Southerners Unite to Joyfully Welcome the White-Winged Messenger.

THOUSANDS JOIN IN THE GLAD ACCLAIM

Georgia's Capital City Resounds with the Gladsome 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 after 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 echoed 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 tigers thrice repeated. The president was in a spindid 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 decoration of the banquet hall not one confederate flag appeared.

The president's train left the union station shortly after midnight and is due in

Tuskogce 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 Cleveland Willcoxson, Fifth Georgia infantry, chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel William P. Hall. adjutant general, Department of the Gulf; Colonel A. P Cleary; C. O. S. Garnett of Virginia, Captain D. A. Frederick, U. S. A.: J. C. McL. Carter, U. S. A.; General James O. Ladd. South Carolina: Major C. L. Wing. Becond Arkansas volunteers; Lieutenant Wright, Second Arkansas Moorehead

Children Outnumber Soldiers.

Six thousand infantry, 10,000 school chil-Bren. 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 asosciation, 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 pageant They were escorted by the Third 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 arch caught the thousands who packed the down town streets and was a source of much gratification to Governor Voorbles of New Jersey, who was in a carriage ahead.

The president was compelled to bow almost continually to the cheers which assailed his ears from the crowded sidewalks and 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 cavalrymen who followed him through the civil war, and the leader at times was compelled to force his horse through throngs of would-be worshippers who blocked his path. Arriving at Ponce do 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. Candler, Mayor Collins, William A. Hemphill and ex-Governor W.

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 lunch-

ENTHUSIASM KNOWS NO BOUNDS. President's Reception and Speech at

the Auditorium. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The club recep tion ended, the president was driven to the Agricultural building of the exposition, known as the Auditorium. Seven thousand 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 up and waved his hat above his head. Mr. Hemphill, president of the Jubilee committee, made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Gov

ernor Candler in an address of welcome. As the president stepped forward the large audience applauded heartily. His speech was punctuated by constant cheers, 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 have been their guest. I thank them for the opportunity which this occasion gives meeting and greeting them and for pleasure it affords me to participate with them in honoring the army and the payy to whose achievements we are indebted for one of the most brilliant chapters of

thanksgivings and tubilees 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 commissioners. Under hostile fire on a foreign soil, fighting in a common cause, the memory of old disagreements has faded into history. From camp and campaign there come the magic healing which has closed ancient 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 invinci-ble during the war, and out of it will come a government indivisible forevermore. No worthler contributions have been made in patriotism and in men than by the people of these southern states. When at last the of these southern states. When at last the opportunity came they were eager to meet it, and with prompiness responded to the call of the country. Intrusted with the able leadership of men dear to them, who had marched with their fathers under another flag, now fighting under the old flag again, they have gloriously helped to defend its spoiless folds and added new luster to its shining stars. They flag has been planted. shining stars. That 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 peo-ple over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a president or a congress, but of the people. The army whose valor we admire and the navy whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or con-scription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers

wrought our triumphs. The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty yet to be acted than by the secure of the secured under the treaty yet to be acted upon by the senate came to us, not as the result of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of temperate, faithful and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty loving and Christian people.

We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape all danger of com-

the world as to escape all danger of com-plications and give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for

struggling peoples.
The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us, and every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partisanship subordinated to its faithful execu-tion. This is the time for earnest, not faint hearts.

New Occasions and New Duties.

New occasions teach new duties. To this nation and to every nation there come forma-tive periods in its life and history. New conditions can be met only by new methods. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightiest test of American virtue and ca-pacity. Without abandoning past limitations, traditions and principles, but by meeting shall show ourselves worthy of the great trust which civilization has imposed upon us. At Bunker Hill liberty was at stake, at Gettysburg the union was the issue, before Manila and Santiago our armies fought, not for gain or revenge, but for human rights. They contended for the freedom of the op-pressed, for whose welfare the United States has never failed to lend a helping hand to establish and uphold, and, I believe, never will. The glories of the war cannot be dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civil victories, harder, possibly, to win, in their way no less indispensable. We will have our difficulties and em-

barrassments. They follow all victories and accompany all great responsibilities. They are inseparable from every great movement or reform. But American capacity has triumphed over all in the past. Doubts have in the end vanished, apparent dangers have been averted or avoided and our own history shows that progress has come so naturally the acquisitions of territory by our fathers we are filled with wonder that any doubt ould have existed or any apprehension ection or their capacity to grapple with the

then untried and mighty problems.

