Oom Paul's Followers Swap Their Martini Rifles for M

AMMUNITION ARRIVES AT THE TOTAL

Things Assume a Distinctly Warlike Phase r in Transvaal Republic.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS ITS ULTIMATUM

Does Not Propose to Make Any Further Concessions to England.

BRITISH TROOPS TO BE CONCENTRATED

President Kruger Keeps Cool, But to

Prepared to Make Foreible Resistance When the Proper Time Arrives.

CAPETOWN, Aug. 28.-Replying to the him that it adheres to its latest offer and will not make any further evoncessions. According to reports from Johannesburg

the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martinis for Mausers. A heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the Netherlands. The Cape House of Assembly is again de-

intended for the Orange Free State and premade today was received with almost abso- surprised at the pope's wonderful vitality. lute silence in the chamber.

The resolution to support the motion for CASUALTY LIST FROM MANILA adjournment was by Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former premier. Sir John, who repeated the arguments he had used in the previous debate, asked the premder what action the Cape cabinet proposed taking in the matter. He said that the recent speech of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamber lain, at Birmingham, England, had forced all to the conclusion that South Africa was on the brink of war unless the Transvaal met the British demands. In his opinion the Cape government ought to follow the example of Portugal at Delagoa Bay and refuse to permit the transit of arms as long as the crisis lasted.

Premier Replies.

After Sir John Gordon Sprigg had finished a pause occurred, the house waiting for the promier's reply. Finally Mr. Schreiner arose and declared that under the customs convention the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony and he did not intend to tear up that convention, knowing as he did that there would be no war. "In the event of war," he said, "I would not lack the true imperial spirit."

Mr. Schreiner then read a letter from President Steyn of the Orange Free State denying any intention on the part of that government to take up arms in any aggressive or offensive order of the British government or Cape Colony. It was the final policy of the Orange Free State, President Schreiner stated, never to take up arms purpose of importation of firearms, and Mr. Schreiner promised, in case of further im partations, to consult Sir Alfred Milner, which he had not previously done. He also asserted that the Cape Colony would man

tein neutrality in the event of war. Mr. Schreiner described Sir John Gordon Spriggs' motion as a "party dodge," and said he declined to be dictated to or to be driven into a historical policy. Eventually Sir John Gordon Spriggs withdrew the mo-

tion for an adjournment. To Concentrate British Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 29.-The Capetown cor respondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "British troops will be immediately con centrated at Laings Nek and Mafoking, and it is believed that the British program will be to surround the Transvaal and then to negotiate a new convention.

According to the Daily Mail's Capetown correspondent the belief is still entertained there that the British government is opposed to extreme measures, and it is reported that President Kruger is so well sware of this that he has just cabled countermanding conditional orders for large meat supplies.

Though not definitely known, it is assumed here in London that Mr. Chamberlain had the reply of the Transvaal gavernment before he delivered the Birmingham speech. also believed that on the receipt of President Kruger's offer of a five years' franchise and other concessions, Mr. Chamberlain will reply that they are unacceptable and suggest modifications.

If this be so, and the reply to that suggestion—that the Transvaal government adhere to its latest offer and will make no further concessions—be President Kruger's and Isabelia, the naval station in Basilan final answer, the position is ominous.

The position of President Steyn's letter to Mr. Schreiner lice in the fact that an of- partment is much confused and the officials fensive and defensive treaty exists between have been unable to ascertain just who Dato the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Whole Republic Will Resist. PRETORIA, Aug. 28.-The reports of Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last Friday have been calmly received here. President Kruger said: "Let the newspapers bring whatever they like. I cannot say whether they represent Mr. Chamberlain correctly. When he speaks to me di-

rect I shall listen and shall know how to Commandant General Joubart, in course of an interview, declared that the whole republic would resist like one man any interference with its independence.

State Secretary Reitz said he believed Mr. Chamberlain was speaking for himself only FOUR and not for the whole British cabinet. The situation, he declared, had not grown worse, but there was danger that a spark might fall into the magazine and do mischief

LONDON, Aug. 28 .- The St. James Gazette today says that it learns that an inspection by General Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, disclosed the fact that Otis, dated yesterday: nine-tenths of the reserve cartridges in the Pretoria forts were inefficient and that an immediate order to renew the supply was of the City of Cebu, names not given; that

JOHANNESBURG. Aug. 28.-The Outlander council held a long meeting today to discuss the acute business distress that has followed the prolonged political crisis, was decided to bring the situation to the notice of the imperial government.

