

ONLY A MEMORY NOW

Gates of Omaha's Beautiful White City Are Closed Forever.

SUMMER DREAM SUCCEEDS TO AUTUMN

Ephemeral Beauty of the Fair Will Soon Wholly Disappear.

BIG SHOW WINDS UP IN BLAZE OF GLORY

Entire City Throgs the Grounds for a Last, Lingering Look.

ALL OTHER BUSINESS IS LAID ASIDE

Enthusiastic Crowd Sings Back and Forth in the Grounds to Say Farewell to What Has Charmed for Five Months.

Total admissions yesterday, 61,102

The last day of the exposition, like the first, has become a memory. For five months it has furnished a spectacle of enterprise and beauty that surpassed all previous achievement and the world has hoveled in admiration before the beautiful White City of the West. Over 2,000,000 people have passed inside its gates...

Yesterday Omaha came to bid farewell to the beautiful city that was the creation of its people. All other business was laid aside in order that Omaha day might be made a fitting culmination of the undertaking.

The early attendance was not extraordinary. It was mainly composed of strangers who came early to the grounds and in order to make the most of the last opportunity to see the show. It was 10 o'clock before the local patronage materialized.

The rule that prohibited the sale of tickets anywhere except at the entrances made it difficult to handle the crowd at times. The people swarmed up to the grounds by thousands and although the men inside worked with the rapidity acquired in five months of constant practice they were unable to keep up with the rush when it was at its tide.

During the afternoon a long line of densely packed motor trains pulled up with a big delegation from South Omaha which speedily made itself noticed even in the big crowd that was already on the grounds.

It was altogether a tremendously enthusiastic crowd and the general feeling was one of jubilation. The speeches of the afternoon were not of the spread-eagle order. They consisted largely of serious discussions of the struggles that had been successfully fought and won.

Appropriate Exercises Are Held in the Auditorium. The final ceremonies of the exposition were held in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon before an audience that packed the building until a human sea could scarcely have found standing room.

Another selection by the band was followed by a short address by Manager Rosewater, whose introduction was followed by a vigorous outbreak of applause. Mr. Rosewater said that the birth of most great enterprises is a long and arduous one.

President Wattles presided and with him were seated on the platform the members of the executive committee and of the Board of Directors. Vice President Saunders, Rev. T. J. Mackay, and a number of city and county officials. The program was introduced by the band, which played Rossini's beautiful overture from "William Tell" so magnificently that the audience was scarcely willing to permit the music to give place to the regular program.

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HAD TO RETRACT OR BE TRIED

Dr. Martin Explains to Commission Extra that Did Not Change His Opinions.

INVESTIGATION IN SOUTHERN CAMPS ENDS

Colonel Hughes, Division Superintendent of Southern Railway, Tells How Pennsylvanians Broke Furniture.

CAMP POLAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The War Investigating commission concluded the work of its southern tour here today and at 6 o'clock tonight left for Washington, expecting to arrive there about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

It is the present intention that the commission shall go to Camp Mead soon after arrival at Washington and ex-Governor Woodbury will proceed directly to Vermont as a sub-committee to take testimony there.

The commission devoted the forenoon to inspecting the camps and the afternoon to taking testimony. The factor in regard to troops here under the command of Colonel Kurzie of the Second Ohio and while they had no personal criticism to express against him some of the commissioners expressed the opinion that the command was too large to be entrusted to an officer below the rank of brigadier. The factor in regard to Colonel Kurzie to the command of the division leaves the brigade of which his regiment is a part in command of Colonel Young, the colored colonel of the Third North Carolina.

Dr. Martin Thinks Water is Polluted. The first witness before the commission was Dr. John F. Martin, a contract surgeon from Ohio, who was at Chickamauga. He repeated his expression of opinion that the water in the pipe line system at Chickamauga was contaminated by the water from Cave Spring creek.

He had then written a letter of retraction, but he declared that he had done this to promote discipline in the division. He changed his opinion as to the pollution of the water. He read a statement from the pumping station engineer to the effect that the new channel of the Cave creek was not completed until August 6 and that previous to this time the creek emptied into Chickamauga creek.

Dr. Frank L. Travers, a contract surgeon from Ohio, who was engaged in the hospital at the second division, testified that Chickamauga, differed from most of the physicians in his estimate of typhoid. He said that while many believed ninety per cent of the sickness at the camp to be typhoid, he did not believe that to exceed twenty per cent was of that character.