The republic is today larger, stronger and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable developments in new direc-tions and along new lines. Even if the ninds of some of our own people are still isturbed by perplexing and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared and still the genius of American civilization will. I believe, be found both original and creative and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping.

in the right, following the best mpulses and clinging to high purposes, using properly and within right limits our power opportunities, honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome cannot be in doubt

could have avoided all the difficulties that lies across the pathway of the nation if a few months ago we had coldly ignored the piteous appeals of the and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. If we had blinded ourselves to the conditions so near our shores and turned a deaf ear to our suffering neighbors, the issue of territrial expansion in the Antilles and the East

But, could we have justified such a course? Is there anyone who would now declare an-other to have been the better course. With less humanity and less courage on our part the Spanish flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would still be floating at Cavite, at Ponce, and at Santiago, and a "chance in the race of life" would be wanting to mil-lions of human beings who today call this noble, and who, I trust, will live to

Thus far we have done our supreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized world applauds and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mists fade and we see with clearer vision may we not go forth joicing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always empered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await us, because confident that our course one of duty and our cause that of right?

After three cheers for Mr. McKinley had been given with a will at the conclusion of his speech, General Wheeler rose from his seat on the platform. Then came such enthusiasm, such pandemonium, as is seldom seen. For three minutes the audience cheered and yelled and waved their hats. Over and over again the little southern general tried to begin his speech and over and over again he was compelled to wait for the cheers to stop. Then the band played "Dixie" and once more the crowd broke into frantic cheers. General Wheeler eulogized the president

and expressed his pleasure at the reception

givn to Mr. McKinley by Georgia. Lieutenant Hobson responded to loud calls with an impassioned speech, in which he drew the attention of his hearers, not only o the bravery of the American soldiers and sailors, but to the chivalry and bravery of he enemy, especially of Admiral Cervera. Generals Lawton and Shafter scarcely nore than bowed their acknowledgments to the plaudits and the meeting closed with a short speech by Governor Johnston of Alabama, in which he spoke of his state's honor possessing two such distinguished sons as Wheeler and Hobson. The presidential party then drove back to its hotel. A pubic reception at the governor's mansion had o be postponed on account of the lateness

of the Auditorium affair. GATHER AROUND FESTAL BOARD.

ures at the Southerners' Banquet. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15 .- In the beautifully decorated dining room of the Kimball house tonight the Atlanta Peace Jubilee which brought to this city the president of the United States, several members of his

cabinet and many distinguished figures of (Continued on Third Page.)

Prominent Democratic Politician Expires in the City of New York.

Deceased Was Before the Public for leaves a widow and two children.

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. On Friday last he took to his bed and on Monday morning his physician said that pneumonia had developed. Everything known to medical science was done to save him, but he grew steadily

At Mr. Brice's hedside 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 delirious for hours before his death. Many persons of social and public importance visited the Brice residence during

from out of town. 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

the afternoon and evening to offer their

sympathy. There were also many messages

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 at Denmark, O.,

on September 17, 1845, his father being William K. Brice, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother Elizabeth Stewart Brice. The family remained at 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 at Oxford, O. At the outbreak of the war 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 removed 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 Eightieth Ohio infantry. He served in the field with 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 and steadily on the heels of new and grave of 1866, when he began practice in Lima, O. sponsibilities that as we look back upon His first experience as a railroad lawyer wa in the legal department of the Lake Erie & Louisville railroad, in which corporation he acquired a moderate amount of stock and played an energetic part in the construction

of that road. Enters Railroading.

