When in the Store

June 26, 1898.

Listen to the clear ringing notes of praise, from the good natured and satisfied buyers—for our unequalled assortment of the Summer dress stuffs, and for our unapproachable prices for the like qualities—we see to it that the worth is in every article bought here-

Bargains in Dainty Cottons—

We show the prettiest line of dark colored wash goods in the city at 7½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c yard.

10c lawns, 5c.
10c and 12½c lawns and dimities, 7½c.
18c dimities at 15c.
25c linen batiste, with corded stripes, 45 inches wide, only 15c.
18c organdie zephyr at 12½c.
New line of lawns and dimities at 10c. 12½c; all choice goods, just come in.

Under Muslins—Ladies' dressing sacques.

Of Lawn, tight fitting, back daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery—from $1.00 to $3.50 each.
Children's Drawers of fine muslin, umbrella ruffle, edged with embroidery, sizes 8 to 14, at 50c and 60c per pair.
Infants' Diaper Drawers, prettily made, trimmed with narrow edging—at 25c and 37½c per pair.
Ladies' wood wool sanitary napkins for home use, traveling, etc., invaluable and indispensible, soft, light, antiseptic, deodorant and sold at less than cost of washing—5c each, and 60c per dozen.

Men's Furnishings—The Crown make "lite wate" suspender,

Cool and comfortable—price 50c a pair.
Men's solid color tans, brown and black half hose at 5c a pair.
Men's fancy mixed cotton half hose, double sole, heel and toe, only 10c a pair.

Notions—Dress shields.

The Shields in this lot we speak of will safely protect any dress or waist.
The "Onandoff," self-adjusting, washable shields for shirt waists—at 25c and 30c.
Pure Linen Shields, cool for summer wear—at 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.
Stockinet Shields at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Feather weight at 15c and 20c.

New Summer Skirts—New white pique skirts,

Made with the full new flounce, 3 rows of beautiful insertion, at $6.75.
Fine pure linen skirts, flounce effects, trimmed with pointed Venice lace, at $5.75.
Other linen colored skirts at 50c, $1.00, $1.50.
Navy blue duck skirts, 2 rows of white pique, at $1.75 each.

Handkerchiefs—These hot summer days make large demands for handkerchiefs.

For ladies we have a pure linen hand embroidered handkerchief, manufactured to sell at 25c each—special price—18c, or 3 for 50c.
For men we are showing an all linen, plain hemstitched, good size—at 18c each, 3 for 50c.

Selling "Cresco" Corsets—

Yes, selling lots of them It didn't take long for the news to get abroad that we had secured the exclusive right for the sale of this much talked of specialty for this section.

Corsets that break at the waist line are, to say the least, disappointing.
The "Cresco" corset cannot break at the waist line. That's why it wins wearers. Complete size range of Cresco's now in stock.

Final Sale of Remnants—Final forcible features to make a grand ending of all remnants of our

45c colored French Organdies.
35c colored Batistes.
25c colored Irish Dimities.
50c colored Grenadines.
45c colored Swisses.
35c colored French Organdies
25c colored Organdies.
45c black Dotted Swiss.
In lengths from 1½ to 10 yards; the entire season's accumulation at one farewell price of 10c per yard, Monday at our linen counter.

Underwear—

Ladies' fine white lisle thread vests—low neck and sleeveless, silk taped neck and arms.

Extra fine quality—25c each.
Ladies' Fine White Ribbed Vests, fancy square neck, sleeveless, 35c and 40c each.
Boys' Jersey Ribbed Long Sleeve Vests, ecru, with ankle length drawers to match, all sizes, 25c each.

Children's Headwear—Mull bonnets.

At 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $4.50 each. No finer line shown anywhere else.
Also Silk Embroidered and Crochet Silk Bonnets, in pretty styles and right prices.
White and Colored Napoleon Caps at 50c each.
Handsome White and Colored Trimmed Straw Hats for little misses, at $1.00 and $1.25 each.

