Omaha, July 24, 1898.

Just Before Fall . . . .

The assortments of cool dress stuffs are usually incomplete—not so with us this season—We bought heavily at a great saving—which to you means a greater variety at a less price than ever before.

Summer Wash Fabrics

At prices so low that cost has not to be considered. These few hints of Monday's prices:

18c Organdies, 12½c.
18c Dimities, 12½c.
25c Egyptian Tissue, 15c.
18c Organdy Zephyr, 12½c.
40c Fine Zephyr Gingham, 25c.
10c Lawns, 5c.
15c, 18c and 12½c Lawn, 7½c.
12½c Duck, 7½c.
12½c Dimity, 7½c.
25c Corded Batiste, 15c.

Under-Muslins Ladies' Drawers.

wide cambric ruffle, tucks above ruffle, at 39c per pair.
Ladies' Drawers, cambric ruffle, edged with embroidery, at 39c per pair.
We carry a large assortment of styles in ladies' Umbrella Drawers, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery, from 50c to $2.75 per pair.
Ladies' Muslin Skirt, cambric flounce, edged with ruffle of embroidery, at 89c each.
Ladies' Skirts, umbrella ruffle of embroidery, at $1.00 each

Hosiery and Underwear Ladies' black cotton Hose,

with maco split soles, also double toe and heel, 25c pair.
Ladies' black cotton Hose, very good quality, seamless, 15c pair.
Children's fine ribbed Black Cotton Hose—would be good value at 25c—only 20c pair.
A few ladies' Silk Vests, in black and cream, 35c—reduced from $1.50—in small sizes only.
Ladies' Cotton Vests, in white and ecru, with short sleeves and silk taped neck, cut square or V shaped—25c each.
Ladies' Cotton Vests, with short sleeves or sleeveless, in white or ecru, 15c pair.
Ladies' ribbed summer wool Gauze Underwear, with long sleeves and high neck, in white, $1.00 each.

Laces and Embroideries Our Val laces by the bolt,

at 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, $1.00 and upwards are giving great satisfaction.
All widths and styles in greatest variety.
We are selling all our 3-inch Unique Embroidery at 5c a yard—former prices 10c and 15c yard.
We have a large line of Swiss Edgings from 10c a yard upwards.
Don't wait until the best are gone.

Special in Umbrellas Ladies' 26-inch black twilled silk Umbrellas,

made with metal rods, fancy Dresden horn or natural wood solid silver trimmed handles, only $2.00 each.

Children's Waists Clark's Comfort Waist for children.

Being entirely made of knitted webbing does not clot and stiffen, as all cloth waists do. Suitable to be worn at all seasons—sizes 2 to 12 years. Regular price 25c, reduced to 18c each—3 for 50c.

"Cannot Breat at Waist"

Wear it once and it wins you. Once worn, you will wear no other. The "Cresco" is queen.

A great many readers of the Bee have tried this corset and speak in terms of highest praise concerning it.
It combines all the good features of other good corsets, and has this distinct feature of its own—it is disconnected in front and has elastic gores at sides, so that it "cannot break at the waist." It is worth investigating. Try it.

Draperies Guilded Crepe, 30 inches wide,

at 12½c per yard.
Fancy Denims for curtains, couch covers, cushions, portieres, at 15c, 18c, 20c per yard.
An extra heavy quality, Turkish design, striped and figured, 33 inches wide, at 25c per yard.
Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 2½ yards long, at $1.15 and $1.25 per pair.
Embroidered Swiss Curtains, 3 yards long, very pretty, at $2.75 per pair.

Ribbons

We are showing all the newest patterns in fancies for Crush Belts, Sashes, etc.

The demand bountifully met.
MOIRE RIBBONS—
Double-face Satin Ribbons.
Fancy Ribbons in beautiful combinations.
Black Velvet Ribbons.

White Embroidered Robes Monday morning we will place on special sale

all our White Embroidered Robes, which sold at $12.50, $10.00 and $8.50. Monday, choice $5.00 a suit.

Notions Chatelaine Bags and Pocket Books.

