

TRIBUTE TO PEACE

Southerners Unite to Joyfully Welcome the White-Winged Messenger.

THOUSANDS JOIN IN THE GLAD ACCLAM

Georgia's Capital City Resounds with the Gladness Shouts of Children.

TEN THOUSAND OF THEM IN THE PARADE

Confederate and Union Veterans March Along Peacefully Side by Side.

NORTHERN REGIMENTS LEAD PROCESSION

Notable Banquet at Which the Chief Executive and the Heroes of the Spanish War Are the Main Figures.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The president of the United States boarded his special train for midnight tonight after a famous two days in Atlanta. His visit here has been a history-making event and the results will be felt for years to come.

The words of his famous speech before the Georgia legislature stood through the banquet hall tonight. In his opening remarks Hon. Clark Howell, the toastmaster of the occasion, read the joint resolutions adopted by those bodies today. The memorable words of the president having reference to the part of the north in caring for the graves of the confederate dead were cheered and it was with difficulty that the toastmaster proceeded to the introduction of the guest of the evening.

Before the president was permitted to proceed there were three cheers and three times repeated. The president was in a splendid humor and applauded the orchestral renditions of "Dixie" as repeatedly as he did those of "Yankee Doodle." It was a noticeable fact that in all the gorgeous decorations of the banquet hall not one Confederate flag appeared.

The president then left the union station shortly after midnight and is due in Tuskegee Friday morning.

The feature of today was the military parade which passed through the streets during the afternoon. Starting from the corner of Garnet and Whitehall streets at noon, the procession proceeded to Exposition park over Alabama, Broad, Marietta and Peach Tree streets. The parade consisted of ten divisions under command of Grand Marshal A. J. West. His staff included among others the following prominent people: Major C. L. Wing, Second Arkansas volunteers; Lieutenant Moorehead Wright, Second Arkansas volunteers.

Children Outnumber Soldiers.

Six thousand infantry, 10,000 school children, 400 carriages containing 1,000 people, 1,000 members of secret orders, 500 confederate veterans under command of General Joseph Wheeler, 1,000 laboring men, 100 officers and marshals, twelve bands, 100 Grand Army men, a squad of policemen, 200 mounted police, members of the Young Men's Christian association and Ministers' Evangelical association, 200 members of the Capital City club and Fulton club, the Atlanta fire department and representatives of 500 civic organizations from all parts of the south took part in the parade.

The president and other distinguished guests in carriages were at the head of the parade. They were escorted by the First New Jersey and Fifth Pennsylvania, which came over from their winter camp at Athens for the occasion. The fine marching of these two regiments under command of Brigadier General William C. Oates, as they swung into Peach Tree street under the Jubilee banner caught the thousands who packed the downtown streets and was a source of much gratification to Governor Voorhies of New Jersey, who was in a carriage ahead.

The president was compelled to bow almost continually to the throngs of people who were compelled to force his horses through the windows of the buildings along the line of march. A roar of welcome denoted the position of General Joseph Wheeler and his band of cavaliers who followed him through the civil war, and the leader at times was compelled to force his horses through throngs of would-be worshippers who blocked his path. Arriving at Ponce de Leon avenue the president and party reviewed the parade. Among those on the stand with the chief executive were Mrs. McKinley, Major General Shafter, Hon. G. R. Peck, Hon. L. J. Gage, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Secretary of the Navy Long, Lieutenant Hobson, Hon. John Addison Porter, Governor Allen D. Chandler, Mayor Collins, William A. Hemphill and ex-Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

After the parade had passed the reviewing stand the president and the other guests of the city were driven to Piedmont park, where they were the guests of the Piedmont Driving club at an elaborate luncheon.

ENTHUSIASM KNOWS NO BOUNDS.

President's Reception and Speech at the Auditorium.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The club reception ended, the president was driven to the Agricultural building of the exposition, known as the United States building, where persons rose from their seats as the chief executive entered the Auditorium. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" amid considerable applause, but when the strains of "Dixie" filled the building the crowd went wild. President McKinley stood and waved his hat above his head. Mr. Hemphill, president of the Jubilee committee, made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Governor Chandler in an address of welcome.

As the president stepped forward the large audience applauded. His speech was punctuated by constant cheers, but there were no outbursts similar to that which marked the president's reference yesterday to the confederate dead.