Dewey Takes a Drive on Shore. NICE, Aug. 28.-Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Lieutenants Brumby and Caldwell, arrived here this afternoon. Accepting the United States vice consul's invitation, the admiral drove to Point Anfree stopping at the grotto. Thence he ascended the Falloon, from which there is a supurb yiew. The party continued on to Cimiez. skirting the heights over the town and re- government loans.

BOERS TRADE GUNS turned to the city. In solide of the warm weather and the fact that this was his second visit, Admiral Dewey expressed admiration at all be saw. The American officers returned to Ville-

france after dinner.

AUDIENCE WITH POPE LEO

Chaplain Reancy of Cruiser Olympia skes a Visit to Rome-His Holia Anxious About the War.

ght, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, Aug. 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Rev. liam H. I. Reaney, Catholic chaplain on board the cruiser Olympia, was received Saturday in a special audience by the pope leaving Rome immediately for Genoa, whence he joins the Olympia tomorrow at Villefranche before sailing for Gibraltar. Although unable to Interview Father Reaney directly, I have obtained the details of the interview at the American college.

The audience was a great privilege, as the pope has been ordered to receive nobody after the fatiguing reception accompanying the feast of St. Joachim. The pope greeted Father Reaney most cordially, addressed numerous questions to him about the Spanish war and appeared greatly moved | ance are for the greater part seriously inin referring to Cavite. His holiness ex- jured. The known dead are as follows: pressed the hope that the efforts now being made for universal peace would prevent the repetition of such fratricidal struglatest proposition of the British secretary of gles. On learning that Father Reaney was state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the one of three Catholic chaplains in the government of the Transvaal has potified United States navy, the pope expressed the wish that the number of Catholic chaplains might be increased, and spoke in terms of the highest praise about Cardinal Gibbons, to whose archdiocese Father Rea-

ney belongs. His holiness said that with such pastors Catholicism must make great strides in America, and finished by bestowing a blessing on Father Reaney and all the Catholics bating the question of the transit of arms in the American navy. The audience lasted nearly half an hour. The pope appeared to sumably the Transvaal. Evidently a state be somewhat tired, but spoke with great anof extreme tension exists, as every speech imation. Father Reaney was delighted and

General Otis Sends Names of Soldiers

Drowned and Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- General Otis to-

day cabled the War department the following deaths in his command: Drowned, August 5, John J. Blake, Com-

fantry, 22; Theodore J. Martin, Company M. Twentieth infantry. Following Company F. Twenty-fourth infantry, drowned August 21: liam Carter, John Dean, John E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Thomas Russell, Emmett Typhold, 20th-Dickson Weedon, Company First Montana; 22nd, Elmer Rathbone, empany I, Twenty-first infantry; 22nd, Frederick McDonald, Company H, Nineteenth infantry; 23rd, Abraham Gottroux, Company H, Twelfth infantry; 23rd, Samuel Fehl, recruit, Fourteenth infantry, cirrhosis of liver; 16th, John Rogers, Company C. Fourth cavalry; 23rd, John W. Evans, Company F, Twenty-first infantry, diarrhoea, 17th, John Murnan, Cempany C, Third infantry, accidental fall; 16th, William Vanza, Company C, Seventeenth infantry,

24th, Fred Anderson, Company C, Third in-

Fernando: Sixteenth infantry, Company E. Sergeant Louis Steer, elbow, slight, accidental; Twenty-second infantry, Company G. Ed ward H. Newman, leg, wight; Soventeenth infantry, Company D, Corporal Francis B. Eastman, neck, s'ight, James B. McGilloray nates, slight; Frank Stickel, scalp, slight; Company E, Sergeant William Schroeder scalp, slight: Fifty-first Iowa, near Calulet 11th, Company A, Amos M. Slatton, leg. slight, band, James T. Stuart, shoulder, slight, Company D, Theodore P. Haltgaver, shoulder, slight.