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 delivered 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-at-large from Ohio to the democratic national convention in St. Louis in 1888 and was elected to represent Ohio on the national committee in the ensuing

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 and a director of the 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 these institutions: Chase National bank of this city, Homer Lee Banknote company, Pacific Mail Steamship company, United States Guarantee company, Welbach Commercial company, W. U. Beef company and Elkhorn Valley

Coal Land company. Mr. Brice was a member of many social rganizations, including the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers, Riding, Democratic and Whist clubs, the Ohio society of this city, the Ardsley 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 the Corcoran house and gave lavish entertainments, which be came 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, possessing a und 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 millionaire and of late had been one of the chief members of a syndicate with large

leaves a widow and several grown children. Well Known Hotel Man. CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 15.—(Special.)— W. L. Miller, proprietor of the Elkhorn hotel in this city, died Monday afternoon, the president's speech yesterday refe The funeral was held yesterday from the

ratiroad and other concessions in China. He

friends attended the services. The ceremony uncle SAM HANDLES MAIL was under the auspices of the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic, in both 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 Cuba's Capital City. in 1883 and lived in the eastern part of the state for several years. Later he came to SEVERE COLD THE CAUSE OF HIS DEMISE | Chadron and engaged in the hotel business. He served through the civil war as a member of the Seventh New York cavalry. He

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 with a disease of the heart, and death came yesterday morning. 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 made public 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 announce 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 endorse-

ments 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. It swith sincere regret that the First brigade should lose the services of so efficient an officer. W. H. MABRY,
Colonel First Texas Volunteer Infantry.

Second endorsement: Headquarters First division, Seventh army corps, December 10, 1898.—It is with regret that this resignation is forwarded approved. Colonel Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska volunteer infantry, is in a high state of efficiency and and with rough weather between Tampa and discipline, and his efforts for its welfare Key West suffered horrible discomforts.

have been untiring.

LLOYD WHEATON.

Brigadier General United States Volunteers. Third endorsement: Headquarters United States forces, Camp Onward, December 10, 1598.—Respectfully forwarded and approved. I deeply regret that Colonel Bryan is called to tender his resignation. I concur in what is said in the foregoing endorsements.

J. WARREN KIEFER,

in the following telegram, dated Washington. December 12:

Colonel William Jennings Bryan, Third is said at the War department he may be Nebraska volunteer infantry, through corps eventually charged with all the duties, commander, Savannah, Ga.: Resignation re-ceived and accepted. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General. Being approached regarding his attitude concerning the volunteer soldiers, Colonel W. J. Bryan today expressed himself as fol-

"The volunteers should be mustered out listed for war when soldiers were needed for great pecuniary and personal sacrifice. To hold them for garrison duty would be a gross injustice. The administration has extake their places, but the bill providing for day of discharge. Many believe that the was enough for all domestic purposes. I share in this belief. If the volunteers are to tion and general government, under be held as hostages to force a permanent regulations as may be prescribed increase in the regular army a prolonged president.

contest is unavoidable. "I think it would be better to recruit a emporary army of occupation to serve in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. This eral Brooke, so far as decided upon, are would postpone the discussion of the regular army until a more favorable time. After the army of occupation is recruited and the volunteers mustered out, congress can 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 such an army is longer required. The bill could provide for the reduction of the force at any time and for the enlistment of the na ives at the discretion of the president. In ecruiting this army of occupation preference should be given to the volunteers now in service, and in order to encourage enlistment companies and battalions formed from volunteer regiments now in the servce should be permitted to select their own officers from their associates now in the service. The pay for the privates and noncommissioned officers in any army of occupation should be considerably increased over the present rates. Service in the semitropical regions is attended by so much danger that increased compensation is both just and necessary."

REVOLUTION BOLIVIA

President Alonzo is in Retiremen Waiting Till Government Forces Suppress the Outbreak.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15 .- (Via Galveston.)-Advices received here today confirm the report of a revolution in the Bolivian repubic. A board of government has been formed at La Paz, capital of Bolivia, composed of Senor Serapis Royes Ortiz, prefect of the Department of La Paz; Colonel Pando and Senor Macario Pinilla, minister of the inerior and of justice in the cabinet formed by Senor Covernho Fernandez Alonzo, president of Bolivia in August, 1896. President Alonzo is at Cruro organizing the government' forces to suppress the rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO. Dec. 15.—The first de-achment of the First New York regiment is now homeward bound. The several com panies recently returned from Honolulu which have been at the Presidio, broke camp today. No unusual display marked the departure of the New Yorkers.

Commend President's Utterances. ATLANTA Dec. 15.—The Georgia legisla-ture today adopted resolutions commending resolutions also approve President McKin-Rink opera house and a large number of ley's course in the Spanish war.