Chatelaine Bags are very popular now and made to hold the many trifles that a lady has no other place for. We are showing a nice assortment at 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.75 and $3.00 each.
And others—dainty little ones for children—at 10c, 15c and 20c each.
Pocket Books—but that is another story. No use to describe them, but if you need one it will pay you to see our line—at from 50c to $6.00 each.

Men's Furnishings

Black and white striped Working Shirts 50c each.

Negligee Shirts, made with neck band for white collars, 50c.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

LIVELY LITTLE NAVAL FIGHT

Four Small Ships Enter Harbor of Nipe, Destroy a Spanish Gunboat and Capture Town.

KEY WEST, July 23.—Acting under orders from Rear Admiral Sampson, four American war ships on Thursday afternoon last entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and, after a furious bombardment, took possession of the harbor as a basis of operation for the Porto Rico campaign. It is understood, however, that the plans have been changed since, in consequence of the occupation of Santiago by the United States forces and that Nipe will not be used for the purpose originally intended. The vessels engaged were the Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden. In the course of an hour they silenced the forts, sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan, and scattered Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement.

For a week or more the Topeka had been blockading the northwestern coast between Cape Lucrecia and Cabonico, with strict orders from Commodore Howell not to attempt entrance into any of the harbors. A few days ago, while cruising past Nipe, which is about midway in the blockade line and directly across the island from the city of Santiago, an armored launch about 100 feet long came out and fired two shells, both of which, however, fell short. The Topeka returned the fire and chased the launch into the harbor, but in consequence of Commodore Howell's orders could not follow it in. On Thursday the Annapolis was up and Leyden came from Santiago and Captain Hunker of the Annapolis, who was ranking officer, was surprised to learn that Nipe had not been taken. Admiral Sampson had understood that this had been done and had orders for the monitors detailed for the Porto Rico campaign to rendezvous there. When the situation had been cleared up Captain Hunker ordered the ships to go in. The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the quartet, led the way, followed by the Annapolis, while the Topeka, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear.

The channel leading into the harbor was very narrow, and on a bluff to the right, called Galory Point, was a fort and signal station. As the American ships entered the Spaniards were signalling in a lively fashion with a blue ball and flag, apparently flotifying the Spanish ships in the harbor, which were the Jorg Juan, two smaller gunboats and the armored launch before mentioned. As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point the fort fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fire with its three-pounders.

Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the fort and ran, while the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but they, too, were quickly dispersed by the Topeka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time another small fort to the left of the channel fired on the American ships, but it was silenced as easily as the other.

In the meanwhile the Wasp and Leyden had taken up a position in the northwestern portion of the harbor, and opened fire across the water at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the southeast, in front of the town of Mayari. Its position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach and behind it a third fort stood on an eminence. This fort opened fire on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up the Spanish gunboat joined in the fight and a general battle followed. The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor, about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American boats drew up on either side and formed a semi-circle. The Americans then closed in on the Spanish ships, pouring in a destructive fire, and also on the fort behind. The Topeka sent 4-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that it sank within twenty minutes.

When the firing became heavy, the officers and crew of the Spaniard put off in a small boat, made the shore under a heavy fire, and escaped into the woods.

Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun, fired on an elevation of 4,500 yards, dropped square into Mayari fort. The Spanish pennants disappeared and a white flag was run up. This ended a short, but one of the most vicious battles of the war.

All of the American ships sent small boats over to the Spanish gunboat, that of the Topeka being under command of Lieutenant Niblack, the former naval attache at Berlin, Vienna and Rome. They found that the Jorge Juan's forecastle had been entirely nipped away by the Topeka's 4-inch shells and that its fore and mizzenmasts and flagstaff were carried off. It is thought the Spaniards scuttled it before abandoning the vessel. Divers were sent down and quite a curious collection of relics were found. One was the ship's motto: "Be brave and you will go home to Spain." They also brought up gunsights, signal flags and a hundred other mementoes of the engagement, which were distributed among the officers and men of the victorious ships. Four or five cats, still alive, were clinging to the wreckage, and one dog, which had been chained to the deck, was drowned. That part of the rigging which protruded from the water swarmed with rats, who attempted to renew the battle with the Americans, but were driven into the sea.