HEROISM OF A NATIVE CHIEF

Dato Mundi Attacks and Defeats th Filipinos, Thirty of Whom Are Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-The War de partment is in receipt of the following additional dispatch from General Otis: "MANILA, Aug. 26.—Adjutant General. Washington: Dato Mundi attacked and defeated insurgents there, killing thirty, this date. Under Spaniards supervised Moros of entire southwestern peninsula, Mindanao island. He visited General Bates of Jolo to give adhesion to us. Bates returned him to small island near Zamboanga, when he requested permission to drive out insurgents, but was told that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon. Insurgents there offered several weeks ago to turn over the city on the promise of surrender in case Aguinaldo is successful in Luzon. Proposition declined. Dato Mundi, an able man, educated abroad, is thoroughly loyal to American interests

islands." The dispatch as given out at the War de Mundi is. It is thought, however, he is one

Bates leaves the 30th to place troops in Sulu

islands; will soon place troops in Zamboanga

of the smaller chiefs. MANILA, Aug. 28.-7:43 p. m.-A report received here from Cebu says Dato Mundi, with his tribesmen, have taken the warpath against the insurgents, who are holding Zamboanga and has given them a warm battle. Mundi welcomed General Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an Arcerican

General Bates will return to the Sula archipelago to arrange for establishing American garrisons there.

SOLDIERS AMBUSHED

Condition of Affairs South of the City of Cebu is Improving-Dispatch from General Otis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch has been received from General

"Hughes, Hoile, reports four soldiers ambushed, killed, mutilated, few miles south robber bands Negros scattered and most of the same returning to work on sugar plantations; that armed Tagalos who had entered that island severely punished and that conditions favorable for formation of civil government under military supervision as has been directed; little change in Panay and Cebu islands; withdrawal of volunteers and regulars discharged under order 40 last year has prevented active campaign in these islands, which meditated reinforcements

French Take German Loans. BERLIN, Aug. 28.-The Deutsche bank

Workmen Carried Down with Falling Girders and Brick Walls.

NEW CHICAGO COLISEUM ARCHES COLLAPSE

Bodies of Two Under the Ruins-Four in the Hospital Fatally Hurt and Many Others with Minor

Injuries.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 .- Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building, in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Six-teenth streets, fell to the ground late this afternoon. It is known that nine lives were crushed out. The bodies of two men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Seven shock. are in the hospital with injuries received in the accident and of these three will surely die, one may possibly recover and the bal-

The Dead: CHARLES WALPOL

EDWARD MURRAY. FRANK LOGAN. STEPHEN J. THOMPSON. JOHN FARREY (given in former list as

RICHARD SHERMAN. THEODORE THORN.

LEROY FENNER, workman from Toledo AL NORMAN, workman from Toledo. Fatally Injured:

Those fatally injured were: John Marshman, fractured skull and frac-

tured right leg. J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out and both legs broken. Peter Peletier, right arm cut off at shoul

John White, skull fractured and internal njuries. Missing and believed to be in the ruins:

der and skull fractured.

Edward Swanson. Joseph King. Injured, not serious: C. Tooney, J. H.

Warley, John Hathorn, John J. Johnson, David Reardon, H. P. Simmer, J. Flack, J. Hanson and Andrew Morrison. the twelfth having been completed today, present at Lincoln during the week of Sep-It was the intention of the steel contractors,

pany H, Sixth Infantry, near La Castelland the Pittsburg Bridge company of Pittsburg, Meiklejohn today wrote acceptances. Sergeant Thomas W. Countes, Privates Wil- and the members of the bridge company to duty as quartermaster and acting comto It.

way, crashed against the third and then one the Philippines. by one the great spans fell over to the David Williams of Webster, S. D., census number of cards would fall.

futile attempts to slide down the side of An order was issued at the Postoffice defrom wounds in action; Zist, Albert Irvine, Company M. Twelfth infantry, appendicitis;

awful nature of their injuries. The skulls serve a population of 441. of the unfortunate men were cruehed into shapeless masses; their limbs were cut off the postoffice at Cheeseman, Big Horn county, over 2,000 officers enrolled for the occasion as if by a monster knife and they were Wyo. Mail to Sunshine. An order was also mangled beyond recognition.

Began Falling Slowly.

As the mass gained impetus, bars of iron the great mass moved faster and faster in its descent. To the ground, with a crash ture fell, leaving the walle practically uninjured and sending up great clouds of dust and dirt.

An immense crowd gathered around the place and despite the efforts of the police. who were close at hand, they swarmed over the mass of wreckage, making desperate but ill-directed efforts to drag out the dead and to save the wounded. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police were finally able to drive back the crowd and give the firemen and uninjured workmen a chance not killed and injured was almost a miracle. Fully fifty men were at work in the space sistant cashier in place of F. L. Temple.

covered by the arches as they fell. A number of the men fell into small excavations, of which there are many in the ground beneath the steel works, and although somewhat battered up by their tumble, were saved from the great masses of steel that crashed down over them. Several of them were standing under the arches when they commenced to fall and running to the sidewalks, by great good fortune, happened to stand in the space left vacant by the curve of the arches away from the side walls. Had the arches fallen to either side the loss of life must have been much heavier, but they fell to the south on a line parallel to the side of the building and none of them save the two southern arches fell at all outside of the space to be occu-

pled by the building The work of rebuilding will commence a once and it is expected that today's accident will delay the opening of the building not over a month. No financial loss will fall on the Coliseum company, which is erecting the structure. The only loser will be the Pittsburg Bridge company. The company's loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The Coliseum will lose indirectly financially by inability to arrange for attractions during the coming winter. The wrecked building occupied the ground on which Libby prison formerly stood. structure was 304 feet long by 127 feet wide and when completed would have been 85 feet high.

Singular Fatality for Collseums.

six weeks ago and it was expected before the accident that it would be completed by December 1. It was designed for the accommodation of large conventions, circuses, all buildings erected in Chicago and called

The first to be erected stood on Sixtythird street and, like the present collseum it collapsed while being built, in the fall of 1894. The side walls of the building had been erected and eleven steel arches been put in place. It was desirable that it should be speedily finished and the work was pushed night and day. It was the custom of the contractor to allow his men time for lunch between 11:30 p. m. and midnight. During this half hour, while all men were absent, all the arches fell to the ground, injuring nobody, but causing a property loss of about \$30,000. The building was rebuilt and the last national democratic convention was held within its walls. The secand others are receiving large orders from ond coliseum was totally destroyed by fire French capitalists and banks for German on the night of December 24, 1897, and was never rebuilt. The accident of today brought | will return.

CAUSES THE DEATH OF FOUR Fire in an Orphan Asylum at Sparkill, N. Y.-Desperate Efforts to Save Lives of the Children.

SPARKILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.-Fire that broke out at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed nine of the ten buildings of the St. Agnes convent and orphamage, entailing a loss of \$100,000 and couning the death of four persons.

The dead are: HELEN BROWN, aged 6. EMMA MACKIN, aged 7. "JANE," a pensioner, aged 70. MARY KATE M'CARTHY, aged 28. The missing are: Therese Murphy, aged 14. Mary Brown, aged 4. The seriously injured are: Sister Sienna, shock and collapse. Sister Marie, burns and concussion. Sister Bertrand, concussion of spine and

Sister Katherine, arm broken. Hanna Shea, leg broken. Twenty-five inmates were injured by falls,

jumps and burne, none esriously. That more lives were not lost was du to the heroism of the sisters and some of the older inmates. When the fire broke out the 400 inmates of the institution were usleep. Most of them were gotten out in almost perfect order, but a score who risked their lives to save others were finally forced to either jump from the upper stories or make desperate dashes through stairways and corridors filled with flames and smoke.

M'KINLEY MAY YET COME

Probability that the President Will Assist in the Reception to the First.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Special Telegram.)-The fact that President McKinley has not definitely postponed his trip to the western states gives ground for the impression that he will arrange to attend the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Lincoln and be present at the reception to be tendered the First during the week of September 11. Assistant Secretary Melklejohn today received a letter of invitation from Hon, John Evans, departmental commander of the Grand Army of the Republie of Nebraska, and Hon, C. O. Whedon, All of the twelve arches were standing, chairman of the reception committee, to be tember 11-16. To both letters Secretary