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.) Brynn Would Endorse the Peace HAVANA, Dec. 15.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The first American postoffice in Havana was opened today at No. 74 Lamparilla street. It will be a military mail station, but owing to the breakdown of ordinary mail service 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 Americans and declared it open for business. Champagne was opened and the occasion was duly celebrated. 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 and Second New York 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 headquar-

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 Many were unable to obtain space to lie down, and the condition of the ship as the result of many men being seasick was well nigh intolerable.

CUBA'S RULERS ARE ASSIGNED War Department Issues Order Creat-

J. WARREN KIEFER,
Major General Commanding.

Fourth endorsement: Savannah, Ga., December 10, 1898.—Having turned over the command of the troops here to General Riefer, I will not be prevented, as Colonel Bryan's former commander, on the eve of my departure for Cuba, from saying I greatly regret that the colonel has decided to sever his relations with my Seventh corps, for our relations have been very agreeable and he has ever been most faithful and conscientious in all duties confided to him.

Major General United the sever been most faithful and conscientious in all duties confided to him.

FITZHUGH LEE,
Major General United the sever been most faithful and conscientious in all duties confided to him.

The response to the letter was contained in the following telegram, dated Washingapparently charged to exercise all the civil Minn., school, at \$1,200. functions appear to be limited to those a strictly military character, although it civil as well as military, of the governor of a province. The text of the order is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By direction of the president, a division, to be known as the Division of Cuba, consisting of the geographical depart-ments and provinces of the island of Cuba, at the earliest possible moment. They en- with headquarters in the city of Havana, listed for war when soldiers were needed for is hereby created, under command of Major active service and many of them did so at 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. pressed its intention of releasing the volun- States volunteers, commanding the Seventh

Major General Fitzhugh Lee of the United teers as soon as regulars can be secured to army corps, is assigned to the immediate take their places, but the bill providing for a permanent increase in the regular army is of Havana. Major General William Ludlow likely to arouse discussion and delay the of the United States volunteers is designated as the military governor of the city of Havana. He is charged with all that relates army as it stood before war was declared to collection and disbursement of revenues of the port and city, and its police, sanita-R. A. ALGER

Secretary of War. The commands of military departments of the Division of Cuba, commanded by Genas follows: Department of Pinar del Rio, Brigadier General G. W. 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 from the south, but the probabilities are strong that Major General Lee will be assigned to the district of Havana and Major General J. H. Wilson to the command 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 local milling concernsthe Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company, the Northwestern Consolidated company and the Washburn-Crosby companyit was unanimously agreed that none of the Minneapolis properties should go into the McIntyre consolidation scheme and that no further attention should be given to the matter. The mills at Milwaukee and Duluth will in all probability follow the lead of the Minneapolis millers.

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 powerful combine to control the street lightcompanies, 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 Improve ment interests and the Kitson Incandescent Gas Light company of this city. The deal provides for a capitalization of \$12,000,000 and it is proposed that it shall go into effect on or before January 1, 1899.

Forecast for Nebraska-Fair: Slightly Warmer: East Winds Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha: 4 p. m. . . . 25 5 p. m . . . 28 6 p. m . . . 27 7 p. m 20 S n. m..... 10 9 n. m.... 10 10 n. m 18

12 m..... 24

HE FAVORS RATIFICATION

9 p. m..... 27

Trenty and Develop 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 found 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 then deal with the subject later on, protesting, howver, 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 antiexpansion

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 indirectly involved, will go to Philadelphia tomorrow to remain over Sunday with relatives. He will return to Washington Mon-

The Indian commissioner has received a telegram from Agent Johnson at Sisseton, S. D., stating that great distress has been caused among the Indians on account of the The hallways leading to the chamber were slow progress being made in the payment of annulties. Twenty thousand dollars has entrance and scores of late comers retraced 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 ing. sent at one time. The annuities aggregate

Comptroller Dawes today made public a report of the condition of the national banks | minutes more than an hour, but in that of Des Moines, at the close of business December 5. The statement shows: Leans and discounts, \$3,313,163; individual deposits, \$2,009,892; gold coin, \$116,722; average reserve, 28.36 per cent.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Britt, Cherry county, Neb., with William T. Bullis postmaster. John F. Whitlock was today appointed postmaster at Cheyenne agency, South Dakota; also James T. Morgan at Gillette, Crook county, S. D.