Sheeting and Pillow Casing—Ready made sheets, 81x90 or 2¼x2½,

At 50c, 60c each.
Hemstitched at 65c each.
Extra size, 90x99, or 2½x2¾ at 70c each.
Pillow cases, 45x36, or 1¼x1, at 1½c and 15c each:
Feather pillows at $1.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50 per pair.
Sea Island percales, 36-in. wide.
1 lot at 5c per yard.
1 lot at 7½c per yard.
1 lot at 10c per yard.

Hosiery—

Ladies' black cotton hose with maco soles, also double toes and heels—very good quality.

25c—3 pair $1.00.
Also a very nice line of ladies' black cotton drop stitch hose, at 35c pair.
Ladies' tan cotton hose, with high spliced heels, double soles and toes, 18c; 3 pair, 50c.
Children's fine ribbed tan hose, with double knees, toe, sole and heel, 15c pair.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

EXPECT TO STORM SANTIAGO

Cuban Forces Are to Be Given the Post of Honor.

SIX THOUSAND OF THEM JOIN SHAFTER

Dispatch from the Front States it is Hoped to Be in Possession of the City by Sunday—Horses Needed.

CHICAGO, June 25.—A special copyright cable to the Chicago Daily News reads as follows:

NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 24.—(Via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 25.)—The latest estimate is that the American troops will storm the outer intrenchments east of Santiago tomorrow and that they would enter the gates of that city Sunday. The Cubans are to be given the post of honor if they can hold it. A junction has been formed between Garcia and Castillo and about 6,000 Cubans are now co-operating with the American forces. The need of horses is imperative. There are not enough animals to get the artillery along, to say nothing of the wagon trains and supplies. Light batteries of siege guns are now moving on Santiago.

IDENTITY OF SANTIAGO VICTIMS.

Something About the Men Who Fell in the Opening Skirmish.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 25.—Private Frank Booth, one of the rough riders wounded at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, is a son of W. A. Booth, a business man of this city. When he enlisted he was assistant bookkeeper for E. J. Post & Co. High Albers, also one of the wounded, is a son of a well known dairyman of this city. W. T. Erwin, reported killed, is believed here to be I. R. Erwin, who enlisted here in troop F. Sergeant G. W. Arringo, wounded, is thought to be Armijo, son of an influential Mexican of this city.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—First Lieutenant George L. Byram of the First cavalry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, was for four years and until about a year ago military adviser on the staff of the governor of Colorado. His wife and little son are now residing in this city.

Captain James H. McClintock of troop B, who was shot through the right leg in the battle before Santiago, is from Phoenix, Ariz. He is well known throughout the southwest and for many years until a year ago was editor of the Arizona Republican, published at Phoenix. He was one of the Arizona delegates to the last national irrigation convention and has held a number of public or semi-public positions. On the president's first call for troops McClintock was one of the first to respond, and later General McCord appointed him captain of troop B, in recognition of his services in organizing the Arizona volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Major James M. Bell of the First regular cavalry, who was wounded, is a veteran of the civil war. He enlisted as first lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry in June, 1862, and served until the close of the war, coming out as a captain. He went into the regular army July 28, 1866, as second lieutenant, and went up the grades until he was appointed major of the First cavalry May 23, 1896.

Captain Lloyd S. McCormick is also a West Pointer. He entered the military academy from Ohio and was graduated in 1876, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the Tenth cavalry. He was promoted to a captain's rank three years ago.

First Lieutenant Roger Byram was graduated from West Point June 13, 1883. He was appointed to the academy from Massachusetts. He received his commission as lieutenant in 1890.

Edward Marshall, who was wounded, was one of the first correspondents sent by the Journal to Cuba. He was a most intrepid and cool-headed man in those days and since has shown remarkable aptitude and skill. He is a man of fine education and has traveled widely.