legros, 21; J. E. Poole, Twenty-fourth in- Pa., to turn over its work tonight to the Captain Winthrop S. Wood, assistant quargeneral contractors. The immense "trav- termaster, U. S. A., is ordered to proceed eler," or derrick, which had been used in the from Omaha to New York and report to erection of the arches had been removed Major Jones, quartermaster, for assignment were accounting their work as practically missary of subsistence on the transport Mcfinished, when suddenly and without the Pherson to relieve Captain David W. Arnold. McMillan, George Moody, Hampton Kendall. slightest preliminary warning the arch last Captain Arnold will take a temporary staput in place suddenly fell over the one next tion at New York. Captain Wood was relieved from his duties on the McPherson and The weight was too much for this, it gave sent west to purchase horses and mules for

south, precisely in the same manner as a supervisor in the Second South Dakota district, is here. Mr. Williams called at the Nearly all the men who were killed were census office today. He will remain to have at work on the top of the arches, forty feet a conference with Director Merriam, who re above the ground. Some of them made turns from his vacation tomorrow.

the arches, but before they could help them-partment today establishing ural free deselves they were hurled to the ground. livery at Osceola, Clark county, Ia. This Many of them uttered piercing shrieks for order takes effect September 5. Logan Scott ling into the city soon after the dawn of was appointed regular carrier and Ernest day, the police had made such preparations thizer at bome. They had no part of pa-Most of them were killed outright by the R. Huffman as substitute. The carriers will

An order was issued today discontinuing From the point of starting in Allegheny issued discontinuing the postoffice at Davidson, Laramie county, Wyo. Mail to Iron at certain intervals and in this manner the The immense structure began falling county, Wyo., has also been ordered dis-Mountain. The postoffice at Omstead, Crook slowly, each arch being sustained by the continued. Mail addressed to Morse. Mail cross beams supporting the entire structure. addressed to the postoffice at Dana, Clark county, S. D., will hereafter go to Merton, and the five miles over which the parade inches thick snapped with a loud report and the former office having been ordered discontinued.

The Continental National bank of that was heard blocks distant, the struc- Louis was today approved as a reserve agent for the South Omaha National bank; also the Bankers National bank of Chicago and Hanover National bank of New York City for the City National bank, Lincoln; the City National bank for the Marion County National bank of Knoxville, Ia: the Bankers National bank of Chicago, for the First National bank of Charter Oak In

The comptroller of the currency has been advised of the following changes of officials in the First National bank of Lexington, Neb.: H. V. Temple, president, in place of to rescue the injured. That more men were H. R. Temple, deceased; F. L. Temple, cashier, in place of H. V. Temple; no as-

BAKERS' STRIKE IS SERIOUS

Employers Offer a Compromise by Granting Half the Advance Asked.

HAVANA, Aug. 28 .- The strike of the bakers here threatens to be serious. More than 300 bakers were present at the meeting yesterday, though many could not come from the outlying districts, such as Mariano, Regla and Rivera. The employers tried to settle the matter by proposing to the men a compromise of \$5 per month advance instead of \$10, which was demanded. Many of the men were inclined to accept this. If the \$5 settlement is rejected a general strike will immediately be declared.

The cigarmakers also threaten to strike. The system of short time has caused much discontent. The employers say the leaf is scarce and that if the men worked full time they would soon have no work left for them to do. At the factory the men threatened a riot and the police had to be called in.

DEMAND NINE HOUR WORK DAY Strike of Gigantic Proportions Impending at Cramp Shipbuilding Yards at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 .- A committee of three, representing the four local lodges Construction was begun on the building of the International Association of Machinists, today presented to the Cramp Ship Building company a set of resolutions de-manding a nine-hour work day at the yard and asking that the recently discharged men foot ball games and other great public at- be re-employed. Charles H. Cramp declined tractions. A singular fatality has attended to receive the committee and the demands were left in the hands of the secretary.

Later a committee of blacksmiths em ployed at the ship yard sought an interview with Mr. Cramp and, failing to see him, left a copy of their demands, which were similar to those of the machinists, except that they did not ask for the reinstatement of the discharged employes.

The firm is given until next Friday to reply and if the answer is not satisfactory the men say they will strike.

Many Kansas Men Re-Enlist. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 28.-A letter received today from Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas says that many of the men are re-enlisting in other regiments, and that not more than 800 will come back with the regiment, and that probably 700 will be nearer the number who

Great Demonstration When Tenth Pennsylvania Reaches Home.

