributors.