Burgeon General Sternberg Reports on the Work of His Department.

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE DURING THE WAR | the Fifteenth Minnesota, suffered more from

Shortage of Supplies and Trained Hospital camps. It appears from a general review Corps Early in the Game.

TOO MANY BOYS ENLIST IN THE ARMY

Unable to Stand Rigors of Camp Life, They Succumb to Disease.

DRUNKENNESS CAUSE OF MUCH SICKNESS

Camps Generally Well Provided For After Hostlittles Open-Volunteer Officers Responsible for Many Unfavorable Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Surgeon General | quartermaster's department. George M. Sternberg has made his report to the secretary of war. It relates mainly to features of the report:

sanitary officers.

No provision was made for hospital corps not detailed for special service at the men for the volunteer troops except that division hospitals. which empowered the secretary of war to enlist as many privates of the hospital corps barked for Cuba its field hospitals were in as the service may require. The number of condition for efficient service. Subsequent men enlisted and transferred during the war events have rendered valueless these prep-

was approximately 6,000. hospital corps men necessitated the detail vessels, the baggage wagons and mules were of enlisted men from the regiments for hos- left behind. The ambulance trains of all the pital duty in several of the camps and the divisions, with a large part of the outfit of employment of trained nurses at the general each of the hospitals, were also left behind. hospital. Over 1,700 female nurses have been Three ambulance wagons were taken apart employed, at first at the general hospitals and stored on one of the vessels. These did and later at the field division hospitals, excellent service at San Juan and El Caney. when it became evident that the field serv- Ten of the ambulances of the Third or reice purpose for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the shipped to Cuba, where they arrived July 2 Imperative need of caring for the many sick and were of value in moving the sick and men coming from the regimental camps.

Immediately upon the declaration of war, April 21, steps were taken to obtain medical supplies for the new volunteer army. The manufacture was expedited with the utmost to the volunteer regiments as soon as they were mustered in the necessary articles of land the medical property. Earnest efforts the governors who had field equipment responded promptly and satisfactorily, but, unfortunately, many of the state medical departments had no such equipment. Meanwhile the officers in charge of the medical supply depots were directed to make arrangements so that supplies could be immediately obtained for 100,000 men for six

Whenever notice was received from the adjutant general's office that commands were to be moved or camps formed I endeavored to anticipate the wants of the troops by telegraphing to the officer in charge of the nearest supply depot to forward supplies for the stated number of men.

Too Many Boys Enlisted.

In my opinion the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 18 years and the haste with which the volunteer regiments were organfized and mustered into the service were responsible for much of the sickness which was reported in the early days of their camp All military experience shows that young men under 21 years break down readfly under the strain of war service; and every regiment had many of these youths in its ranks. Medical examiners were appointed to testify to the physical qualifications of each man before acceptance, but, potwithstanding this, so many men were afterwards found on the sick lists of the camps unfit for service, from causes existing prior to enlistment, that special arrangements had to be made for their discharge.

Soon after the newly raised levies were aggregated in farge camps sickness began to increase progressively from causes that were so general in their operation that scarcely a regiment escaped from their harmful influence. These causes may largely be referred to ignorance on the part of officers of the principles of camp sanitation and of their duties and responsibilities as regards the welfare of the enlisted men in their com-

The sites of certain of the camps have been stated in the newspapers as the cause of the sickness which was developed in them, but a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site but the manner of its occupation which must be held responsible for the general spread of disease among the troops. April 25, 1898, foreseeing the likelihood of insanitary conditions in the campe, I issued circular No. 1, impressing upon medical officers their responsibility in sanitary matters and the necessity for a strict sanitary police, particularly in the care of the sink and in the preservation of the camp area from contamination. But the density of the military population on the area of these contracted camps prevented the possibility of good sanitary condition. Camps of this character may be occupied for a week or two at a time without serious results, as in the case of national guardsmen out for ten days' field practice during the summer, but their continued oc cupation will inevitably result in the break-Ing down of the command by diarrhoea,

Mosentery and typhoid fever. Practically nothing was done to make the men comfortable or to remedy the insanitary conditions until these were brought to the attention of the secretary of war by inspectors sent out from the War department. Then the camps held for so long were abandoned but not before the manifestations of typhoid infection were rife in them. New sites were care/ully selected, regimental camps were expanded, company tentage increased and board flooring provided. Then, for the first time, the troops went into camps suitable for continued occupation.