THOUSANDS GREET THE GALLANT BOYS

Parade One of the Largest and Most Enthusiastic Ever Seen in the Smoky City-McKinley Spenks.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, which was expected in Pittsburg at 9:30 o'clock this morning, was delayed on the road nearly five hours and did not reach New Brighton, Pa., until after 12 o'clock. A committee of Pennsylvanians met the regiment at that point and welcomed the members home.

The train stopped at New Brighton for PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.-The Tenth regi-The train stopped at New Brighton for

burg. It arrived here at 2 o'clock. President McKinley was notified of the detention and did not leave the residence of Mr. Pitcairn until nearly 1 o'clock, when he entered a carriage and was driven to Allegheny, where he took his place in the parade.

With cannon booming, bells clanging, whistles shricking, flags waving and mighty cheers from hundreds of thousands of throats, the brave Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers were welcomed home today, after more than a year's gallant service in the Philippines. The reception tendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one towns, permitted the committee which had the affair in charge to make lavish preparations for the home-coming, and nothing was left undone that would show the "Fighting Tenth" how well its services for the country residents of its native state. The only thing lacking to make the day one of supreme happiness was the absence of brave and well beloved Colonel Hawkins, who led the boys in all of their battles and shared in all of their sufferings, but who was denied the

of a grateful people. The day opened threatening and lowering clouds hung over the city, but long be-fore the arrival of the trains carrying the troops the clouds had disappeared and the sun was shining brightly. The crowds that lined the streets along the route of the parade from the parks in Allegheny to the reviewing stands in Schenley park were almost beyond counting. Good judges estimate the number at not less than 500,000. This is not regarded as too high and the attraction certainly warranted it. Besides the fact that the soldiers, fresh from the scenes of victory, were to be in the parade, which in itself was a memorable sight, it was also clared their purpose to stay until their known that President McKinley, Mrs. Mc-Kinley, Major General Merritt, Major Gen-longer if the government needed them. eral Francis V. Greene and other prominent national and state officers were in the city.

Arrangements Are Perfect. The arrangements which had been made for the parade could not have been improved upon. Although the people from the surrounding countles began literally pourthat this influx did not create any throng so tience with the men, few in number, hap-as to interfere with the line of march, pily, who would have rejoiced to have seen as to interfere with the line of march. from the different municipal departments of the two cities were located along the line

immense concourse of onlookers was kept The decorations of the streets and buildings were overwhelmingly rich and gorgeous took place was practically an unbroken line of flags, flowers, festoons and bunting. The reviewing stand of President McKinley and to express it his staff of notables in Schenley park was a magnificent work of art, composed of silk plush and damask, all blended tastefully in the colors of the national emblem.

The reception of the Philippine heroes began at New Brighton, Pa., where a committee of prominent Pennsylvanians welcomed them as soon as they had crossed the border of the state. Owing to the long delay of the train the regiment was rushed into Allegheny. The train came in four sections and immediately

march to Schenley park, where the exercises were held, was taken up. Order of Parade. The parade moved in the following order: Mounted pelice.

the soldiers had disembarked the line of

Chief marshal. General Charles P. Miller and staff of National Guard officers. Carriages containing President McKinley, General Wesley Merritt, General Francis V. Greene, Colonel George Treadwell,

representative of Governor Roosevelt. Governor William A. Stone and visiting senators, congressmen and other distinguished guests. Delegations from various posts Grand

Army. Provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of First, Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments and Battery B, and under command of General John A.

Tenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett. Service men of the Spanish war, commanded by Colonel S. W. Hay.

Wiley.