The lowest bidder on the new steam heating plant at the Flandreau, S. D., Indian school was Charles D. Symms of Lee, Mass., at \$9,150.

George W. Nellis, superintendent of the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians school, at \$1,000. has been transferred to the Vermilion Lake,

News for the Army. gram.)-The order has been issued discharging Private Fred H. Gilmore, First

Nebraska volunteers, now on furlough at Campbell, Neb. Instructions directing the discharge of Sergeant Eber F. Stevenson, Company E. Forty-ninth Volunteer regiment, have been

confirmed. CZAR'S VIEWS ON COLONIZATION

Sometimes Reduces Itself to Supplying Natives with Alcohol. LONDON, Dec. 15 .- William T. Stead. writing with reference to his recent visit to the czar, says his majesty is entirely animated by good will for Great Britain and that he brought from India genuine admiration for genuine British colonial admin-

istration. "But," the czar is said to have sorrowfully observed, "colonization sometimes reduces itself to supplying natives with alcohol and other demoralizing agents.'

The czar, it also appears, regards the partition of China with a feeling of horror and he is said to have asserted that Russia only occupied Port Arthur under bitter necessity and in order to forestall German and British designs.

Accident on Alaskan Railrond. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15 .- The steamer Danube, arriving from Lynn canal, reports a succession of fatal accidents during the construction of the White Pass railway, caused by avalanches. First Officer Lawrence of the Danube while at Skagway was told of six of these fatalities occurring within a week. He obtained no names, but was assured that no fewer than fifteen or twenty had lost their lives on the railway since the advent of winter. A number of deaths are also spoken of indefinitely as having occurred on the trail to Bennett, only one, however, being positively confirmed. In this case the victim was Ferrow, the well known packer, who was found frozen

to death on the summit. Amity Between France and Italy. ROME. Dec. 15 .- During the debate on the budget in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Admiral Canavero, referring to Italy's foreign relations said there had been no change of policy with regard to alliances and that the relations of Italy with other nations had

never been so friendly as at present. "The government is particularly gratified," he declared, "at the conclusion of the Franco-Italian treaty, which makes us confident of the ability of Italy to dispel the last traces of misunderstandings with France and to establish mutual cordiality and friendship."

Curzon Starts for His Post. LONDON, Dec. 15 .- Lord Curzon of Kedelston, the new viceroy of India, started today for Marseilles to join Lady Curzon on board the Arabia. The party of friends included his father, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, Baron Scarsdale, Lord

George Hamilton, the secretary of state for

United States charge d'affaires, Henry

White, and Mrs. White bade him farewell at

India, the duke of Westminister.

the railroad station. Will Not Allow Gypsum King to Land. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Dec. 15.-The the effect that preliminary plans were laid United States quartermaster's steamer Gypin this city today for the formation of a sum King, which arrived here yesterday from Porto Rico to be docked, has been ing business, now in the hands of private prevented from so doing by the Danish government officials, who take the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality

laws to permit it to do so. The officers

telegraphed to Copenhagen for instructions

struction of a railroad in Indo-China, guar-

Loan Money for Indo-China Road. PARIS, Dec. 15 .- The Chamber of Deputies today almost unanimously adopted bill loaning 2,000,000 francs for the con

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER FAIR FOR NEXT YEAR

People Determined to Make a Greater Success

in 1899.

GREATER AMERICA EXPOSITION AT OMAHA

New Country and Inhabitants to Be Given Proper Introduction.

MASS MEETING SETTLES THE PROPOSITION

More Than the Stipulated Amount of Stock Already Taken.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION NAMED

Twenty-Five Well Known Men Who Will Act as Incorporators and Put the Enterprise on Its Feet Without Delay.