Drunkenness Prevalent.

One prominent cause of the increase of sickness in the early camps had been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers. These cire the prevalence of drynkenness and of venereal disease due to the facilities and temptations afforded by the proximity of cities to the larger camps. Tary hold that if the systems of the men had not been weakened by dissipation they would

not have succumbed so readily to the other SICK not have succumbed to readily influence which affected them.

It was tephold fever which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the outbreak becoming distinctly manifest in July. Sporadic cases appeared in most of the regiments in March and June, these cases having been brought in many instances from the state camps. In fact, some regiments, as this disease at their state rendezvous than any of the regiments in the large federal of the sanitary reports already filed that the prevalence of the disease was propertioned to the insanitary camp conditions which I have referred to The probability of its communication to soldiers in camp through the agency of flies was pointed out as a reason for insisting on a sanitary po-

lice of the strictest character.

It is well known to the medical profession that this fever is propagated by a containinated water supply and it is now recognized that the great prevalence of this discuse in an aggravated form in the camps of the civil war was due to the use of service and shallow well waters and cyphoid effected by excreta. To prevent transmission by the water supply I recommended the use of boiled and filtered water when a pure spring could not be obtained and to enable an efficient filtration of suspected waters to be made, field filters of approved construction were issued on my recommendation by the

Care for Sick and Wounded. The seriously sick were to be treated in the work of the medical corps during the division field hospitals (unless their transfer war. The following are the more important to a general hospital was advisable) under the care of the most experienced physicians The number of medical officers-192-al- and able surgeons on duty with each lowed by law to the army is inadequate in division. Medical officers left on duty with time of peace. The insufficiency in time of their regiments were to exercise sanitary war was met by the assignment of over 650 supervision over the well men and to detercontract surgeons. The very small propor- mine whether a soldier reporting himself tion of medical officers having experience of sick should be sent to hospital or remain as a military character impaired the efficiency a trivial case under treatment in quarters. of the department at the outset, but many This consolidation of the medical force by of the staff officers who were from civil life divisions, implying as it did the breaking up showed great aptitude for the service and of the regimental hospitals, met with a speedily became of value as administrative strong opposition from regimental medical officers, particularly from those who were

arations of the Medical department. When The want of a sufficient body of trained the command embarked on the transport serve divisional hospital were subsequently wounded to the hospital at Siboney, and to the hospital ships and transports. Of the property and supplies carried to Cuba a portion was not available for service at the time it was most needed, to wit, on July 1, dispatch. On May 3, foreseeing that it 2 and 3, when the wounded from El Caney would be impossible to have ready for issue and San Juan were coming from the front of the several states for authority to use the were made by medical officers to have supdical equipment of the National Guard plies at the front with the troops. During in the service of the state until our army and at the battles of El Caney and San medical supplies were ready for issue. Most Juan there was an insufficiency of cots, but all the hospitals were well equipped for

surgical work. Troops Break Down.

After the capitulation of Santiago the troops at the front broke down rapidly under the fatigues they had undergone and the malarial influences to which they were xposed, but by this time an ample supply medical stores had reached Siboney, together with a corps of trained nurses and a force of surgeons, those sent to duty at the yellow fever hospital being immune to the disease. Meanwhile, to relieve the pressure on the field hospitals, such convales cents and sick as could bear the journey ome, were sent to the United States on transport vessels. This was an emergency measure to relieve the hospitals at Siboner and permit of the transfer to them of the

men who were sick in regimental camps. The transfer of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point, New York, was also at emergency measure and the great responsibility of excluding yellow fever infection from every transport rested on the medical officers who had charge of the embarkation. Had they failed in this duty the etfect would have been disastrous during the voyage to the men confined on board ship and the risk of importing the disease into this country would have been greatly increased.

It is needless to refer at this time to the complaints of starvation which appeared almost daily in the newspapers during the occupation of Camp Wikoff, for it is now generally understood that the weakness, prostration, anaemia and emaciation of so many of the troops were the results of malarial, typhold and yellow fever, from which the army suffered as a consequence of its exposure to the climatic influence and to the infections of Santlago and its neighborhood pending and subsequent to the surrender of the city.

Troops in the Home Camps.

The method of hospital organization in these camps was practically the same and there was much similarity in the condiions affecting them and correspondingly in heir history. Regiments reported in but few instances with the material and supplies for their medical care, but they brought sick men with them and these required immediate care. Provision had to be made for division hospitals in view of future field service and for regimental hospitals in view of the immediate necessity.