Colonel W. E. Leonard of the Twelfth New York, testified that the surgeon of his regiment was continually clamoring for medicine to give the men in quarters. He could not secure this, he said, so the colonel kept \$500 out of his own pocket for medicine.

Colonel Leonard admitted that his men were sometimes sent to the division hospital because they were opposed to it. "If you would not send your men who are sick to the division hospital, how can you lay blame for not receiving medicine?" asked Dr. Connor.

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ANOTHER MURDER IN OMAHA

Bar tender J. R. Jones Stabbed in the Breast by Unknown Persons.

TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Difference Over Payment for the Drinks Leads to a Bloody Tragedy in a Webster Street Saloon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—P. D. Armour gave up a snug sum today as the result of a little squeeze in October stock ribs if the gossip on "change know whereof they speak. It was the last day of the October delivery and the market had been fairly quiet with comparative ease at \$5.30 a hundred pounds, and on Friday as low as \$5.12 1/2, were apparently scarce with the price soaring up toward \$7. The price was only stopped at \$5.75 by private settlement of about 3,000,000 pounds.

There is no telling where the deal would have gone had the people running it pushed it to extremes. They demonstrated their absolute control of the situation. It was the culmination of a deal by a syndicate of what are known as the "English" packers, with a number of concerns associated with them, said to have been against John Cudaby and P. D. Armour—though his representative denies it—and has been under way for two months. Just who constitute the syndicate is not yet public property, but it includes Swift and Company, the Chicago Packing company, the Continental Packing company, and the International Packing company and probably several commission concerns which are made up of the people largely interested in the packing companies named.

The actual head of the combination was John Cudaby, the manager of the Anglo-American Packing company. Up to Saturday night all the members had ribs to sell for October delivery at \$5.30. This morning there were practically no offerings and of the buying not to exceed 25,000 pounds by Logan, Lamson and other commission concerns. The price was put up from a nominal opening at \$5.7 1/2 to about \$6.25. A. H. Farnum toward the latter part of the session was credited with buying 100,000 pounds at \$5.75, and a few minutes later it was practically quiet and a private settlement had been made on 2,500,000 pounds at \$5.75. McLean, who acted for the people running the deal, confirmed a private settlement on this quantity, but refused to say with whom the settlement had been made.

It was a few minutes after the trio went out that those inside heard a scuffling on the sidewalk, and someone shook the door as if he were trying to open it. This continuing the bartender stepped to the door to learn the cause of the commotion. He opened it part way and asked: "What do you fellows want out there?"

There was no answer audible to the men in the saloon, but they saw Jones fall backward into the room, exclaiming: "Boys, I've caught it," and when they picked him up they saw that a knife had been plunged into his breast just above the heart. He lived only a few minutes afterward.

Frank Dougherty, one of the men who had been in the bar room during the whole proceeding, carried Jones to a place near the stove and asked him who his assailants were, but the man was unconscious and did not answer. The police were notified and succeeded in locating the men who were not long afterwards. Dougherty, Hackborn and C. Cosgrove were held as witnesses. The police secured an accurate description of Chairman and watched all the railroad trains and yards in the hope of apprehending him. As nothing was heard of Grady, he would talk it is not known whether or not Chairman is the murderer, and some of the police think Grady was the guilty person.

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In short, if the court makes a sincere use of its powers the truth will have a much better chance of being discovered than would have been the case had it merely ordered revision before another court-martial, whose actions might have been actuated by a desire to conceal the general staff.

Having concluded its inquiry it can present a new dossier to either a civil or a military court for the final decision. Its proceedings will not be public and there can, therefore, be no objection to a communication of the alleged secret dossier, if it is still in existence, while the numerous generals who have expressed their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus will now be called upon to explain the grounds of their convictions.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Showers; Cooler; South Winds.

Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., P. m., Deg. Forecast for Nebraska—Showers; Cooler; South Winds.

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DEMAND EVERYTHING

American Commissioners Call for Cession of Philippine Islands.

ASK SPAIN TO GIVE UP ENTIRE GROUP

Policy of the United States Government Renders This Necessary.

UNCLE SAM MAY ASSUME PORTION OF DEBT

Will Not Be Responsible for Spain's Expenditure for War.

SPANIARDS RECEIVE PROPOSAL CALMLY

Merely Ask for an Adjournment Till Friday to Enable Them to Determine What Reply to Make.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

PARIS, Oct. 31.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram)—Cession of the whole Philippine archipelago was demanded by the United States commissioners today at the joint session of the peace commission.