The president said: I cannot withhold from this people my profound thanks for their hearty reception and the good will which they have shown me everywhere and in every way since I have been their guest. I thank them for the opportunity which this occasion gives me of meeting and greeting them and for the pleasure it affords me to participate with them in honoring the army and the navy to whose achievements we are indebted for one of the most brilliant chapters of American history.

Other parts of the country have had their public thanksgivings and Jubilees in honor of the historic events of the last year, but nowhere has there been greater rejoicing than among the people here, the gathered representatives of the south. I congratulate them upon their accurate observation of

EVENTS, WHICH ENABLED THEM TO FIX A DATE

which insured them the privilege of being the first to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace by the American and Spanish governments. Under a hostile fire on a foreign soil, fighting in common cause, the memory of old disagreements has faded into history. From camp and campaign they were the friends of peace, which has closed agonizing wounds and effaced their scars. For this result every American patriot will forever rejoice. It is no small indemnity for the cost of war.

The government has proved itself invulnerable during the war, and out of it will come a government invulnerable forevermore. No worthy contributions have been made in patriotism and in men than by the people of these southern states. When at last the opportunity came they were eager to meet upon the same ground as the old days, and the leadership of men dear to them, who had marched with their fathers under another flag, they have gloriously helped to defend its spotless folds and added new luster to its shining stars. Then the flag has been planted in two hemispheres and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people the right to salute a protecting fold? Who will halt it now?

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The men and the women and the boys and the girls whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

CALVIN S. BRICE IS DEAD

Prominent Democratic Politician Expires in the City of New York.

SEVERE COLD THE CAUSE OF HIS DECEASE

Deceased Was Before the Public for Some Years and at One Time Occupied a Seat in the Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Former United States Senator Calvin S. Brice died at 3:15 o'clock today at his residence in this city of pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold a week ago today at Princeton, N. J., and his bed on Monday morning his physician said that pneumonia had developed. Everything known to medicine science was done to save him, but he grew steadily worse.

At Mr. Brice's bedside when he died were Mrs. Brice, Captain Stewart M. Brice, John Francis Brice, Miss Helen Brice and Miss Kate Brice. Another son, W. K. Brice, is on his way home from China. Mr. Brice was a member of the New York bar and was a member of the New York legislature. He was a member of the New York bar and was a member of the New York legislature. He was a member of the New York bar and was a member of the New York legislature.

It is probable that private funeral services will be held at the residence on Saturday morning. The remains will be taken to Lima, O., for interment soon after the services. The Brice family plot is in the Presbyterian cemetery there.

A cablegram apprising Lieutenant Brice of his father's death was sent to Hong Kong this afternoon, but no reply had been received at a late hour tonight.

Calvin S. Brice was born in Denmark, O., on September 17, 1841, his father being William K. Brice, a Presbyterian minister and his mother Elizabeth Stewart Brice. The family remained in Denmark for three years after the birth of Calvin, when they moved to Columbus Grove, Putnam county, in the same state. When 15 years of age he entered the preparatory department of Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, and in the autumn of the year young Brice enlisted in Captain Dodd's university company, one of the first to be formed at the outbreak of the war. He re-enlisted in April, 1862, in another university organization commanded by Captain McFarland, which later on was merged in the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry and was known as Company A. He remained in this organization during its summer campaign in West Virginia, and then returned to the university, where he was graduated in 1863. After graduating he returned to Lima, O., where for a time he taught in the public schools and later on received an appointment as auditor of Allen county.

In July, 1864, he again joined the federal forces, having received a commission in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio infantry. He served in the Twenty-third Army corps in Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia until the close of the war. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, but never mustered in. He then took a course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1866, when he began practice in Lima, O. His first experience as a railroad lawyer was in the legal department of the Lake Erie & Louisville railroad, in which corporation he was a director and received a large amount of stock and played an energetic part in the construction of that road.

Shortly after the war he started the construction of the Nickel Plate railroad. This was done because of a refusal of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road to make satisfactory arrangements with the Lake Erie & Western road to take traffic developed by that road. Mr. Brice began his political career as an elector on the Tilden electoral ticket in 1876 and in 1884 he was an elector on the Cleveland ticket. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1888 and was elected to represent Ohio on the national committee in the ensuing year.