The harbor was found to be well mined and two of the mines exploded, one about 100 yards off the Topeka's bow and the other 200 yards from its port quarter. As the ships came out they saw a contact mine floating on the surface of the water.

The engagement was hardly over when the torpedo boat Dupont came along with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sampson for Commodore Remey and the Topeka was sent with them to Key West, arriving this morning. It had borne the brunt of the fight and bore itself nobly. Its captain is William S. Cowles, a brother-in-law of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

The Jorge Juan was a three-masted, one funnel ship of 950 tons and 1,100 horse power. It was 320 feet long, thirty-five feet wide and twelve feet draft. It carried a crew of 146 men and had 130 tons of coal. Its battery was heavier than the Topeka's, the biggest of the four attacking American ships, consisting of three 4.7 Hontorias, two 1.8 Krupp guns and two machine guns. Nipe harbor is twenty miles long and ten miles wide. It is surrounded by mountains and is admirably adapted as a base for any campaign. The Topeka on its way into this port passed the Terror, Puritan and Montgomery, heading for Nipe.

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.

The Omaha Daily Bee
EXPOSITION PHOTOGRAVURE COUPON . . .
This coupon and 10 Cents will obtain three photogravures of the Exposition.
BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

REPEATERS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Twenty Thousand Are to Be Supplied the Soldiers Who Go to Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special to the Times from Washington says: At least 20,000 of the volunteers who go to Porto Rico are to be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles, used by the regular army. This announcement, made by the Ordnance department, came as a surprise, the understanding having been that the supply of the approved guns would not permit of their being turned over to the volunteer troops for some months to come. The Ordnance department was content to let that impression prevail so long as it was not prepared to controvert it with overt evidence in the shape of the arms, but it has meanwhile been straining every energy to accumulate a stock of the rifles in order to begin their issue generally as soon as possible for the Porto Rico expedition, which will be made up chiefly of volunteer regiments, now equipped with the Springfield 45-caliber arm. The department proposes to supply one entire corps of about 20,000 men with Krag-Jorgensens. It may not be able to deliver all these guns to the men before they sail, but they will follow them to the island as rapidly as possible. Just what regiments will receive the new arms will depend upon General Miles, to whom they will be sent for distribution.

WOOD NOT MILITARY GOVERNOR.

No Such Officer Has Been Appointed for Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is said at the War department that General Leonard Wood is not governor general of Santiago, as has been erroneously reported, and in fact there is no such officer as governor general or even military governor. It is explained that the status is as follows: General McKibbin, as senior officer of the detail of American troops in Santiago proper, was the commanding officer. He fell ill and as General Wood was the second in rank by virtue of that fact he assumed command of all the American troops in Santiago city, not very numerous, according to Shafter's report. The garrison had been kept down from a desire to minimize the number of men exposed to contagion. It happens, fortunately for Santiago, that General Wood is a most competent medical officer and he is above all of the officers with Shafter best qualified to relieve the city from the unhealthful conditions that are said to exist there and to put it in good sanitary order. It is said to be surprising how much can be accomplished by an army officer acting with full powers in this direction. The medical officers here recall the fact that during the civil war, by the adoption of rigid sanitary precautions and insistance upon keeping the city clean, General Butler, while in command of the Federal forces at New Orleans, managed to exclude yellow fever absolutely from that place while the other gulf ports suffered severely.

No Orders to Remove Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—No action has yet been taken by Major Heur of the engineer cvorps, in charge of the San Francisco harbor mines, in regard to removing the explosives that have been placed in the bay under his supervision. "I have received no instructions in regard to removal of the mines," said Major Heur, "and therefore shall proceed to finish the work which I was ordered to do."

Sores Disappeared

Boils Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My little boy was afflicted with small boils on his face and hands caused by being in constant contact with other children who were not healthy. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and the sores disappeared soon after he began taking it." MRS. MAGGIE HOWARD, 520 South 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK

Spanish at San Juan Are Putting Their Defenses in Order.