The American proposal was drawn with the utmost care and set forth the reasons why the United States considered it essential that the entire group rather than any part of the archipelago should be ceded. The principal of these reasons was that the future of the Philippines themselves as well as considerations of the United States policy rendered it necessary that all the islands should be under a uniform system of government.

In relation to the Philippine debt the United States declares its willingness to assume such a portion of it as has been expended for objects of public utility in the islands, while declining to accept any financial obligations occurring from prosecution of war.

The Spanish commissioners received these proposals without any expression of opinion. Monday morning merely asking that the commission should adjourn until Friday to enable the Spaniards to consider the proposal. Though definite information was not put forward in any way as to an ultimatum from themselves, the American demands likely to be modified, they hope that some important concessions in connection with the debt can be secured. One Spanish commissioner declared subsequently that under the conditions proposed by the United States it would be impossible for Spain to prove that more than \$2,000,000 out of \$10,000,000 of the Philippine debt had been expended otherwise than in connection with the war.

Though in French official diplomatic circles tonight the American demands are treated as excessive and affording grounds for the Spanish commission to throw up the mission in despair, it can be stated on the most reliable Spanish authority that the Spaniards are not inclined to adopt such a policy unless so instructed from Madrid, but will make a strenuous effort to obtain a substantial monetary compensation from the United States in return for the surrender of the Philippines.

Madrid political financial papers received today very significantly advocate peace at any cost and advise the nation to accept the burden of the Cuban debt as the inevitable result of the war, but the Philippine debt is placed on quite a different footing, it being argued that the cession of Porto Rico is an ample equivalent for any indemnity the United States might feel entitled to demand for war expenses and also for all claims lodged by American subjects during the Cuban civil war from February, 1895, to the end of April, 1898.

Whatever compensation Sagasta might feel for the rupture of negotiations is tempered by the knowledge that such proceedings would simply mean that the conservatives would take office, resume negotiations and carry them to a conclusion. Spain is utterly helpless to face the renewal of hostilities.

The Spanish commission had a conference of an hour and a half duration this evening, after which Monier Rios sent a long telegraphic dispatch to Madrid. Three of the Spanish commissioners have arranged to leave Paris tomorrow which will be the Feast of All Saints is a public holiday here.

IN FAVOR OF DISSOLUTION

Representatives of Cuban Army Want to Send Commission to Washington and Abandon Government.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Advises received here from Santa Cruz de Sur say that a majority of the representatives of the Cuban army at the meetings held there are in favor of a dissolution of the Cuban insurgent government and the appointment of a commission to go to Washington for the purpose of interceding in favor of the Cuban captives themselves unconditionally at the disposal of the Washington authorities so as to enable the latter to develop their program without any hindrance.

The Cubans are also said to be in favor of the abandonment of the Cuban army. The Cuban leaders who will probably assemble at Marianno are to be presided over by Manuel Sanguily, who has been ill with fever for several days at Cienfuegos, on his way to Santa Cruz del Sur.

NINETEEN DAYS TO BAHIA

Battleships Oregon and Iowa Arrive at Brazilian Port in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A cablegram received at the War Department this afternoon announced the arrival at Bahia, Brazil, of the battleships Oregon and Iowa. They are nineteen days from Tompkinsville, making an exceptionally smooth and rapid run down the coast. The collier Abasco, and the tug at Bahia, consumed thirty-one days making the same trip. Because of its lack of speed it will be allowed to return to the United States, instead of going along to Honolulu as was first intended. The battleships stop at Bahia a few days, replenishing their coal bunkers from the Abasco and the collier, and will then proceed to Rio, where they are to take part in the demonstration there on November 15, to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of the republic of Brazil.

POWDER HOUSE DEMOLISHED

Twenty Employes of Smokeless Powder Factory Escape from Death by Timely Warning.

SOUTH ACTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—The powder house of the New York and New England Titanite Smokeless Powder company was demolished by an explosion today. There were twenty men employed in the building, all of whom escaped with the exception of two who were slightly injured in the rush to get out. The exact cause of the explosion has not yet been determined but a few minutes previous to the trouble the engineer noticed that something appeared to be wrong with the machinery and shut off steam to save the danger signal. The building in which the explosion occurred was about 150 feet long by 75 feet wide and one story in height. The structure was almost totally demolished and all the machinery, including the engines and boilers, were destroyed.

YELLOW FEVER ON MARYLAND