Upon the death of William H. Barnum in 1889 Mr. Brice was elected chairman of the democratic national committee. In January, 1890, he was elected senator from Ohio for the term beginning March 4, 1891. While in the United States senate he served on important committees and was a member of the so-called steering committee of his party.

Senator Brice was a keen man of affairs and left a fortune well up in the millions. He was actively interested in many financial undertakings. At the time of his death he was the president of the Ohio and Lake Erie & Western railway, president and director of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge company, president and director of the Cincinnati Northern railway, first vice president and director of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and a director of the Western Chase National bank of this city, Homer Lee Banknote company, Pacific Mail Steamship company, United States Guarantee company, Weibach Commercial company, W. U. Beef company and Elkhorn Valley Coal company.

Mr. Brice was a member of many social organizations, including the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers, Riding, Democratic and Whist clubs, the Ohio society of this city, the Ardley Country club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Geographical society.

During the last year he had devoted a great deal of attention to the exploitation of certain Chinese concessions and was at the head of a syndicate known as the American Development company. This company is said to control several valuable railway concessions in China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Brice served six years in the senate, being succeeded by Joseph B. Foraker. In Washington he occupied a large house and gave lavish entertainments, which became world-wide. Since his retirement from the senate he has been in Washington but little, occupying himself for the most time with business affairs in New York. Until the democratic party adopted free silver as a cardinal principle Mr. Brice was the leader in his party in Ohio, but after that he did not take an active part in politics.

The announcement of Mr. Brice's death caused great regret in the senate, as he was a favorite with nearly all. He was a man of good humor, a good story teller and universally popular with senators on both sides of the chamber. He was admired for his business and political skill and for his abounding good humor, which never left him on any occasion. He was largely interested in railway enterprises, was rated a millionaire and of late had been one of the chief members of a syndicate with large railroad and other concessions in China. He leaves a widow and several young children.

Well Known Hotel Man.

CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—W. L. Miller, proprietor of the Elkhorn hotel in this city, died Monday afternoon. The funeral was held yesterday from the Rink opera house and a large number of

friends attended the services. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic have been of which orders Mr. Miller had been an active worker. Mr. Miller was a native of New York, having been born in Oswego fifty-five years ago. He came to Nebraska in 1858 and lived in the eastern part of the state for several years. He first came to Chadron and engaged in the hotel business. He served through the civil war as a member of the Seventh New York cavalry. He leaves a widow and two children.

Flora Blackburn Lamson.

T. W. Blackburn received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his oldest sister, Mrs. Flora Blackburn Lamson, at Hastings. She had been ill for several months and died at Hastings. She leaves a husband and three children. Her age was 40 years. Mr. Blackburn will go to Hastings today to attend the funeral.

W. J. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION

Letters Filed at War Department Showing Endorsement of His Superior Officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War department today filed the following letter from W. J. Bryan, resigning his commission as a volunteer officer:

CAMP ONWARD, SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10, 1898.—To the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington—Sir: The dispatches from Paris make it clear that the terms of the treaty between the United States and Spain have been fully agreed upon and that the commissioners will sign the same as soon as it can be engrossed. Believing that under present conditions I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than as a soldier, I hereby tender my resignation to take effect immediately upon its acceptance. Respectfully, W. J. BRYAN.

Colonel Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

The letter bears the following endorsement from the division and corps commanders under whom Colonel Bryan served: First endorsement: Headquarters First brigade, First division, Seventh army corps, December 10, 1898.—Respectfully forwarded. Second endorsement: Headquarters First division, Seventh army corps, December 10, 1898.—It is with regret that this resignation is accepted. The services of Colonel Bryan in the Third Nebraska volunteer infantry, in a high state of efficiency and discipline, and his efforts for its welfare have been untiring. LLOYD WHEATON, Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

Third endorsement: Headquarters United States Army, Department of War, December 10, 1898.—Respectfully forwarded and approved. I deeply regret that Colonel Bryan is called to resign his commission. He has been a most efficient and conscientious officer in what of the United States volunteers is designated as the Major General United States Army. Accepted, by order of the president.

The response to the letter was contained in the following telegram, dated Washington, December 12: Colonel William Jennings Bryan, Third Nebraska volunteer infantry, through corps commander, Savannah, Ga.: Resignation received and accepted. Adjutant General.