MILES EXPECTED TO LAND SUNDAY

Beyond the Reach of Cable and No News is Expected from Him for a Day or Two—Navy Actively Co-Operating.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 23.—The Spaniards at San Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist the anticipated attack upon the part of the United States war ships, which are understood to be convoying the army of invasion commanded by General Miles. There were no signs this morning of the American war ships or transports, but news of them is expected shortly.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Miles is now east of Cape Haytien, having passed Mole St. Nicolas, beyond the reach of cable stations, for a day or two. It is assumed by the War department that all is well with him and that his flagship, the Yale, with the remainder of the fleet, will cast anchor tomorrow morning in the waters of Porto Rico, at the point selected for the debarkation. Thus it may again happen that Sunday, which has heretofore been so lucky a day for American military and naval operations during this war, will be further distinguished as a day upon which the Porto Rican campaign will be initiated. The navy is now actively co-operating with the army in making a success of Miles' expedition and will use every effort to land his troops. Unfortunately, nearly all the available small boats of Sampson's fleet were damaged, in many cases beyond service, in making the landing at Santiago, but it is expected that their loss will not be severely felt now that lighters have been provided.

PLANS FOR RAISING WRECKS

Conference with Hobson Results in Some Changes Being Inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Lieutenant Hobson's visit is expected to bring about an enlargement of the plans for saving the wrecked Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and some of the other stranded ships of the Cervera squadron. The department had already acted on the recommendations of Admiral Sampson, but those coming by mail and telegraph were necessarily limited, while the complete information brought by Lieutenant Hobson, based on personal observations and an expert knowledge of conditions, enables the department to get a much more thorough idea of the scope of this wrecking project and the possibilities of saving the ships.

The Colon is lying on a terraced beach, only about one-half of its hull being on shore while the other half is an overhang in deep water. It had been found that the portion of the ship on shore can be raised without much difficulty, but the overhanging creates a problem, as it causes a balance or leverage which interferes with the work on that part of the hull ashore. To meet this it is now proposed to adopt an engineering scheme, on considerably broader lines than the usual wrecking devices. It will embrace a system of air bags and poontoons floated underneath the overhanging portion and gradually buoying it upward until the strain on the shore end of the hull is relieved. In this way it is hoped the work of raising can proceed on the overhang and shore simultaneously, and that the big steel hull can thus be brought to an even keel and floated.

There were many inquiries about the Navy department today for Lieutenant Hobson, but he had departed last night after his conferences with Secretary Long and Commodore Hichborn of the Construction bureau. It is probable that aside from the Lieutenant's explanation of the wrecking expedition, he expressed his preferences on the question of the line of promotion which the president and Secretary Long have in view for him. The department probably will execute the enlarged wrecking projects at once. The original plan left the wrecking largely with the company, which took the contract on a per diem arrangement. Admiral Sampson's report stated that the wreckers were proceeding with all due dispatch. The visit of Lieutenant Hobson does not imply any criticism on the wrecking methods thus far employed, but it is rather for the purpose of developing them up to the requirements disclosed by expert observations. The work is likely to remain in the hands of the wreckers, they supplying the apparatus for the enlarged engineering operations proposed by the naval constructors.

FIGHT FOR A FAT CONTRACT

Steamship Lines Will Contest the Award Made to the Spanish Company.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The World says a lawyer has been retained by the steamship companies who were unsuccessful bidders for transporting the 22,000 captured Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain, and will begin action today to have the contract made by the government with the Compagnie-Transatlantique Espanola set aside. The ground taken is that the successful bidder is a licensed corporation of a nation with whom we are at war, and that according to a measure passed by the Spanish Cortes, one-half of the receipts of every corporation doing business under the Spanish government must be surrendered to the government to help defray the expenses of the war. By letting the contract to a Spanish corporation the United States government indirectly pays into the Spanish treasury an amount equal to one-half the contract's stipulation. Also that the government thereby releases from blockade all of the enemy's vessels to be used in the transportation from the neutral ports where they are now in shelter.

CUSHING MAKES A LANDING.

Returns to Key West After Successful Expedition to Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 23.—The torpedo boat Cushing, which left here yesterday with dispatches for the blockading squadron, returned this evening, bringing Lieutenant Rebalcava of Brigadier General Roja's division of the insurgent army, now operating in Matanzas province. Colonel Rebalcava left here about a week ago on the tug Uncas, with a small expedition carrying a quantity of rifles, food and clothing. A landing was effected near Cardenas without difficulty.