WICHITA, KAN., June 25.—Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, who was wounded at Santiago, is a son of Judge Thomas, who is stationed at Muskogee. He is one of the four judges in service and is called war governor, as to him was assigned the duty of granting all commissions to territory officers. He appointed his son a lieutenant over the objection of Judges Clayton and Townsend.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.—Captain T. T. Knox and First Lieutenant George L. Byram, wounded near Santiago, were stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., with the First cavalry, when the war opened. Both are well known in this city. Knox has a record as a fighter. Byram is a crack pistol shot and last spring at Fort Riley gave instruction in revolver shooting. Byram is married.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—Clifford Reed of Troop E, rough riders, who was wounded in yesterday's battle near Santiago, is 21 years of age and a son of E. A. Reed, a business man of this city. Young Reed is a graduate of the High school in this city. He left for New Mexico about four months ago, where he joined Roosevelt's rough riders.

Guarantee to English Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A Honolulu special to the Chronicle says: From a source of high authority in the foreign office it is learned that the republic of Hawaii has assured the British consul general that in case the action of the Hawaiian government in offering itself as an ally to the United States, should result in the bombardment of Honolulu, any damage done to English property or interests would be paid by this government. It is also reported that the German consul, learning of the matter, demanded the same guarantee for German merchants. The Hawaiian government has not yet replied.

TEN THOUSAND NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Volunteer Army Will Contain Fully that Number.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A special to the Times from Washington says: When the mustering in of new organizations under the second call is completed the volunteer army will include between 8,000 and 10,000 negro soldiers and more negro officers than ever before were in the service of the United States. Under the first volunteer call few colored troops were offered by the states, the reatriction of the call to the national guard having a tendency to shut out the colored men. When the second call was issued the president let it be known that he would like to have an opportunity given to negro volunteers to enlist when new organizations were to be taken in. In response to this suggestion seven companies of colored troops are to be mustered in North Carolina, which, added to the three colored companies already in service from that state, will make a ten-company regiment of something more than 1,000. In Alabama a battalion of negro troops was taken in under the first call. Two battalions will be accepted under the second levy, so as to make a full colored regiment from the state. Two battalions of negro troops will be accepted from Virginia under the second call. There is now at Camp Alger a colored battalion from Ohio and one of the Massachusetts regiments includes some negro privates. In addition to these volunteers raised under the regular levies, four of the so-called immune regiments—the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth—will be composed of negroes.

In furnishing officers for these colored commands the War department has had a serious problem to deal with. It is the president's desire to give the negroes a representation as officers. In the last war, when there were 91,789 negro troops—three-year men—in the federal army, the officers were white men. When the proposition was made to place negro officers over some of the colored commands now being raised the question how the officers would be arranged when there were white and colored officers in the same regiment came up. That question remains to be settled. The experiment of a negro regiment, wholly officered by negroes is to be tried in the case of the North Carolina regiment ,whose colonel will be a colored man, and the only one of that rank in the army. In the Alabama regiment the officers will be white men. In the immune negro regiments there will be a mixture, the colonels and other field officers and the captains being white and the lieutenants and other lesser officers black. It is in this combination of white and colored officers that the color line is expected to cause trouble.

A regular army lieutenant, who is engaged in mustering in negro companies for one of the immune regiments, said that the men promised to make good soldiers. "They are all right physically," he said. "Of course most of them are illiterate, and they know nothing about military tactics, but with good officers and careful training they ought to fight well."

Army experts regard the officering of negro regiments with negroes as an experiment which may or may not turn out well. The negro needs to be led well, they say, to make a good fighter, and there is some doubt whether colored troops will follow one of their own race as well as they would a white officer.

Reports Defeat of Americans.

MADRID, June 25.—The official report of Captain General Blanco on the recent fighting near Santiago de Cuba says: "Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevella. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans then attacked General Rubon's camp but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes. The American war ships have bombarded Casilda."

The Omaha Bee

Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

A Map of Cuba.
A Map of the West Indies.
And a Map of the World.

By Mail 14 cents.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

This Coupon with 25c WILL SECURE THE **Official Photographs** Of the United States Navy.

Address, NAVY PHOTOGRAPH DEPT. OMAHA BEE.

COULD NOT EAT

The Affliction Which Befell a Fort Scott Lady.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and to purify my blood, with excellent results. I was so that I could not eat anything without distress, but since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food does not distress me, and I have felt better in every way. I believe it to be the best of blood medicines and gladly recommend it to others." EVA CRAIG.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

REALISTIC SHAM BATTLE

General Grant's Division Shows Up Well in Maneuvers.