Being approached regarding his attitude concerning the volunteer soldiers, Colonel W. J. Bryan today expressed himself as follows: "The volunteers should be mustered out at the earliest possible moment. They enlisted for war when soldiers were needed for active service and many of them did so at great pecuniary and personal sacrifice. To ask them to remain in the army is to ask them to sever their relations with the people they have so dearly loved. I have no objection to their being mustered out as soon as possible, but the bill providing for a permanent increase in the regular army is likely to arouse discussion and delay the day of discharge. Many believe that the army as it stood before war was declared was enough for all domestic purposes. I share in this belief. If the volunteers are to be held as hostages to force a permanent increase in the regular army a prolonged content is unavoidable. "I think it would be better to recruit a temporary army of occupation to serve in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. This would postpone the discussion of the regular army until a more favorable time. After that time the volunteers should be mustered out. The volunteers mustered out, Congress should deliberate upon the various plans and make provision for a regular army. The enlistment could be for two or three years unless sooner discharged. Before the term of service expires the country will have a settled policy and can then decide whether a regular army is longer required. The bill could provide for the reduction of the force at any time and for the enlistment of the natives at the discretion of the president. In recruiting this army of occupation preference should be given to the volunteers now in service. The volunteers should be organized in companies and battalions formed from volunteer regiments now in the service should be permitted to select their own officers from their associates now in the service. The pay for the privates and non-commissioned officers should be given to the further satisfaction of the volunteers. The nation should be considerably benefited by the present rates. Service in the semi-tropical regions is attended by so much danger that increased compensation is both just and necessary."

UNCLE SAM HANDLES MAIL

First American Postoffice Begins Business in Cuba's Capital City.

QUITE A NEW EXPERIENCE FOR HAVANA

Champagne is Opened and the First Two Cent Postage Stamp is Auctioned Off for Two Dollars.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HAVANA, Dec. 15.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The first American postoffice in Havana was opened today at No. 74 Lamparilla street. It will be a military installation, but owing to the breakdown of ordinary mail services in the city letters for American and English residents will be handled. Chief Clerk C. S. Beavers, formerly in the railway mail service, and G. S. Hunt, a financial clerk, took charge of the office at noon in the presence of a large number of American and Cuban officials. There was spirited bidding for the first 2-cent stamp sold. It was knocked down to F. C. Willis, a postal official, for \$2.

Quartermaster General Humphreys has assigned a tug to the office for meeting steamers and several army wagons for distributing purposes. A detail of American soldiers has been assigned to guard the premises. During the day a two weeks' accumulation of mail was handled. Letters for the two hundred of American and Cuban residents were sent to Pinar del Rio and mail for the engineers, the First North Carolina and the Tenth Regular infantry was sent to the camp at Marianao, General Lee's headquarters.

General Raphael Cardenas, with 300 Cuban soldiers took possession today of Guanabacoa, which has now been evacuated by the Spaniards—and marched through the town with his band, cheering loudly for America and for free Cuba. The American and Cuban flags were hoisted.

The four companies of the Eighth infantry, which arrived yesterday on the steamer Whitney, complain bitterly of their accommodations on the voyage. They say they were packed like herrings in barrels and with rough weather between Tampa and Key West suffered horrible discomforts. Many were unable to obtain space to lie down, and the condition of the ship as a result of many men being seasick was very high intolerable.

CUBA'S RULERS ARE ASSIGNED

War Department Issues Order Creating New Territorial Division and Appointing Officials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War department today made public the formal order providing for the military government of Cuba. The notable feature of the order is that Major General Ludlow, who has headquarters in the city of Havana, is hereby created, under command of Major General J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., who, in addition to the command of the troops in the division, will exercise the authority of military governor of the island.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee of the United States volunteers is designated as the military governor of the city of Havana. He is charged with all that relates to the protection and safety of the city, its police, sanitation and general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the president.

The commands of military departments of the Division of Cuba, commanded by General Brooke, so far as decided upon, are as follows: Department of Pinar del Rio, Major General G. L. Davis; Puerto Principe, General L. H. Carpenter; Santa Clara, General Simon Snyder; Department of Santiago, General Leonard Wood.

This leaves the provinces of Havana and Matanzas unprovided for. Those commands may be left open until the return of the president, but the military government authorities are strong that Major General Lee will be assigned to the district of Havana and Major General J. H. Wilson to that of the Department of Matanzas. General Brooke, who has been in this city in conference with the authorities for several days past, will leave for Cuba in ample time to be on hand when the United States government takes formal possession of the island on New Year's day.