Chief surgeons of corps and divisions began the organization and equipment of their field division hospitals and ambulance companies, but they were met at the outset by the apparent inpossibility of securing men for service as cooks, nurses, litter bearers, ambulance drivers, teams, etc.

As a rule the hospitals were kept in campaigning condition; that is, the tents were neither framed nor floored until the increased prevalence of typhoid fever attracted atention to their crowded condition, when the object of their exinstence became suddenly changed from a school for field service to a hospital for the treatment of a local outoreak of disease. Special diet kitchens, unler the management of capable individuals, were opened at most of the hospitals. Money for this purpose was sent to them by me from funds contributed and olaced at my disposal. Money was also sent directly by individuals and representatives of aid societies; and the Red Cross committees supplied quantities of ice and milk. chicken, eggs, lemons, etc. Pajamas, nightshirts and other articles of hospital cloth- reference to the plans for continuing the ining were also provided by the Red Cross and other ald societies. Subsequently the order authorizing the commutation of the sick soldier's ration at 60 cents rendered Doty said it was not possible that the man

About July 20 the troops for the invasion

(Continued on Third Page.)

OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM

Organizers of New Movement Promulgate Principles at Boston.

CALL IT THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

Andrew Carnegie Contributes \$1,000 for the Use of the Organization-Plans of the Party.

BOSTON, Nov. 20 .- The organizers of the movement against the movement for the annexation of the Philippines met in this city, adopted a constitution, elected officers and issued an address to the people of the United States urging prompt co-operation in getting signatures to a protest against the annexation of the Philippines.

Edward Atkinson presided. Before the meeting he received a telegram from Andrew Carnegie that he had sent him a check for \$1,000 for the use of the movement. Funds have already been subscribed liberally. The address says in part:

Whatever islands we take must be annexed or held in vassalage to the repub-lic. Either course is dangerous to the physical and moral safety of the nation, incon-sistent with our professions and must result in foreign complications which will imperil and delay the settlement of pressing financial, labor and administration questions at

Not a War of Conquest. Impressed with the impertance of these views and recalling the declaration of the president that the war with Spain could nover degenerate into a war of conquest, we have deferred action until it had become evident that pressure was being brought upon the president to convince him that the public opinion demands the inclusion of alien territory and great masses of alien people into the territory of the United States. We stand by the president's decia-

for executive work.

Scond—Committees of correspondence to conduct the work in such manner as to bring together the united efforts of men of repute throughout the country, without regard to party, to deal with the subject in for executive work.

all its aspects, as follows:

"The moral iniquity of converting a war for humanity into a war of conquest."

Third—The physical degeneration, the corruption of the blood and all the evils of militarism which will ensue if the troops are to be kept in the Philippines and elsewhere longer than absolutely necessary to enable government to be established which will protect life and property.

What Annexation Entails.

Fourth-The political evils and the necessity of reserving the union upon the prin-ciples of its framers. Fifth—The clear necessity of increase of appropriations for the support of armies and navies, with a great probability that voluntary enlistment will have to be supple-

mented by drafts,
Committees of correspondence have begun work under the name of the Anti-Imperialist league, the first measure being to organize the moral forces of the country for the purpose of presenting the following pro-test to the president and to the congress of the United States:

the United States over the Philippine is-lands in any event or any foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof, believing such action would be dan-by Mexican highwaymen. One of the Mexgerous to the republic, wasteful of its re-sources, in violation of constitutional principles and fraught with moral and physical but the American grasped his assailant and vils to our people. Every citizen believing in the above is

of tents, furniture, bedding, clothing and as possible and send forward the signed protes: to the secretary of the Anti-Imper league, Washington, where the names will be enrolled, without liability to assessment as members of the league, and the pro-test presented to the president and con-

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT Interesting Statistics Relating to the

Operation of the National Bankruptey Law.

annual report of the attorney general embraces a review of the operation of the national bankruptcy law of July 1, 1898, R. McKeen, Senator Fairbanks and Conwhich has been prepared by E. E. Brandenburg, in charge of bankruptcy matters in the department of justice. Mr. Branden burg, who is preparing a book on bankruptcy, briefly reviews similar past legislation and details the operation of the feature of the law permitting persons to be come voluntary bankrupts, which took ef-

From this report it appears that the applicants for relief have been found in every walk of life, irrespective of class or locality, and show that the large class of mer who have been unfortunate in their business enterprises have availed themselves of the relief offered. Notwithstanding the law has been in force over three months, the having committed the murder. Tortorelli is courts in eight districts declined to proceed with the reference and adjudication of the petitions for the reason that the supreme court has not promulgated the rules, forms and orders required by the act. In all other cases the courts have proceeded and adjudicated petitioners bankrupt or have referred the cases to the referees for action. Since the law took effect 1,700 petitions in voluntary bankruptcy have been filed.

Singularly, the districts of Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, southern Georgia, Nevada, New Mexico, western Virginia and Wyoming show that no persons therein have applied to be adjudged bankrupt.

The following shows the numbers of cases filed in each state: Alabama, 181; Arizona, 16; Kansas, 23; California, 86; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 9: Delaware, none; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 20; Georgia, northern district, 10; Idaho, 3; southern Illinois, 28 Indian Territory, 7; Indiana, 24; Iowa, 47; Kansas, 65; Kentucky, 74; Louislana, 7; Maine, 79; Maryland, 32; Massachusetts, 4 Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 144; Mississippl, 7 Missouri, 64; Montana, 11; Nebraska, 23; Nevada, none; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, none; New York, 267; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 76; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 9; western Pennsylvania, 31; Rhode Island, 14; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 69; Texas, 132; Utah, 9; Vermont, 11; Virginia, eastern district, 1; West Virginia, 13; Wisconsin, 36.

Yellow Fever Investigation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Dr. A. H. Doty health officer of the port of New York, ar rived here tonight, as a member of a committee of the American Public Health association, to confer with the president with vestigation into the cause of yellow fever in Cuba. Concerning the death of Archie S. Miller at the Hotel Johnson on Friday, Dr these hespitals wholly independent of outside died of yellow fever. The ship on which Miller arrived in New York was thoroughly examined upon her arrival at quarantine, Dr. Doty says, and no evidence of yellow fever or sickness of any kind was discovered. And alive, but cannot recover.

Miller been exposed to the disease the sick-ness would have developed long before his PEACE COMMISSION GOSSIP CONDITION OF THE WEATHER AFTER ALLEN'S SEAT

Midnight Fire Wipes Dut Nearly the

Whole Business Portion of

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- A special to the Tribune from Perry, Ia., says:
At midnight the business portion of the city of Perry is burning and the fire is beyond control. A strong northwest wind is sweeping the fire down both sides of Second street. Several large brick blocks are already gone and the fire department is helpless to stay the progress.

The Des Moines fire department is coming on the Rock Island and hose from sur-

rounding towns will be brought in. The fire started in Mitchell's large livery barn and was soon communicated to the Grand Leader department stores across the street. It then swept down the main street

and over the residence district in the center of the town. The Methodist church and the Citizens' bank are among the doomed buildings. The loss at present is about

Flames in the Ozark Mountains. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20 .- A special to the Re-

public from Macomb, Mo., says: The largest and most destructive conflagration that has ever swept the Ozark mountains since 1884 is now circumscribing this town for miles and miles, north of and par-allel with the Memphis railroad. The autumn heavy foliage has rapidly fallen since frost and is supposed to have been fired from sparks of freight engines this afternoon, a scope of country thirteen miles long is in flames; miles of fences, orchards, plantations, farms and dry pasture fields, stocked with cattle and other ac mals, and many old settlers' homes lie directly in the line of the ravaging monster, while other neighborhoods are advancing to the scene, but find themselves wholly unable to check the states. We stand by the president's declaration and in order to give evidence to the opposition to the foreign expansion policy by a vast body of our people have organizen an anti-imperialist league upon the following general plan:

First—The center of the movement to be at Washington, with a local secretary there for executive work. be destroyed.

Barn and Horses Destroyed.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—A small barn, two horses, harness and feed, belonging to O. S. Stephenson, were and feed, belonging to O. S. Stephenson, were destroyed by fire this forence. It is not known how the fire stated. Loss about \$1,000, with no insurance. Mr. Stephenson and family were visiting in Wymore at the time. While going to the fire the horse which was ridden by Chief J. L. Schiek fell and pinned Schiek unler him, breaking several small bones in his foot. The member swelled rapidly and the attending surgeon says it will be a day or two before the extent of the injury can be ascertained. tained.

MISFORTUNES IN MEXICO American is Set Upot by Highway-men and Finally Trings Up in Prime

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. Nov. 20.—Morton Hudson of this city has fust arrived from Mexico, where he has been in prison for To the President and Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of in the state of, protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine isicans clapped a pistol to Powell's head, the two fell from their horses. The second Mexican, who was armed with a naked into Powell's neck when Hudson brought him to the ground with a well-directed shot. The first Mexican was rapidly overpowering Powell when the latter called for help. Hudson went to his assistance, when the highwayman aimed his pistol at the advancing man. Hudson was too quick, however, and shot the man through the breast.

The two Americans then concealed themselves in the mountains until they finally decided to surrender to the Mexican author ities. Hudson was thrown into jail at Senancingo, but finally got a letter to his brother WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The forthcoming in this city and the authorities in Washington secured his trial and release. Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. R. Thompson, W. gressman Farris were instrumental in securing proper treatment for Hudson. Hudson is thin and pale from his confinement but is otherwise in good health.

SHOT BY A BEER BOTTLER Sunday Tragedy Disturbs the Quiet

of the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 .- May Boeckh. aged 23 years, was shot and almost instantly killed today and several hours later Vincent Tortorelli, an Italian beer bottler, aged 50 years, was arrested on suspicion of married and has a family and the dead woman is said to have been his mistress. According to a woman locked up as a witness, Tortorelli called on the girl in her room. The two were singing and soon afterward Tortorelli came downstairs, saying, "There is trouble upstairs." He left the house and the girl was found unconscious with a bullet wound in the head. She died on the way to the hospital. The man was arrested at the home of a friend. He said the girl had taken the revolver from a table where he had laid it and shot herself. He will be given a hearing tomorrow morning.

HEAVY STORM IN COLORADO Snow Falls All Over the State and the

Mercury Takes a Sudden

Drop.

DENVER, Nov. 20 .- A snow storm covering practically the whole state has raged suce 10 o'clock today, accompanied by heavy fall of temperature. Shortly before noon the mercury stood at 66 degrees above and at 6 o'clock it had fallen to 12 de grees and was still going down. The snowfall is not sufficient to interfere with railroad traffic.

Candidate for Speaker. HURON, S. D., Nov. 20 .- (Special.)-It is probable that Beadle county will have a candidate for speaker of the lower house of the state legislature in the person of Hon. A. W. Wilmarth of this city, one of the newly elected republican representatives. Mr. Wilmarth is an attorney of acknowledged ability and has the qualifications necessary to the

Mangled by a Train. CHEYENNE, Nov. 20 .- (Special gram.)-Elmer Louck, aged 17, of this place fell from a Union Pacific freight train on which he was stealing a ride last night, receiving fatal injuries. Louck lay out eight

hours on the track before he was found.

His right leg was crushed so that amputa-

tion at the hip was necessary. He is still

makeup of a good executive officer.

IOWA TOWN IS BURNING UP Everything is in Readiness for Meeting of the Joint Commission Today.

AMERICANS WILL NAME AN ULTIMATUM

Spain Will Higgle as Usual, but Will Finally Yield by Agreeing to Give Up the Philippines.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Nov. 20 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-Everything is ready for the meeting of the joint commission tomorrow. It is rumored here tonight that Spain is trying to raise a loan of \$100,000,000 francs in France, giving as security the Spanish Northern Railway sys-

Gaulois today predicts that on Monday the Spaniards will file a refusal to admit that sovereignty is discussable under article iii. Then the Americans will demand the surrender of the archipelago. Then the Spanlards will yield to force but make protest and go on to discuss the pecuniary compensation.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) PARIS, Nov. 20 .- The Spanish peace comnissioners have been notified that the United States commissioners will be ready to treat with them in joint session tomorrow afternoon. Unless the Spaniards bave an adequate reason for further delay the two commissions will join in the most important meeting thus far held.

The American commissioners, in a written ommunication, will declare that the third article, regarding the Philippines, is susno arbitration is necessary to elucidate its terms and that the United States cannot ada lexicologist. They will maintain that the two commissions are charged to determine whether Spain or the United States shall in the future own the Philippines. This will the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration, the American commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives.

First-To accept a sum of money from the United States and to cede and evacuate the Philippines.

Second-To lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses to indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest.