NEBRASKA BOYS TAKE PART IN CONTEST

Large Quantities of Rations Such as Are Used When Troops Are on the Move Received at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 25.—The event of today at Camp Thomas, practically the event of the week, was the second demonstration of General Fred Grant's now noted battle problem. As early as 4 o'clock the regiments composing the Third division of the First corps, General Grant's command, were astir, and by 5:30 all the men had their breakfast and were in line. The first column, composed of the First Vermont, Eighth New York, and the Third Tennessee, under the command of Colonel O. D. Clark, after considerable maneuvering secured possession of the observation tower at the northeastern corner of the park and prepared to hold it. The second column, composed of the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska and First Missouri, commanded by Colonel Charles J. Bills, arrived a short time after and began a vigorous attack. The attack was a superb one, the most skillful tactics being employed. The first column, in possession of the tower, held its position well, however, and the attacking column failed to dislodge it. The firing was continuous and the battle had very much the appearance of the real thing. General Grant expressed himself as well pleased with the work done. Thousands of soldiers and civilians watched the contest.

The War department at Washington is now sending here a large supply of "officers' warrants." These documents are sent direct to the commanding officers of the various regiments and are to be made out as commissions for the non-commissioned officers. The warrants are in the shape of a regular commission and give non-commissioned officers the authority to command in event their superior officers are killed or disabled while in the battle. The colonel of each regiment determines the rank of each non-commissioned officer according to length of service. There are a number of non-commissioned officers in each regiment and the date of their appointment is taken into consideration. For instance, if an officer was appointed January 1, and another on January 2, the first appointed would take rank and command in event of an emergency.

Major Nye, commissary of subsistence of the Chattanooga depot, received fourteen cars of provisions today from Chicago. On this train there were three cars of canned corn, two cars of canned salmon, one car of rice and one car of beans. The canned goods constitute what is known as "traveling rations," of the kind that will be used extensively by the troops while enroute to Cuba. Major Nye is receiving this variety of rations in large quantities at present. Yesterday Major Nye shipped fifteen cars of provisions to Chickamauga park and more will be sent to the camp on Tuesday next.

General Fred Grant has issued the following very timely order to the First division, Third corps:

All soldiers of this command when on pass within the park limits or on duty at the various headquarters are prohibited, when without blouse, from wearing suspenders over their blue shirts. Soldiers are also admonished that when they are granted the privilege of a pass beyond the park limits, they are expected to be attired in a clean and soldierly manner, and especially those visiting the adjoining cities and towns should constantly keep their blouses buttoned when worn. It is made the duty of officers and non-commissioned officers to report to their respective regimental commanders the name of any soldier disregarding these injunctions, and, over and above all, it is expected that officers and non-commissioned officers will, at all times, check and admonish any soldiers misbehaving themselves within the park or in the streets of the cities.

Today is another extremely warm one, not relieved by any considerable breeze.

HARD COUNTRY FOR SOLDIERS

Something of the Hardships Which the Men in Cuba Have to Face.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

OFF JURAGUA, Cuba, June 23, On Board the Associated Press Boat Dauntless (Via Kingston, Jamaica, Friday, June 24.)—Now that the American land forces are threatening the city of Santiago de Cuba, the topographic condition prevailing in that vicinity becomes interesting. Biaquiri, where the first landing was made, and Jaragua, where General Lawton's headquarters were last night, are both small coast towns in the throat of narrow cuts through a range of low hills fringing all the southern coast. Biaquiri is twelve miles east of Santiago and Jaragua is eight miles from that city in a direct line, but by the coast line road which runs behind the hills it is twelve miles. It is called here a wagon road, but it is only practicable for heavy two-wheeled carts, having six bullocks yoked to them tandem fashion and drawing a very small load. The pioneers report that the trail is practicable for artillery and pack trains, but it is unspeakably bad even for walking, though it is reasonably level.