As a result of the mass meeting last night articles of incorporation will be adopted today and sent to Lincoln for filing, giving a charter to the Greater America Exposition association, which is to hold an exposition

in Omaha in 1899. The spacious council chamber of the city hall proved a small room for the accommodation of the citizens of Omaha in favor of the Greater America Exposition who assembled there last evening to lend support to the movement. 'Every seat on the main floor was occupied, while the aisles, doorways and spaces between the desks were crowded with those who stood up for Omaha. The balcony was so thoroughly jammed that one man was nearly pushed through a window and was rescued when he had broken one of the big panes of glass. thronged with those who could not gain an their footsteps when they found they could not get within hearing distance of the meet-

The meeting was marked by its briefness and its unanimity in favor of the exposition for next year. In duration it occupied a few time the amount of subscriptions passed the \$100,000 marked and showed about \$3,000 to spare and a couple of thousand names were added to the petition that is being sent to Congressman David H. Mercer at Washington with the following statement:

In view of the extension of the domain of the United States which has created an irresistible popular demand for information concerning the people and resources of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands, and as the grounds and buildings devoted to the recent Transmississippi Exposition are eminently adapted for an ex-position illustrative of the manners, habits and industrial capacity of the people of those countries, the undersigned citizens of Ne-braska earnestly favor the proposed Greater American Exposition at Omaha in 1899 and respectfully urge our representatives in con-gress to procure the necessary legislation for the recognition and participation of the Units States government and such national aid as may be deemed essential to its suc-

Representative Gathering.

The assemblege was representative of the city's best interests. All classes, with the exception of the jobbing interests, were numerously represented. The retailers and the laboring men formed a majority, perhens, and there was a plenitude of bankers. lawyers and doctors on hand. Several mempers-elect of the legislature attended. Many women were there also, occupying seats in the balcony, and they waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands when t was announced that the \$100,000 mark had been passed and distanced and that the exposition for 1899 was a sure enough go. The speeches were admirably short and it was the sense of the meeting that activity in assuring a substantial foundation for the big enterprise would count for more than hours

of oratory.

James B. Kitchen presided over the meeting and the first speaker was Edward Rose water. He said he thought the effect of the opposition to the enterprise heard from small towns in the state had been greatly exaggerated. He felt that no serious fears should be entertained on account of such objection. Chicago had just started a movement to raise \$2,000,000 for a permanent exposition there. No one had heard of any opposition from Galesburg or other Illinois towns and Chicago would probably not abandon its enterprise even if such opposition were encountered. Some towns in Nebraska always opposed any movement that originated in Omaha, but no one had ever heard tell of Lincoln or Fremont protesting against the intrusion of Kansas City into this commercial field. He said over \$100,000 had now been subscribed for the new exposition and he believed it would be carried on to success. Four-fifths of the laboring men in Omaha were in favor of it and it should be held. It would increase the im portance of Omaha not only in the eyes of this country, but before the whole world. He urged those present to show that they were in favor of the enterprise by signing the petitions to be sent to Washington and enlisting the support of the state and nafonal representatives.

Committee to Draft a Charter.

George A. Munro moved that the following committee, named by the chair, be appointed to draft a form of government for the new exposition and secure the incorporation of an association of stockholders to the enterprise. This was unanimously adopted and the following committee will meet at the Paxton hotel at 10 o'clock this morning for that purpose: Edward Rosewater, W. S. Poppleton, Herman Kountze, Herman Cohen, Frank Murphy, Charles W. Withelm, P. E. Her, Thomas Kilpatrick, George A. Joslyn, J. H. Millard, Edward W. Nash, F. J. Coates, William R. Ben nett, Dudley Smith, G. M. Hitchcock, T. P. Cartwright, N. A. Kuhn, Fred Pattenrath, Samuel Gamble, George W. Kelley, J. J. Brown, J. H. Dumont, W. F. White, George P. Bemis and Samuel Burns. P. E. Her was called for and was greeted with great applause as he stepped front. He said: "It's unfair to call on me when I've been between two fires for so long. I know this exposition is going to succeed. I hope there will be no split of the

Omaha people over it. I firmly believe that here will yet be a union of wholesalers and retailers in favor of it and all will go on with the work. I have received a good many commendatory letters and some that have been red-hot the other way. I have even been accused of weakening in this matter. I don't think it looks much that way when I put up a personal check for a part of the buildings.

Has the Money in Sight.

"Sometimes in order to secure harmony we must get on both sides of the fence. I nderstand over \$100,000 has already been subscribed, and I can say very frankly we are not hunting for anyone to buy us out We are in for an exposition for 1899 and anteed by the government of Indo-China. | we're in it to stay. (Applause.) The effera