Practically an Ultimatum. This communication may not be formally

lesignated as an ultimatum, but it will lack naught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. It will also be plain that the Spanish commissioners will scarcely haggle for money on the first alternative nor cherish any doubt of American action under the second should the first be declined. No one here except the American commis-

cioners know how much will be tendered Spain as the cheapest and most humane way of settling the difficulty. Spain is exceedingly anxious to escape the Philippine debt and possibly the sum to be offered may be determined by an analysis of that debt, which consists of \$40,000,000 in bonds, on which it realized \$36,000,000. Of the latter some \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 in fighting the United States and a part in attempting to quell the Philippine insurrection. A reasonable guess at the sum for tender would be The Cuban question may come up again

20,000,000, although it may fall below that comorrow. The American commission had thought discussion on that point finished, but the Spanish commissioners are reported to have declared last week that mortgage mposed by Spain on the Cuban, as well as on the Philippine revenues, must not be impaired or questioned. This would compel the American commissioners soon-and probably omorrow-to demand whether Spain means o repudiate the plain compact of the proocol to relinquish sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Three weeks ago the Spanish commission ers accepted the Cuban article in the pro tocol without conditions, save its embodyment in the treaty should depend on any agreement had on all the articles of the protocol. Recently, however, Spain's representatives have said that the Cuban matter nad only been temporarily passed and was till in abeyance.

MADRID, Nov. 20 .- In political circles it s asserted that an agreement has been reached between the peace commissioners in Paris.

The government, it is semi-officially an sounced, intends to notify the Cuban bondholders that Spain will not pay the Cuban debt, which will not be mentioned in the peace treaty. The government considers itself completely freed from those entanglements, which fall on the nation exercising sovereignty and collecting taxes in Cuba.

London Press Comment. LONDON, Nov. 21 .- The Madrid corremondent of the Daily Mail says : "It is asserted that the government would reject an offer of \$40,000,000 for the Philippines as ridiculous."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "Spain will decline indemnity for the Philippines if the sum offered appears inadequate in the eyes of the nation." The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Following the advice of Austria and Germany, Spain will accept America's offer of compensation for the Phil-

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the Hispano-American situation this morning, expresses some "apprehension that we may have been mistaken with regard to the Anglo-American entente," points to "the esablishment of a mediaeval navigation law in Porto Rico" and asks: "Is a still graver disappointment coming in the closing of the doors to our commerce in the Philippines?'

NEW QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE Rumor Which is Just Now Agitating

Several of the Great Powers

of Europe.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 20 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Mail's Vienna dispatch says: The possibility of the formation of a new quadruple allance by the union of England with the three powers which form the triple alliance is being eagerly discussed here. Two jour-

nals in touch with the Austro-Hungarian

foreign office refer in terms of approval to

this contingency. It, however, is clearly recognized that the German emperor is master of the situation. SHANGHAL Nov. 20 .- Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliamen for York, who is visiting China in the interests of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, in the course of a speech here last evening dwelt upon "the grave dangers threatening British commerce so long as the

dominant military position of Russia and the

effete condition of China are allowed to con- | York, for Bremen.

Forecast for Nebraska-Snow Flurries; Very Cold Wave. Snow Flurries; Very Cold Wave.

Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

5 a. m. 45 1 p. m. 67

6 a. m. 48 2 p. m. 68

7 a. m. 50 3 p. m. 68

8 a. m. 51 4 p. m. 51 8 a. m..... 51 9 a. m..... 52 5 p. m. 48 6 p. m. 34 7 p. m. . . . 29 8 p. m. 26 10 a. m..... 59

9 p. m..... 24 The cold wave warning sent out last night says: "The cold wave promises to be unusually severe for this season of the

12 m..... 67

the "open door."

tinue." He insisted upon the necessity of a "firm policy," which should include the organization of a thoroughly equipped Chinese army and a commercial alliance with the United States, Germany and Japan, in order to preserve China's integrity and maintain

SPAIN QUITTING THE ISLAND Making Strenuous Exertions to Evac-

uate Cuba Refore the First of Next Year.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.-Captain General Blanco received from Paris today a cable authorizing him to draw on Paris for \$2,000,-000, to be applied in the payment of the Spanish troops in Cuba. This amount is in addition to the proceeds of the draft for £425,000 sterling by the Madrid government in London, which was sold here last

The Spanish authorities are making strenuous efforts to complete the evacuation by the end of the year. The transports Monte ceptible of only one fair construction, that video and Covadonga are expected on November 24, the Reina Cristina on the 25th and the Grand Antilla, Juan Forgas and mit any other power to figure here purely as | San Ignacio Loyela between November 30 and December 4. These will be followed by the Puerto Rico, Gallart, Montserrat Colon, Cheribon, Notre Dame du Salut, Ciudad de Cadiz, San Augustina, Chateau la be accompanied by the clear declaration that Fitte, San Francisco, Alfonso XIII, Los Andes, Panell and Grand Alicante. Ten other steamers have recently been chartered to sail from Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona to complete the evacuation.