Our troops have now passed all the small hills intervening between here and Santiago. The remaining twelve miles by road is over a practically level country with more chance for open order. So far, however, the road has been walled and in most places overarched with impenetrable jungle growth of thorns and creepers, smelling like the interior of a fragrant, overheated conservatory and picturesque with smashes of tropic color in oleanders and other flowers, but terrible for troops.

For half a mile near Demajayabo a small stream runs in the road and the men have been compelled to walk in water. Incidentally, the medical advice about wet feet, night winds or perspiration soaked bodies, and the necessity of boiling drinking water has already been thrown to the winds. Easy as the advice sounds at home it is almost impossible to follow it here. Some of the American officers who are familiar with Arizona say they have never seen soldiers on the plains present such pictures of distress from the heat and they add that the only wonder is that there are so few prostrations at present. The American stature and apparent stamina are remarkable in comparison with the Cubans and Spaniards. The colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth and Twentieth regiments are uniformly large and they seem black giants in the jungle beside the tiny negro Cuban guides.

Recruiting for Rough Riders.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 25.—Recruiting of rough riders for Colonel Woods' regiment is proceeding here satisfactorily. Twenty-six men have already been selected, and it is expected that the full number required will be secured and mustered in by next Tuesday, when the troops will be dispatched to their regiment, now in the field at Santiago de Cuba.

Naval Reserves Join the Army.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—The Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland naval reserves left here today on a special train of fourteen cars for Camp Bushnell, near Columbus, where they will be mustered into the United States service as infantry. The Grays and the reserves have their companies full, making in all about 240 officers and men who left today. The naval reserves were called upon sometime ago by the Navy department to enlist in that branch of the service as individuals, but they declined to go unless as an organization with their own officers. They will now enter the military branch of the service and lose their identity as an organization.

ANOTHER PRIZE GATHERED IN

Brig Amapala is Caught While Trying to Run the Cuban Blockade.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

KEY WEST, June 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The brig Amapala, flying the blue and white flag of Honduras, came into port this morning as a prize after an attempt to run the blockade, with a lot of refugees from Havana. The effort was nipped in the bud by the United States steamship, Vicksburg, which captured the Honduras vessel within a few hours after it passed the narrow entrance to Havana harbor.

Ensign Thomas Senn of the Vicksburg, who was the prize officer on the Amapala, told the story of the capture of the brig this morning. The Vicksburg, he said, was on the blockade off Havana yesterday at 4 p. m., when it noticed a vessel making its way under full sail out of the harbor of Havana. Captain Lillie of the American ship determined to keep the stranger in sight, and moved closer to it, although not fast enough to cause it to change its course. At 7 p. m. the Amapala came within hailing distance and the captain of the brig hove to at once and inquired what was wanted. In response an officer of the man-of-war was sent aboard the brig to examine its papers. He found that the vessel had been chartered by a French broker living in Havana, to carry a number of persons to a Mexican port. The charterer of the brig was on board himself and he explained that the passengers were, like himself, aliens, who had on desire to stay in Havana on account of the scarcity of food and the danger of a bombardment. He had taken the vessel as a business chance, he said, and had made some money out of his plan. When pressed to tell why he tried to run the blockade he replied that he had not intended to transgress the president's proclamation, but was under the impression that a neutral ship would not be stopped. He showed a certificate from the British consul general, stating that the passengers on the brig were aliens, Portuguese, Mexicans, French, Italians and Turks. His explanation was unsatisfactory and Ensign Senn, with six sailors, were placed aboard the brig to bring it here.

The mate of the Amapala told me this afternoon that the blockade is causing great distress in Havana. Only the soldiers and the rich have plenty of food, and daily poor people are starving to death. This is especially true of the Cuban reconcentrados, many of whom are still in the city. Provisions are extremely high. Flour is almost unobtainable at $15 a sack, while potatoes sell at 25 cents a pound and beef at from 75 cents to $1 a pound. The soldiers, of whom there are 40,000 in the city, are well fed and every effort is being exhausted to get more men into the army. Then boys of 14 years of age are accepted. Blanco, the mate told me, recently issued a proclamation in which he said that the American fleet would bombard Havana today. This announcement caused great alarm and many people left the city in consequence of it. The Spaniards are working day and night on the defenses and now have fourteen batteries in and around the city.