On Thursday last the Mangrove captured the Spanish sloop Aguilita, off Boca de Sagua, fifteen miles from Cruz del Padro. The sloop carried a crew of four men, who, on seeing the approaching gunboat, leaped overboard and swam ashore. The prize cargo consisted of dyewood, a small lot of food supplies and $25 in Spanish silver. It will be brought here by the Uncas tomorrow.

President Takes His Respite.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President McKinley this evening took a respite from the labors of the last few months and, accompanied by a distinguished party of guests, enjoyed a trip down the Potomac. Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett of North Adams, Mass., he drove to the navy yard at 5:30 o'clock. There the party was met by Secretaries Long, Alger, Smith, Wilson and Gage and Miss Long and Miss Paul, ex-Postmaster General Gary and Justice and Mrs. McKenna. They boarded the naval tug Triton and steamed down the river as far as Fort Washington, returning at 7:30. The party was then entained at dinner by Commander Norton and later inspected the big ordnance shop.

ONE MORE SHIP FOR MANILA

Rio Janeiro, with South Dakota Volunteers Aboard, Sets Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The transport steamer Rio Janeiro, bearing two battalions of South Dakota volunteers, with recruits for the Utah Light artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, sailed today for Manila. The vessel was accorded the same ovation which has been given to the other transports which have sailed for the Philippines and nothing unusual occurred as the vessel steamed down the bay towards the ocean. The expedition will be under the command of Brigadier General H. G. Otis, who has stated that he will make all possible speed to join the United States forces already in the Philippines. The Rio will stop at Honolulu to take on fresh supplies and to refill its coal bunkers.

The Third battalion of the Third regiment of engineers, Major General Langfit commanding, has been designated for duty at Honolulu and will be sent there immediately or as soon as transportation can be secured.

Colonel Barker, commanding the First New York, expects to leave the city by the end of next week, on the Humboldt, which is due to arrive here on Thursday. He will take one battalion of his regiment with him. Colonel Barker will probably be placed in command of all the military forces at Honolulu, including the engineers. His whole force will amount to about 2,000 men.

WAR WIPES OUT SECTIONAL LINES.

McKinley Responds to Felicitations of United Confederate Veterans.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President McKinley has sent the following letter to General John B. Gordon, in response to the resolutions adopted by the Confederate Veterans' association at Atlanta, Ga.:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Hon. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta—Dear General Gordon: Your recent telegram in behalf of the United Confederate Veterans was very welcome and I would have written before in acknowledgment, except for the unusual demands upon my time.

"The war has certainly served one very useful purpose, in completely obliterating the sectional lines drawn in the last one. The response to the nation's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country. Veterans of the gray as well as of the blue are now fighting side by side, winning equal honor and renown. Their brave deeds and the unequaled triumphs of our army and navy have received the gratitude of the people of the United States.

"To have such a hearty commendation from yourself and your colleagues of the work of this administration in the conduct of the war, and the pledge of whatever support may be needed to help in bringing it to a successful completion, is indeed most gratifying, and I thank you especially for the frank and cordial expressions of the resolutions passed and forwarded to me.

"With very kind regards, I am, sincerely yours, WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

CAVALRY GOING TO JOIN MILES.

Five Troops Ordered to Leave from Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Five troops of cavalry at Camp Alger, Va., have been ordered to proceed to Newport News for embarkation on transports for Porto Rico to reinforce General Miles. They will leave, if practicable, with General Haines' brigade. The troops sent are all famous ones in their section, the list being Troops A and C of New York cavalry, the Governor's troop, Sheridan's troop and the Philadelphia City troop of Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT BRIDGES ALIVE

His Mother Receives a Letter from Him Dated Later Than His Reported Death.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Lieutenant Charles H. Bridges of Company H, Twenty-second United States infantry, who was reported killed at Santiago, is alive. His mother, Mrs. Judge Prentiss De Cheney of Jerseyville, Ill., has received a letter from the young officer written on the field of battle. It is dated "July 5, near Santiago," and says he is well and in command of his company, the captain having been wounded.