FLOUR TRUST SCHEME IS DEAD

Representatives of Milling Concerns Agree None of Minneapolis' Properties Shall Consolidate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—The flour trust scheme is dead, so far as Minneapolis mills are concerned. At a meeting of representatives of the three milling concerns—the Pillsbury-Waushburn Flour Mills company, the Northwestern Consolidated company and the Washburn-Crosby company—it was unanimously agreed that none of the Minneapolis properties should go into the Matzky consolidation scheme and that no further attention should be given to the powerful combine to control the street lighting business, all over the United States east of the Mississippi river. It says: "The deal will affect seven companies now controlled by the Pennsylvania-Globe Gas Light company, the controlling stock of which is owned by United Gas Improvement and the Kitson Incandescent Gas Light company of this city. The deal provides for a capital of \$12,000,000 and it is proposed that it shall go into effect on or before January 1, 1899.

COMBINE IN ELECTRIC PLANTS

Deal Will Be Capitalized at Twelve Million Dollars and Will Affect Seven Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Evening Telegraph publishes a story this evening to the effect that preliminary negotiations in this city today for the formation of a powerful combine to control the street lighting business, all over the United States east of the Mississippi river. It says: "The deal will affect seven companies now controlled by the Pennsylvania-Globe Gas Light company, the controlling stock of which is owned by United Gas Improvement and the Kitson Incandescent Gas Light company of this city. The deal provides for a capital of \$12,000,000 and it is proposed that it shall go into effect on or before January 1, 1899.

NEW YORKERS ERRORS HOME.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The Georgia legislature today adopted resolutions commending the president's speech yesterday referring to federal care of confederate dead. The resolutions also approve President McKinley's course in the Spanish war.

Command President's utterances.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The Georgia legislature today adopted resolutions commending the president's speech yesterday referring to federal care of confederate dead. The resolutions also approve President McKinley's course in the Spanish war.

Command President's utterances.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The Georgia legislature today adopted resolutions commending the president's speech yesterday referring to federal care of confederate dead. The resolutions also approve President McKinley's course in the Spanish war.

Command President's utterances.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The Georgia legislature today adopted resolutions commending the president's speech yesterday referring to federal care of confederate dead. The resolutions also approve President McKinley's course in the Spanish war.

Command President's utterances.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The Georgia legislature today adopted resolutions commending the president's speech yesterday referring to federal care of confederate dead. The resolutions also approve President McKinley's course in the Spanish war.

Command President's utterances.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Slightly Warmer; East Winds. Yesterday's temperature at Omaha:

Table with 2 columns: Hour, Temperature. Rows for 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., 12 m.

HE FAVORS RATIFICATION

Bryan Would Endorse the Peace Treaty and Devote Opposition Later On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—William J. Bryan went to the capitol this afternoon to see some of the democratic leaders. He arrived late and after the senate adjourned he will tomorrow confer with Senator Jones and other leaders of the democracy with the idea of mapping out a policy to be pursued in relation to a treaty of peace. Bryan talked to a number of newspaper men after his failure to see Jones, but added nothing except to say that he was stronger than ever for ratification of the convention and that he will with the subject later on, protesting, however, that he did not agree with the policy of Mr. McKinley.

Senator Gorman late this evening made a speech in the senate that is believed by those who heard it to be a direct bid for the presidency in 1900 upon a platform of anti-expansion.

General Manderson, who filed a brief today in the public land case with the commissioner of the general land office, in which some of the B. & M. lands are involved, was expected to go to Philadelphia tomorrow to remain over Sunday with relatives. He will return to Washington Monday.

The Indian commissioner has received a telegram from Agent Johnson at Sisseton, S. D., stating that great distress has been caused by the Indians on account of the slow progress being made in the payment of annuities. Twenty thousand dollars has been distributed and an installment of \$10,000 will be sent at once. Owing to the small bond of the agent \$10,000 can only be sent at one time. The annuities aggregate \$38,000.

Comptroller Dawes today made public a report of the condition of the national banks of Des Moines, at the close of business December 5. The statement shows: Loans and discounts, \$3,313,162; individual deposits, \$2,905,922; gold coin, \$116,722; average reserve, 48.98 per cent.

An order has been issued establishing