GUESSING ON TERMS OF PEACE.

Madrid Paper Publishes Alleged Proposal of United States.

MADRID, June 25.—The Correspondencia of this city today publishes a report to the effect that the peace conditions suggested by the government of the United States include the possession by the United States of the island of Porto Rico, the independence of the island of Cuba under the protectorate of the United States, the establishment of a naval station for United States war ships in the Philippine islands and the establishment of a coal depot for United States war ships in the Canary islands.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The announcement from Madrid that the United States has suggested peace conditions, with Spain, was received here with great interest, for the reason that the report was regarded as a "feeler," set afloat with the distinct purpose of developing the state of public feeling in America, as well as in Europe. There is no basis of fact for the report, for when it was exhibited at the State department, it met a prompt and unqualified denial at every point. No overtures have come to the department from any responsible diplomat as yet, looking to the consummation of peace. Still, it is known that some of the representatives of the European powers here, realizing the serious inroads that are making upon European commerce by the continuance of hostilities, stand ready at any auspicious moment to sound our government as to what conditions might serve as a basis of negotiations for a brief period. These diplomats would naturally closely watch the effect upon the people of the United States of such a rumor as this coming from Madrid and if the general sentiment seems to incline to the acceptance of some such conditions they would be quick to advise their governments of the fact. The terms suggested in the Madrid dispatches seem calculated to tempt that element in the United States which, realizing the impotence of attempting to restrain altogether the popular desire for territorial acquisition, seeks to confine it within the lowest reasonable limits. The conditions also are such as naturally might suggest themselves to the Spanish element most inclined for peace as a proper basis for negotiation, although it cannot be expected that they would initially complete the demands of the United States.

Paper Did Not Mention War.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

OFF JURAGUA, Cuba, June 23.—(By Associated Press Dispatch Boat, Filed Port Antonio, June 24.)—A copy of a newspaper published in Santiago de Cuba, called La Banderola Espanola (the Spanish Flag) on June 15 contained in its local columns not a single reference to the blockade or the war, but calmly discussed plans for placing electric lights on the plaza, church fairs and other matters of town gossip and alleged cable news from Madrid, reporting the sailing of another big Spanish fleet from Havana and the capture of the insurgent chief, Hernandez; also that "absolutely reliable news from Washington says that yellow fever has broken out in the blockading fleet and that forty deaths have already occurred."

The only real information contained in the paper was a dispatch from Havana saying that General Arolas had seized all the food in the markets there and would sell it to the inhabitants at reasonable prices, to prevent the squeezing of the population.

Sending Coal to Dewey.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The British ships Gloscap, Captain Speyer, and East Lothian, Captain McFarlane, sailed from this port today for Manila, with nearly 6,000 tons of coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet. The two cargoes are valued at about $17,000, but the freight received by the two ships will be more than double this sum. The two captains will do all in their power to get to Manila in the shortest possible time.

Arrest Two Alleged American Spies.

PALMA, Island of Majorica, June 25.—Two strangers from Barcelona who, according to the Spanish authorities, are supposed to be "American spies," have been arrested here.

ALL ABOUT IT.

Just What They Are Now Doing for Sick Folks at the Shepard Institute.

An Entire Month's Treatment, Medicines Included, for What is Usually paid for Examination.

Other Features of the Helpful and Encouraging Arrangements Made by Doctor Shepard.

The diseases accepted for treatment at the Shepard Institute, and the remarkably prompt and thorough mastery of which has made the reputation of the Shepard medical system, are—

Deafness;
Nasal Catarrh;
Catarrh in any Chronic form;
Asthma;
Bronchitis;
Chronic Stomach Troubles;
Chronic Kidney Disease;
Chronic Rheumatism;
Affections of the Skin;
Diseases of Blood;
Diseases of Nervous System—

in short, all ailments and infirmities of a seated and serious nature requiring time treatment—requiring a certain definite period of close professional attention for their radical and lasting cure.