Martinique has been selected as the plac of rendezvous of the Spanish navy for evacuation purposes. The Spanish auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Meteoro, purchased in Germany, before the outbreak of hostilities, are expected here December 15 and will convoy the Spanish transports from Cubar ports to Martinique, where the Rapido, Ponce de Leon and Concha, from Porto Rico, have already assembled and from which point all will sail for Spain.

MORE LIBERTY FOR DREYFUS

Modification in Prison Treatment of the Unfortunate Officer is Ordered.

PARIS, Nov. 20 .- The government, accordng to Temps, has ordered a modification of the prison treatment of Former Captain Albert Dreyfus. Dreyfus is to be allowed to promenade and exercise six hours a day over an arestot eight cores. Rumored Foundering of a Ship.

LONDON, NOV. 20. confirmed has been in circulation today that the steamship Ville de Coblenz of the North German Lloyd line has foundered at sea, with all on board. Lloyd's agent has received no news on the subject and the own ers of the steamer believe it safe. According to Lloyd's weekly shipping index of November 11 the Coblenz of the North German Lloyd line left Bremen on November 7 for Brazilian ports.

Anniversary of Manchester Martyrs. DUBLIN, Nov. 20 .- The anniversary of the death of the "Manchester martyrs" was celebrated today. A procession headed by the stars and stripes and the French tricolor went to Glasnevin cemetery and placed wreaths upon the graves with the usual eremonies of decoration. The day was similarly observed in Cork.

Severe Explosion in Paris. PARIS, Nov. 20 .- A terrific explosion oc curred this afternoon in the Cafe de Champeaux, under the offices of the Havas agency. A woman was killed outright and eight other persons were seriously injured. It is thought the explosion was due to ignited

Condition of Bank of Spain. MADRID, Nov. 20 .- The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following: Silver on hand, increase, 10. 524,000 pezetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 9,108,000 pezetas. There were no changes in the gold deposit.

Another Antaretic Expedition. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Royal Geograph ical society has issued a formal appeal for funds to fit out an Antarctic expedition Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of the Dally Mail and the Evening News, has offered £5,000.

Victims of Explosion. BUDA PEST, Nov. 20 .- A dispatch to the Pester Lloyd from Nikolief, Russia, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, says twenty-one persons have been killed there by an explosion in a rocket factory.

Severe Storms in France. PARIS, Nov. 20 .- Dispatches from Perpignan, on the right bank of the river Tet report that the region has been visited by severe storms. Many villages have been flooded and traffic is interrupted.

LONDON, Nov. 20,-A dispatch from Iquiique says the British bark Ingleside, Captain May, which arrived here November 2 from Montevedio, is on fire.

Killed by a Train. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—G. W. Rogers of Camden, employed as a conductor on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and H. G. Ruhe, baggagemaster of Rogers' train, were killed at Rahway, N. J. tonight. They had completed their run fo the day and were walking to the depot to take a train for home when run down by the Chicago limited, eastbound. Their bodies were cut up and scattered along the track for some distance.

Arrested at the Prison's Door. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20 .- Allen L. Al ford, aged 21 years, was arrested at the gates of San Quentin prison today just as he had gained his liberty, after having served a two years' term of imprisonment for a forgery done in Los Angeles. It is alleged that Alford passed two bogus drafts on the First National bank of this city. The drafts were for \$200 each and were drawn on W. H. Allen of Philadelphia.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 20 At Queenstown-Sailed-Etruria, from Liverpool, for New York, detained by fog in channel.

At Havre-Arrived-La Gascogne, from New York.
At Lizard-Passed-Munchen, from Baltimore, for Bremen; Noordland, from Ant-werp, for New York; Oldenburg, from New

Long List of Republicans Who Are Willing to Wear the Toga.

GOOD CROP OF SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

Result of the Recent Political Revolution in Nebraska.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR A LIVELY SCRAMELE

Plenty of Fun in Sight in the Next State Legislature.

HAYWARD WILL HAVE STRONG FOLLOWING

Ex-Congressman Hainer is in Line and Laneaster County is Grooms ing a Lot of Entries for the Exciting Race.