POWERS HAVE NO RIGHT TO OBJECT

Dingley Voices an Aggressive Spirit in Regard to War Problems.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Representative Dingley of Maine when asked today, "What do you think will be the solving of the Philippines problem?" replied:

"No one can tell at this time. Events adjust themselves and sometimes in a sudden and unexpected manner. The situation will undoubtedly be taken care of as it arises.

"I feel sure that there is no foundation for the talk of alleged European interference in whatever program this government may adopt for the Philippines. I believe the rumored protests of the powers of Europe will be found to be merely unauthorized reports and will not materialize into anything definite. The conduct of the Germans at Manila is subject to criticism, but their action will not go beyond bounds.

"I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude of Europe protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the coast of Spain. Such a position would be untenable. This government is at war with Spain and we have a right to strike when and where we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of course if we contemplated seizing and holding Spanish territory on the continent of Europe it might cause disquietude among the powers for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed. They would have no right, however, to object to the harassing of the coast and commerce by a fleet."

Naval Board in Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Naval War board had a conference with the president today. On leaving the White House Secretary Long said the meeting had no special significance, as it related entirely to details. The Monterey, the secretary thought, would arrive at Manila about August 3 or 4 and the Monadnock about a week later. Nothing late, the secretary said, had been received from Admiral Dewey or Admiral Sampson.

North Carolina Enters a Denial.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Governor Russell of North Carolina, in a dispatch to the Associated Press, denies the accuracy of the statements by the War department that North Carolina has been slow in offering volunteers and has not raised its quota of troops as called for in the president's two proclamations. He adds: "Our three regiments were organized promptly and large numbers have been offered in excess of quota."

Mob Attacks a Mission Home.

LONDON, July 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the anti-foreign riot has broken out at Chang-Su, in the province of Kiang-See, sixty miles south of Nan Sung, the capital of that province. The mob attacked and destroyed the premises of the China Inland mission. All foreign missionaries escaped.

SUNDAY A DAY FOR RECORDS

Startling Events Have a Habit of Happening on that Day.

FIRST AT MANILA AND LAST AT SANTIAGO

Flag Comes Down on Morro One Week Ago—Speculation as to What the Morrow Will Bring Forth.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Sabbatarian may not find it as good a reason for thankfulness and congratulation as do the men of the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba, but the singular fact remains that every event of supreme importance that has happened in our naval operations during the war with Spain has fallen on Sunday. On Sunday, May 1, Dewey won the great victory at Manila. On Sunday, May 29, Schley found the fleet of Cervera in Santiago harbor and said: "They will never go home." On Sunday, July 3, a portion of Admiral Sampson's fleet, under Commodore Schley, defeated the attempt of Admiral Cervera to escape and destroyed his squadron, and on Sunday, July 17 (today), the Spanish flag on Morro castle, Santiago, was hauled down forever, beginning the finale of Spanish control in the western hemisphere. This Sunday morning was beautiful, among the most beautiful that have fallen to the lot of our ships before Santiago. The blockade was completed, the two flagships, New York, with Admiral Sampson's flag flying, and the Brooklyn, known to the Spaniards as the "three-horned devil," flying Commodore Schley's pennant, being the only war ships in sight. The little Vixen, Captain Sharpe, is present, and the Gloucester, Captain Wainwright, filled out a quota of our ships. Sunrise developed the fact that the red and yellow flag of Spain still floated over Morro castle, and that the Spanish soldiers were still in the forts.

At precisely 9 o'clock, however, watchful officers on deck saw the flag slowly come down. There was a salute of some kind fired inside, for guns were heard. As soon as the flag had been lowered the New York moved majestically in toward the entrance of the harbor, followed by the Brooklyn. Soon both these great cruisers lay close under the batteries that for weeks had menaced them, and swung lazily and nonchalantly at anchor, while steam launches were lowered to take ashore officers who desired to see the harbor and fortifications. At the same time the church pennant went up on the New York, and in the very mouth of the harbor began a service of thanksgiving to the Creator.

Men in the army and navy are now speculating as to what the following Sunday will bring forth.

