

LOW RATES TODAY

There Should Be a Large Attendance at the Exposition. ENTERTAINING PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY Attractions Offered Those Who Work Through the Week. PHINNEY'S BAND GIVES TWO CONCERTS Experience Shows the Sanctity of the Day Will Be Observed.

PREPARING FOR MONETARY CONFERENCE

Many of the Leading Men of the Country Will Be Present to Take Part in the Great Discussion. Since Nature has kindly tempered the July heat to a degree at which out of door enjoyment is attractive, there is no perceptible reason why nine-tenths of the population of Omaha should not be on the exposition grounds today.

SPANISH FEAR THE CUBANS

Afraid that Santiago Will Be Left to Tender Mercies of Garcia's Men. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish-born merchants and Spanish residents of this city are very much alarmed at the reported intention to withdraw the American forces from the city, leaving it to the tender mercies of the Cuban insurgents.

ROUTE OF FLORAL PARADE

The route of the floral parade next Tuesday night has been officially announced. It will form on the bluff tract south of the Horticulture building, at 6:30 p. m. and move along the east avenue in front of the Nebraska and Illinois buildings.

WARD OF THE NATION ARRIVE

Brule Sioux Go into Camp on the Exposition Grounds. The first party of Indians who will participate in the Indian congress that convenes on August 4 arrived last night and at once went into camp in the southeast corner of the enclosure, just west of the Dairy building.

SAGASTA LOOKS FOR PEACE

Confident that Hostilities Will Be Suspended and Everything Settled on an Amicable Basis. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, July 29 (via the Frontier).—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Premier Sagasta is very confident of securing peace because of President McKinley's conciliatory disposition. He declared explicitly that Mr. McKinley has consented to negotiations on the basis proposed by Spain. That means that hostilities are to be suspended in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico in order to negotiate a peace, starting from the vantage ground that the chief, if not the only, object of the war is the recognition of Cuban independence.

MAY NOT KEEP PHILIPPINES

Spain Thinks It Too Much Trouble to Hold on to Those Islands. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, July 29.—(Message Forwarded Privately Across Spanish Frontier).—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The director of the Bank of Spain said to me today: "We believe that the United States will not insist upon keeping their hold on the Philippines. Very wisely they want to avert a scramble for the partition of the world by the European powers, especially Russia, Germany, France and perhaps England, would ask a share, and would become unpleasant neighbors for America there, to say nothing of Japan."

SHAFTER WORKS WONDERS

Great Things Accomplished by the Doughty American General at Santiago. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTIAGO, July 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Shafter's accomplishment, with naval co-operation, is marvelous from this standpoint. The work of Miss Barton and the Red Cross society generally is excellent. Relief is steady and abundant.

WORRIED OVER CUBAN DEBT

Paris, July 30.—A Madrid dispatch to Temps reports that King Alfonso is concerned from the attack of measles with which he was prostrated a few days ago. The same dispatch says that it is quite apparent that everybody in Madrid is resigned to the acceptance of the American terms of peace. The only matter that is raising any difficulty is the Cuban debt.

BISMARCK IS DEAD

Germany's Iron Chancellor Goes to His Long Home. PASSES PEACEFULLY INTO THE BEYOND End of Life Comes About an Hour Before Midnight. LIVED TO THE AGE OF EIGHTY-THREE Prominent Figure Among the Nations of Continental Europe. DID MUCH TO SHAPE GERMANY'S POLICY Powerful Factor in the Striking Events of the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century—Biographical Sketch. BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock tonight. He passed away peacefully.

BRUTUS BREAKS DOWN

After the Monitor Monterey and Collier. Brutus left Honolulu the Brutus broke down on a short distance out and the Monterey covered the distance. The repairs required only a few days and the vessels were due at Guam today. They will reach here unless some accident delays them in seven days.

GERMAN INCIDENT CLOSED

The German incident apparently is closed. The German cruiser Cormoran returned from Hong Kong Saturday, bringing the fleet's mail. It was boarded as usual. Admiral Diederichs, the commander of the German fleet in the Pacific, thanked Admiral Dewey for boarding it this time and sent him a lamp in return for two sheets which Dewey had sent him.

RECONCILIATION

In 1893 Prince Bismarck fell seriously ill and the emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy and offered him the use of one of his castles to assist his convalescence. This offer the prince gratefully and gracefully declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the emperor served to make

MERRITT AT MANILA

Commander-in-Chief of American Forces Reaches His Post. TROOPS ARE ALL IN GOOD CONDITION Everything in Readiness to Begin the Attack on the City. AUGUSTI ABOUT READY TO SURRENDER He Will Capitulate When He Can Do So Honorably. AMERICANS ANTICIPATE HEAVY FIGHTING Monitor Monterey is Delayed by an Accident to the Collier Brutus, but is Due to Arrive Soon. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MANILA BAY, Philippines (By way of Hong Kong, British China, July 30).—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Major General Merritt, the commander-in-chief of the United States land forces assigned to the Philippine Islands, has arrived. The capture of Manila will not be much longer delayed, it is believed. Admiral Dewey's fleet has been ready to attack the city for the last few weeks. It has only been awaiting the pleasure of the troops. Now everybody concerned is impatient to have the unpleasant duty ended.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Prince Bismarck took a prominent part in connection with the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German powers.

LOAD CANNON WITH STONES

An insurgent youth named Moriel was in charge a week ago Sunday of a gun commanding the bridge at San Lazaro, north of Subig Bay, had sent a messenger to a bushel of small stones. The Spaniards attacked the insurgents and the gun crew was driven off, but Moriel was not.

CHARACTER OF YAP ISLAND

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In view of the possibility that among the cooling stations which the United States will acquire as a result of the present war is Yap island, one of the Caroline group, a report just published by the State department containing a detailed description of the archipelago is of interest. From the report it appears that Yap is surrounded by a coral reef thirty-five miles long by five broad. There are hardly any rivulets, but extensive swamps. The island is full of relics of a vanished civilization, old embankments, mounds, masonry, and other traces of an ancient civilization. The natives number 8,000, are kindly, industrious and peaceable, very dark in color. Copra is largely exported, mostly through German traders who have spent a vast amount of money and labor there for a great many years. Tomi harbor is the place of European settlement, the seat of the Spanish government of the western Carolines and would be a good cooling station. Yap is rich in beautiful scenery, the groves of bamboo, cotton, coconut and areca palm being most impressive. Huge iguanas are found in the bush and the nights are brilliant with fireflies. Bird life is scarce and there are few horses and cattle on the island.

THE BEE BULLETIN

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TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various hours and temperatures.

TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION

- At the Grounds: 10th Sunday Admission, 25 Cents. 3 p. m. Phinney's Band, Mines Building. 7:30 p. m. Phinney's Band, Grand Plaza. General Anderson and more than 200 American soldiers were killed in a charge with the rebels at Malate. None of our men were killed; in fact, our troops have taken no part in the fighting so far.

DISPATCH FROM MERRITT

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following has been received by the War Department: HONG KONG, July 30.—Adjutant General U. S. A. Washington, Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about 12. Health of command is good. Remaining here about four days. All troops assigned me will probably be needed. MERRITT, Major General commanding. The Navy department has made public the following: CAVITE, July 26.—Secretary of the Navy: Merritt arrived yesterday on the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days. A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it would take a large force from this country to subvert his attempts. SAYS FRANCISCO, July 30.—A special from Manila says, via Hong Kong, July 29, says: General Wesley Merritt and the transports and troops under his command, arrived at Manila on the morning of July 29. General Merritt will be at once assume command.

SPANISH AT MANILA HOPELESS

MANILA, July 25.—(Via Hong Kong, July 30).—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the unexpected reinforcement of General Merritt is an utterly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessities of life. Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant. One day they were bragging to indicate Spain's feebleness and regret that they were born Spaniards. While they will never surrender without a fight, the Spanish officers will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They are now in a disgraceful position, and give up without a fight. The fighting in the suburbs is desultory and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they had determined to suspend operations until September, and by that time peace would probably be concluded. Then, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline islands and the Ladrone islands, and possibly abandon the Philippines with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

END OF WAR IN SIGHT

Memorable Conference on Peace Question Takes Place at White House. CAMBON HAS FULL POWER TO ACT Discusses Settlement as Plenipotentiary for Spanish Government. UNITED STATES GAINS CONCESSIONS Only Point Unsettled Thought to Be Date for Ceasing Hostilities. AMBASSADOR AND PRESIDENT AGREE Developments in Conference as to a Basis of Peace Come Quite Unexpectedly and Now Await Acceptance at Madrid. WASHINGTON, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon between the president, Ambassador Cambon of France and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States. The absolute unanimity of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain, when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government, authorizing him to act as plenipotentiary and plenipotentiary with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrone, Indonesia, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations. Looking to End War. With these credentials, authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain and with full instructions in every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their final discussion with a view to reaching a final agreement. After strong argument the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed to apply to the granting of adequate coaling stations to Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war. The profoundly important development today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of plenipotentiary was presented last Tuesday, M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The president himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few supposed that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government within his very complete instructions. Memorable Conference. The meeting was held in the president's library and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebault, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebault took but fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion, point by point. The president and the ambassador addressed each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last the president's plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the president, and the latter, in the presence of the president, man for man, a like interest in humanity. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made deep impression on the president and the others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebault with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression could be little by his indirect method of communication. The president spoke with equal frankness and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered. What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended or else to the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Philippines. It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished today. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished today, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions, the president would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented.

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