Reception committee in carriages. Upon reaching Schenley park the colum was reviewed by President McKinley, after which he proceeded to the Music pavilion. where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 25,000 friends and relatives of the members of the Tenth in front of the music pavilion, but these were filled long before the exercises began and thou sands were unable to secure even standing

room within hearing distance. After music by the Rooney band, Major Lee Smith called the meeting to order and T. N. Boyle, D. D., delivered the in-

troduced as chairman of the meeting and

delivered an address of welcome in behalf

Welcomed by Governor. Governor William A. Stone was then in-

of the state, in the course of which he said You return to a land overflowing with sperity, which is nowhere greater right here in your own homes, and this condition is due to the courage statesmanship of William McKinley, is here to honor and welcome you. Your services in the Philippines grew out of a war which was not waged to acquire terri tory, but for the sole purpose of assisting a dewntrodden people. This was attended throughout by such humane action on the part of this country as to win the praise of the world. There is not a nation on the globe that does not justify our action Spain's oppression of Cuba has instilled such a sentiment of sympathy into our minds that we could no longer refuse aid. The result of the war has left probwith which we must deal in the b. We much prefer to see countries

Forecast for Nebraska-Generally Fair; Southerly, Shifting to Northerly Winds,

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govern themselves, but we must not for-The train stopped at New Brighton for by all. As long as men are in arms breakfast and at 1 o'clock started for Pitts- against it will we continue to send men and money to those islands to subdue that

hostillty We are pledged to subdue that rebellion and uphold the hands of the president. At the conclusion of Governor Stone's address President McKinley was introduced and after the applause had ceased spoke as

President McKinley's Address. Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens: I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad re-union. You have earned the plaudits, not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular of the greatest demonstrations of patriotism regard from your landing in the Golden Gate neighborhood of 7 o'clock when they came that has ever taken place in this country. on the Pacific to your home-coming, and here A fund of \$55,000, donated by the generous you find a warmth of welcome and a greet-citizens of Pittsburg and the surrounding ing from joyous hearts which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their appreciation of the services you and their appreciation of the their appreciation of the have rendered the country. You made sure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You and permanent to American arms. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other in a foreign land were appreciated by the fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the juris-

diction of American liberty. But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you not found in your ranks today. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, be privilege of marching at their head when loved by his command and respected by his they returned home to receive the plaudits superior officers, gave his life to his country with many others of his comrades. The nation sorrows with the bereaved. The heroes died for their country, and there is

no nobler death. Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and ex-ceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and de-Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where ex-posure to the fire sconfronted them and where both have exacted their victims.

Example of Devotion. They did not stack arms. They did not could proceed. As a result the first section run away. They were not serving the income the remaining five sections did not arrive in them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule, and who should have been their firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice American valor. alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the gov-ernment. I think I do, and so I am here The mighty army of volunteers

regulars, numbering over 250,000, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity wihout precedent parallell, were by the terms of their enlistment to be mustered our with all the regi ments above 27,000 when peace with Spain Peace brought us the Philip was effected. pines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase or Texas or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were tacking the very forces who fought for and ured their freedom.

This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of the ratifications-with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executive, and hey for the most part on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico, or invalided at home, after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required onthe to transport them to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said: "We will stay until the government con organize an army at home and trans-port it to the seat of hostilities." Calls the Roll of Honor.

They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplain-igly, patriotically. They suffered and ingly. and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would ave had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would temporarily unperformed have remained chaos would have reigned and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consenof the governed. Who refused to sound the retrent? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come

Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain at the government and the authority of its flag:

First California California artillery First Colorado. First Idaho. Twentieth Kansas Thirteenth Minnesots First Montana First North Dakota. Nevada cavalry. Second Oregon Tenth Pennsylvania. First South Dakota. Utah artillery First Washington. First Wyoming. Wyoming battery

First Nebraska.

To these must be added about 4,000 enentitled to their discharge under the peace (Continued on Third Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER DELAYED BY A WRECK

Accident to a Freight Obstructs Progress of First Nebraska Trains.

WILL NOT ARRIVE UNTIL LATE TONIGHT

Postpones Reception Program, Which Will Be Carried Out Tomorrow.

PARADE TO BE THE FEATURE OF THE DAY

Volunteers Will Be Escorted Up Town No Matter When They Come.

GOVERNOR AND STAFF ACCEPT INVITATION

Receptions at Home Towns Generally Abandoned Until After Wednesday and Entire State Joins in Welcome by the Metropolis.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 28.-Nebraska's regiment of volunteers passed through Pueblo today and were given a warm welcome by the citizens, who turned out several thousand strong to greet the returning troops. The first section arrived here at 2:15 p. m., but the other sections were delayed by a small freight wreck in Brown's canyon, near Salida, and it was in the in. Pueblo had a band at the station and the men expressed themselves as pleased with the attention shown them, which they said was the most marked of any since their departure from San Francisco. They appeared, with few exceptions, in robust health and high spirits, and are delighted with the prospects of returning home.