MARRIES HIS STENOGRAPHER

Chicago's Well Known Bank Wrecker, Spaulding, Weds Miss Ervin in Cook County Jail.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Charles Warren Spaulding, the convicted ex-president of the Globe Savings bank, and Sarah Louise Ervin, his former stenographer, were married today. The ceremony was performed by a clergyman whose name the parties interested will not divulge.

Spaulding is serving an indeterminate sentence in the Joliet penitentiary for wrecking the Globe Savings bank, but for two weeks has been in the Cook county jail, where he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus, in order to act as a witness in a suit growing out of the bank's affairs.

Miss Ervin is the young woman upon whom Spaulding lavished money and property before the collapse of the bank and they have been anxious to marry ever since Spaulding's former wife secured a divorce. The jail authorities refused to permit the ceremony without the permission of Warden McClaughrey of the penitentiary. After consulting the governor Major McClaughrey gave his consent and Spaulding today procured the license. The place where the marriage occurred cannot be learned. Two young men from the office of Spaulding's attorneys were the witnesses.

An hour after the ceremony the ex-banker was back in his cell in jail and the bride had gone away with her father. In the license Spaulding's age is given at 55 and that of Miss Ervin is 30.

REQUEST FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Charges of Inadequate Provision for Wounded to Be Looked Into.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has requested through the adjutant general's office that an investigation be made of the charges that the transport Seneca, which brought sick and wounded from Shafter's army at Santiago to New York, left the former place with an inadequacy of medical supplies and was otherwise unfit for the work assigned it. From the letters which have been received by General Sternberg it appears that specially unfavorable weather conditions prevailed and the surf was running high when the ship was being loaded with its human freight, though why a sufficient amount of medical supplies was not put aboard the vessel is not explained. There was plenty of quinine and also plenty of morphine available with the medical corps, but it appears that not enough of the latter drug was sent aboard the vessel for all purposes necessary and on this account some of the complaints have arisen. The Seneca was not designed for a hospital ship and consequently there may have been some lack of necessary facilities for caring for the sick and wounded.

Pertaining to Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Charles Wittè at Elkhorn, Douglas county, vice E. Hall, removed; and Louis H. Battles at Glenrock, Nemaha county, vice D. W. Dickinson, resigned; A. L. Johnson at Norwich, Page county.

An order has been issued removing the postoffice at Sidney, Iowa, from its present quarters to W. B. White's building at a rental of $100 per annum.

An order has been issued establishing a postoffice at Germanville, Cuming county, Nebraska. Frederick Ostiver was commissioned postmaster.

Deadlock Continues.

MILAN, Mo., July 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven ballots had been cast in the democratic senatorial deadlock in this city at 9 o'clock this morning, standing Ely, 9; Pratt, 17; Fields, 23; and no nomination. An adjournment was then taken until Monday afternoon.

Disaster to Salmon Fishermen.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says: The disaster to the salmon fisheries at the mouth of the Fraser river, caused by the recent storms, appears to have been worse than at first reported. The whole fleet was out at the time. Many of the boats were strung together, and when the storm cloud burst over them they were dashed against each other with such force as to demolish them outright or render them useless. Five men were seen to sink out of sight. It was at first thought it was the full extent of the fatality, but when the men reported twenty-five were found to be missing. These include Japanese, Chinese, Indians and white people. They may yet be heard from, but it is more than likely that they have been lost.

GERMS IN HAIR.

Great Discoveries and Successes Are Always Followed by a Host of Imitators.

Look Out for Any Preparation that Does Not Bear the Name of John H. Austin on the Label—He Discovered the New Drug Extracted from Soft Coal, which is Acknowledged by the Medical World to Be the Only Positive Cure for Dandruff and Falling Hair.