LINCOLN, Nov. 20 .- (Special.)-The near approach of the time for the convening of the legislature is already creating a stir not only in the neighborhood of the state house but throughout the capital city. The election of republican majorities in each house offers the most significant feature of the coming session when contrasted with the two-thirds majorities wielded by the fusionists two years ago.

While there is considerable speculation and no little active canvassing for the positions of speaker of the house and president of the senate, the all-absorbing interest centers in the contest over the United States senator, in which the other contests will form but side lights. While every one who discusses politics is talking about the senatorship fight few of them venture into the field of political prophecy.

It is only two weeks since the election made it certain that the next senator from Nebraska would be a republican, but already nearly a score of names are being mentioned in connection with that honor, and the lists are by no means closed.

Every one concedes that Judge M. L. Hayward, who made the courageous but unsuccessful race for governor, will rank among the strong candidates. Judge Hayward's friends are active in his support and assert that he is the logical candidate of the party because of his sacrifices in its behalf in the campaign just closed. His career is well known to the public, having been under discussion constantly since his nomination. He has stumped the state and acquired the friendship of a large number of the republican members-elect of the legislature and looks for their assistance in return for the work he has done for the ticket.

Another candidate frequently discussed is. ex-Congressman E. J. Hainer of Aurora, who represented the Fourth district in congress until supplanted by Congressman Stark two years ago. Mr. Hainer, although defeated for the congressional nomination this. year, went into the campaign with unremitting vigor and is grooming himself for the senatorial race. He is recognized to be a shrewd politician as well as an campaigner and is expected to gather up a considerable following by the time the legis; lature meete.

Lancaster's Big Crop.

The most interesting crop of senatorial aspirants, however, is being raised right heren Lancaster county, where not less than seven are more or less actively in the field. Lancaster county has only seven members in its legislative delegation, not more than one apiece for its favored sons if they were equally divided among them, but just how they will stand when they come to vote no one can tell. The seven candidates are D. E. Thompson, Allan W. Field, G. M. Lambertson, M. B. Reese, J. B. Strode, R. E. Moore and C. A. Whedon. Of these the first three are by far the more aggressive at the

present time. D. E. Thompson has been identified with republican politics in Lancaster county for many years. He worked himself up to his present position of comparative affluence by hard labor by the railway route, having been division superintendent of the Burlington road. He still has an interest in the eating house in the Burlington station here, but gas, but there are rumors of an anarchist devotes his time chiefly to his large insurance business and the local electric lighting and gas companies which he practically manages. As a pronounced partisan he has both friends and foes among the republicans in the community.

Of the Lancaster county candidates Mr. Lambertson has more of a national reputation than the others. He was assistant secretary of the treasury under the Harrison administration and before that served as United States district attorney for several He has been a resident of Lincoln since 1874, when he came here from Indiana just after graduating in law in Chicago, and has long ranked as Lincoln's foremost lawyer.

Allan W. Field has the advantage of a large personal acquaintance throughout the First congressional district from which he expects to derive his support for the senatorship. As judge of the district bench and as candidate for congress against Bryan he has had an opportunity to put the party under obligations to him.

R. E. Moore, former lieutenant governor, is also being pushed by his friends as a deserving man for the place. They say he has never been wanting when called upon to help the party, either with his means or with his personal services, and that he would represent the state with credit if invested with the senatorial toga.

The claims of Judge Reese also rest upon party service, both during his career on the supreme bench and since his retirement. Judge Reese has been acting as dean of the University Law school for some time past and has made many friends through that institution.

The mention of ex-Congressman Strode in connection with the senatorship is largely by way of compliment, as it was supposed he had retired from politics when he announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Whedon is probably more in earnest, having acquired with his standing at the bar a recognized place among local republican leaders.

Other Candidates.

A candidate who will probably have some votes in the legislature and is almost a Lancaster man is F. I. Foss, who lives at Crete in Saline county. Mr. Foss is a well known attorney, who has taken a prominent part in republican politics in his section of the state and is confidently expected to have the support of the members from his county and perhaps several others.

Of the candidates in addition to Judge Hayward who made unsuccessful races on the republican ticket in the campaign just desed several are urged by their friends as having earned a right to aspire to be United States senator. Glorge A. Murphy of Gago ounty, who ran for Heutenant governor; E. H. Links of Jefferson county, candle