Under the exceedingly helpful arrangement made by Doctor Shepard, any one suffering from deafness in its early, middle or later stages, or from chronic catarrh, in however malevolent, exasperating and abominable a form, or from asthma, with its danger, torture and unrest, or from any of the maladies above enumerated, can now apply at the Shepard Institute and receive one entire months' treatment, medicine's included, for the same sum that is usually paid for examination alone.

No excellent thing loses any degree of its excellence by becoming inexpensive. The electric candle, once a costly rarity—the ornament and wonder of a few palaces—has not lost radiance and value by being economized till it now lights workships and coal mines. The nabobs and princes

J. H. ORR, DAY, NEB.
Catarrh of the Stomach and Liver, with Nervous Trouble.

of the world do not find the bright morning newspaper to be less interesting because it sells for 1 cent and is read in the poorhouse.

The skill that cures a deaf blacksmith or an invalid washerwoman will cure kings and queens and the fact that fully one-half the patients of the Shepard Institute are people of means would indicate that the afflicted man of means does not object to effective work in medicine simply because that work can be afforded by his afflicted hired man.

Nearly everything else in modern human life has undergone economic revolution. Doctor Shepard simply insists, in the name of our common humanity, that the resources of medical science be also economized till the sin and scandal of so many people literally perishing for want of proper attention shall come to an end.

For Any Who Doubt the Cure of Catarrh Here is a Pointer.

J. H. Orr, Day, Neb., owner of Spring Canyon Ranch, and breeder of high grade cattle and horses, writes:

"In regard to the Shepard System of Home Treatment through the mails, for those living at a distance from Omaha, I would say that I took the prescribed course for catarrhal and nervous trouble in a very severe form with the result of a perfect cure.

"The feature of the disease that gave me the most annoyance was

Distress and Bloating of the Stomach,

with, often, sour vomiting and heartburn. I had constantly a bad taste in the mouth, foul breath and coated tongue. Palpitation of the heart, with impaired nervous vitality, were also marked features.

"My condition had seemed like this for two years. It seemed incurable, but the promptness with which it yielded to the course of medication prescribed from Omaha only demonstrated the superior efficacy of the Shepard System."

Bronchial Catarrh—Might Have Passed Into Consumption.

MRS. E. M. ERSKINE, 3312 CHARLES STREET, WHOSE HUSBAND IS CITY SALESMAN FOR S. F. GILMAN, WHOLESALE FLOUR:

"As far back as I can remember I was never able to take a full breath of air into my lungs, and was never free from a sense of heaviness and obstruction in my chest. Nothing ever helped me until I reathed the healing vapors administered at the Shepard Medical Institute. These at once healed and soothed the bronchial tubes and seemed to be what I should have had years ago. I frequently coughed and spat up matter streaked with blood. My father's family were consumptive. My lungs were always sore and my breath so short that I couldn't sweep a floor, nor use my arms to knead bread. I was miserably thin and poorly nourished.

"As soon as I bathed my lungs in the Medicated Vapors and took the constitutional remedies that the doctor prescribed, I gained right along, even from my first treatment. It is a good while since I finished the course and I am safe in saying that my health and strength are all I can desire. I was never so well and strong before in my life."

The Home Treatment for Catarrhal Deafness.

James H. Bull, dealer in lumber, Brighton, Iowa.:

"Some time ago I used the treatment of Dr. Shepard at home for catarrh of the head and catarrhal deafness. The hearing in one ear was almost destroyed when I commenced treatment, but after a short course my hearing was restored to its normal condition. I know of nothing so promising for the cure of deaf people as the Shepard Treatment. My cure was accomplished entirely by the Home treatment, which I took through the mails from Omaha."

$5 A MONTH.

The public should understand distinctly that the total expense of medical treatment at the Shepard Institute is limited in all cases and to office and mail patients alike, whatever the ailment or infirmity, to the nominal assessment of $5 a month, medicines included.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Patients who live at a distance can be treated with perfect success by the aid of the Shepard symptom blank and patients' report sheets, sent free on application.