It is now generally known among the initiated that dandruff (sebrrhea sicca) is caused by a parasite (micro bacilli). While it is true that dandruff is, popularly speaking, a scab, this is but half the truth. The scab is caused by an excessive sebaceous secretion. This is a toxic phenomenon produced by the microbe. The hair gland first grows to great size and the infected hair follicle decays. Then the Papilla at the root of the hair, which gives the hair nourishment, loses its activity, the hair dries up, dies and falls out. This is the history of the transformation and phenomena of dandruff, falling hair and baldness. The maker of any preparation or compound who advertises that the proper manner of cure is to raise the dandruff and heal the scalp with his preparation shows that he is unfamiliar with the seat of the trouble. Such statements are absolute folly. In the first place any one who scratches the scalp, whether it is healthy or diseased, with a comb, or any sharp instrument, is liable to create serious damage. All authorities on diseases of the scalp agree on this point. The comb should be used only as an assistant to the brush, and where used otherwise it is the direct cause of many cases of eczema. No attention should be paid to cleaning the scalp of dandruff until after the cure is effected. The thing to do is to get at the seat of the trouble and kill the microbe that causes the disease. Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower kills the microbes in the scalp. It need be applied only twice a week and will effect an immediate cure. Prof. Austin has cured over 15,000 cases within the past three months and had hundreds of letters from all parts of the country, which testify to the sterling worth of his profitable discovery. The Dandruff Destroyer is of a rich amber color and has great virtue as a beautifier to the hair, making it soft and lustrous, stimulating it to vigorous growth.

The American Journal of Helath of New York and Chicago comes out this month with a column editorial endorsing Prof. Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower and says among the thousands of hair preparations that they have analyzed during the past 27 years Austin's is the only one that they have been able to recommend.

The remedy discovered by Prof. Austin is the only one which has been approved by the medical fraternity of Europe and America, and regarding which much space has been given in the leading medical journals of both continents. There are many meritorious hair tonics upon the market whose makers are honest in their intentions, but none of these have any effect upon the parasites that cause the dandruff. Many preparations clean the scalp of dandruff, but do not kill the parasites that cause dandruff, and consequently are but temporary in effect. Prof. Austin has been successful and the sales of his wonderful discovery aggregate many hundreds of dollars a day. Mr. Austin wishes no ill to anyone selling hair compounds or tonics, but to protect himself and the public he makes the statement to the people that Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower is the only preparation that will positively and permanently destroy the parasites of the scalp that cause dandruff and falling hair. Austin further offers $100 to any analysist that will discover a particle of mercury of any other deleterious substance in Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower.

READ THIS LETER

It is but one of hundreds Prof. Austin receives every week.

FROM A WELL KNOWN PHYSICIAN.

Omaha, Neb., July 19, 1898.

Prof. J. H. Austin—My Dear Prof: While in Omaha on a visit my attention was called to your theory relative to scalp disease, notably dandruff (Pityrasis), you claiming it to be parasitic, and your remedy which you claimed would kill the parasite—hence cure the disease—your theory was strictly in accord with my own. I was suffering from a wicked case of dandruff, falling of hair and all that this infers—so was my wife—I had palliated, but couldn't cure it—couldn't find the remedy. An interview with you settled it—for I saw you knew your business, and was entitled fully to your prefix, Prof., which your work is so honorably maintaining. Briefly stated, you have worked out by your twenty years of arduous labor in research and practice a valuable remedy of inestimable benefit to the world, and after four applications our scalps are healthy and clean, and I see that only a very few more applications will clinch the nail you have driven into the coffin of the parasites of our scalps. You don't charge enough for it—$5.00 per bottle is cheap for it. With many thanks for your kindness, I am, F. B. Morrill, M. D.

Los Angeles, Cal.

109½ South Broadway, Rooms 1 and 2.

Prof. J. H. Austin, who has had twenty fruitful years' experience and practice in diseases of the hair, skin and scalp, will, in order to introduce Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower, give free microscopic examinations of hair and scalp all this week at his consulting rooms, 526 New York Life Bldg. Positively no charges will be made for prescriptions or examinations. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. for gentlemen; ladies, 2 to 5 p. m. Come early to avoid the rush.

Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower. It purifies the scalp and beautifies the hair. For sale by all druggists, or send $1.00, P. O. order, direct to Prof. J. H. Austin, 555-560-565 Syndicate Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn., where free microscopic examination of the hair and scalp is given every day in the week, Sunday excepted.

As an Advertising Medium The Bee Is Unexcelled. Rates on application.