Unavoidable and unlooked-for delays in the trip eastward across the Rocky mountains have delayed the trains bearing the First Nebraska regiment just as the Pennsylvania trains were delayed. The Pennsylvanians, however, necessarily had to proceed on to their eastern homes while the Nebraskans, when they do arrive at Omaha, will be practically at their journey's end and while another delay in the welcoming reception has been made, it will nevertheless be held Wednesday with all the fervor and enthusiasm which the people of this Whether in Cuba, Porto state are capable of according to the return-

ing heroes. Monday afternoon it was believed that the trains would reach here by 5 p. m. today and a program for the reception of the soldier boys was arranged to take place after that hour in the evening. Advices received later in the day, however, were to the effect that an exasperating delay had occurred on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad by reason of the wreck of a freight train at Salida, Colo. On this side of the wreck was the first section of the soldier train. Beyond it were the remaining five sections. Several hours were consumed in clearing away the debris from the track caused by the wreckage of the freight before the trains bearing the First Nebraska

the Colorado city until after midnight. Consequently it was impossible for the Burlington, which has the haul of the trains from Denver to Omaha, to leave the former city until considerable time had been co sumed in making the transfer from the Rio Grande tracks to the Burlington and which will brighten the glorious record of supplying the sleeping cars with fresh water and ice. Local officials of the Burlington here estimated last night that it would probably be about 2 o'clock this morning before the special trains, which are to be run in three sections from Denver, would be ready

to make the start on the fast stretch. Under the most favorable circumstances, with the start at 3 o'clock, it would be impossible for the heavy trains to be transported from Denver to Omaha short of eighteen or twenty hours and that would bring them in here about 12 o'clock tonight. The committees having in charge the reception arrangements have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it will be wise to make allowances for still other delays unlooked for, which are liable to arise in the long trip, and consequently it is unlikely that the trains will reach Omaha before an early hour Wednesday morning. It is now expected that the soldier boys will be comfortably asleep in their berths when their trains arrive in the city, but they will be awakened from their slumbers with the cordial greeting which their homecoming

deserves The pent-up enthusiasm of Omaha citizens and those from outside the city, who are expected to arrive today until their numbers shall reach into the thousands, must be held in reserve for another day, but it can be spent tomorrow with the added vigor and energy of another day's growth.

Reception Takes Place Tomorrow. Inasmuch as the trains bearing the volunteers will reach the city during the early morning hours tomorrow it is safe to assume that the welcoming reception will begin before the gray dawn of morning disperses the blackness of the night. The official reception will be held for a more conventional hour, but the omnipresent small boy, whose stock of enthusiasm has been at the point of bursting for a week past, will steal away from his couch far in of his accustomed time to be the first one to greet the "sollers." And it is a safe prediction that anyone who happens down to the Burlington depot at 4 o'clock tomorrow enorning will find a multitude of people awaiting the time when they may feel at liberty to open their throats and sound forth the cheers of welcome without fear of disturbing the sleeping soldiers. An effort will be made to keep the early comers as orderly and quiet as possible so that the volunteers may enjoy their rest before starting out on a day which promises to be one of the most enjoyable in the history of Ne braska.

It will be a great disappointment—this delay of nearly twenty-four hours-but the general impression prevails that it will add more to the success of the occasion to have the welcoming reception postponed until Wednesday rather than to try to have had it in abbreviated form after 5 o'clock this evening, as was proposed when it was first learned that the original program had necesearly to be abandoned because of the delay of twelve hours on the Central Pacific between San Francisco and Ogden. One whole day and a night will be all too short for the observance of this momentous event and for that reason there is not so much complaint on the part of Omaha people at the delay until Wednesday, since they have already been assured that the volunteers could not arrive on the original schedule. those who are preparing to take part in the reception it means only the wait of a day, which can be well occupied and will speedily pass in the completion of minor details necesary to make the event the grand success which it is bound to be. The returning volunteers probably chafe at the delay more than any others and this is not unnatural after their long absence from home and