Shepard Medical Institute,

C. S. SHEPARD, M. D. and Associates. } Consulting Physicians.
ROOMS 311, 312 & 313 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB.
Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Evenings—Wednesdays and Saturdays only—6 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12.

FREE METHODISTS OF IOWA

Go Into Camp for Their Annual Meeting Near Des Moines.

TO CONTINUE IN SESSION TILL JULY 5

Seventy-Five Churches in the State with a Membership of 2,500—Church Work in Flourishing Condition.

DES MOINES, June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Iowa Free Methodists went into camp this morning for their annual meeting at the Chautauqua grounds and will continue in session till July 5. This denomination has seventy-five churches in the state, with a membership of about 2,500. The church work in the state is reported to be in a flourishing condition and the membership constantly growing, many of the leading members of the church claiming that the Methodist Episcopal ministers are already taking their view on the question of holiness, which was the rock upon which the two churches split. Among the prominent clergy in attendance are: Revs. W. T. Hogg of Chicago and William G. Hammer of Evanston. Several hundred are present.

In answer to a query from Adjutant General Byers, Governor Shaw this morning authorized the adjutant general's department to wire that officer at Burlington that the two Iowa batteries of light artillery now being mustered into service would henceforth be known as the Fifth and Sixth Iowa, there having been four such organizations from Iowa in the late war. The Cedar Rapids battery will be known as the Fifth, the Burlington as the Sixth.

Little Twister at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ia., June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—A little twister struck the town at midnight. The ampitheater and horse sheds on the Tama county fair grounds were blown down and the dry sheds at the brick and tile works of John Wild & Son demolished. Numerous large trees were blown down. At one residence the trapdoor to the cistern, which is level with the curb and except for the ring would be difficult to get out with your hands, was lifted and carried a few feet. The damage to all fruit still on the trees is considerable.

Delegates Instructed for Dolliver.

DENISON, Ia., June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Crawford county republican convention met today. The resolutions endorsed the administration, the gold standard and the state administration. Congressional delegates were instructed for Dolliver, judicial for Church and Elwood and state for Hartshorn, Parkin and Sailinger. Delegates to the state convention are: A. E. Packard, Manilla; J. J. McWilliams, John Bolieu and J. G. Schumaker, Charter Oak; John F. Grote, West Side; B. Y. Nicholson, C. L. Voss, J. J. Gibsin, Max Sime and F. W. Meyers, Denison.

Iowa Central Earnings.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 25.—(Special.)—The earnings of the Iowa Central railway for the third week in June, as shown by the auditor's statement just issued, were $32,921.58, an increase of $3,649.63 over the same period last year. For the three weeks of June the earnings were $107,823.58, an increase of $13,175.35.

Calhoun County Republicans.

ROCKWELL CITY, Ia., June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The Calhoun county republicans met in convention today. Resolutions were passed endorsing the administrations of President McKinley and Governor Shaw, declaring for a sound gold standard and instructing the delegation to vote for Dolliver for congress.

Church Struck by Lightning.

TRURO, Ia., June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—During the rain and electric storm here the Christian church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The building and contents were insured for $1,000.

Fatal Accident.

STUART, Ia., June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Last night George Gas, while boarding a freight train near Casey, fell beneath the wheels and had both legs cut off at the knees, dying later from the effects.

AGRARIANS ARE DEFEATED

Result of German Elections Leaves the Enemies of the United States Without Strength.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

BERLIN, June 25.—For the United States the most interesting result of the election just held in Germany is the wholesale defeat of agrarianism. The only single agrarian candidate elected was returned on the first ballot on June 16, while the successful conservatives, national liberals and centrists, pledged to agrarianism, only totaled sixty-six. So, including yesterday's and today's successes, the agrarian strength in the Reichstag will not exceed 100, a number wholly insufficient to exercise a controlling influence on this body.

This is important to the United States, as the agrarian program is outspoken in its hostility to that country.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—(Special Telegram.)—F. J. Kingsbury was today appointed postmaster at Littleton, Buchanan county, Iowa, and F. E. Fenton at Viola Center, Audubon county, Iowa.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $190,973,687; gold reserve, $165,878,116.