

Don't Mind the Outside

Everything is in order within—and we offer you again today the same sterling qualities as has been our custom these many years.

Wash Goods

The neat and pretty woven and printed stuffs for shirt waists, dresses and wrappers are told of below.

- Lawn, 50c per yard. Dimities, 10c per yard. Organdies, 12 1/2c per yard. Fine Batiste, 15c yard. Imported Batiste, 25c yard. Zephyr Gingham at 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 60c, per yard.

Exclusive Novelties

The following represent a few of the popular fabrics.

Real Irish Dimities, 25c. Irish Linen Lawn, 25c and 30c. French Organdies, 35c. Cotton Grenadines, 50c.

These are the days Sunbonnets that bring the need for light, cool and comfortable headwear for children.

The new "May Queen" fills this need—cut short at the back and with frills to give it that dressy appearance. Possibly you do not fancy this style. Then we can show you half a dozen styles in simple French Caps and a variety of other styles which you must see to appreciate.

We have Sun Bonnets for little folks in white, pink, blue, and in colored chambray at 50c each.

Corsets Triumph Summer Corset. Made of strong netting, extra long high bust, two side steels, at 50c each.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

EXPECT TO GO TO HAWAII. Some Soldiers at San Francisco Think They Will Be Sidetracked.

MONTEREY IS NEARLY READY TO SAIL. Second Expedition to the Philippines May Not Get Away for Two Weeks, Owing to Numerous Delays.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt, and they are already figuring on an order to send troops to the islands to look after Uncle Sam's interests, and some of the volunteers, who fear that they will not be sent to the Philippines, are counting upon being turned to Hawaii as a place of second choice.

General Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines, but has not yet made public the assignments of troops for the expedition, and he will not make the order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been determined.

It is said in some quarters the expedition cannot possibly sail for two weeks yet, and it is even semi-officially reported that the vessels will not be ready for ten days yet. Just who is to blame for the delay is a mystery. The owners of the vessels say they have not received any "hurry up" orders from Washington, and that they can perform their share of the contract at short notice as soon as definite orders are received.

The Bruns, the collier recently bought by the government, will be ready to go to sea next Saturday. Its alterations have been completed, and it is now receiving stores. A spare propeller for the Bruns, and six spare blades for the Monterey's twin screws will be included in the freight.

The Monterey is taking on coal in sacks, and its magazine is expected shortly from Puget sound. It is believed the Monadnock will be kept in Honolulu.

Artillery for Manila. Four batteries of heavy artillery, now stationed at the Presidio, will go to Manila with the next expedition, and their places at the Presidio will be filled by men from the regular army.

Red Cross Finances Assigned. CLEVELAND, O., June 2.—General George A. Garretson of this city received unofficial notice from Washington today stating that he would be placed in command of the Second corps, now being mobilized at Falls Church, Va. General Garretson expects his commission and orders to arrive by mail today.

Lightning's Work in Wisconsin. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 2.—A severe wind storm passed over this city tonight and considerable damage resulted. The city hall was struck by lightning and Police Secretary Carpenter was badly injured. Three houses were killed at the east end and several houses and barns were unroofed. One man was badly injured by a section of a roof falling on him. At Brantford, Wis., a number of houses were destroyed or unroofed and the city park was ruined.

Red Cross Finances Assigned. NEW YORK, June 2.—Secretary John P. Faure of the National Red Cross society announced today the appointment of a finance committee, comprising J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman; Frederick D. Tappan, president of the Gallatin National bank; August Belmont, James Speyer, Gustav H. Schwab, Edwin Langdon, president of the Central National bank, and ex-Governor Levi P. Morton.

Stock Exchange Building Sold. CHICAGO, June 2.—The estate of Cyrus H. McCormick, the reaper manufacturer, has purchased the building for \$2,500,000.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. This Coupon with 25c WILL SECURE THE Official Photographs Of the United States Navy. Address: NAVY PHOTOGRAPH DEPT., OMAHA BEE.

LOCATING THE BATTERIES

Schley Accomplishes His Object in the Bombardment of Santiago.

MASSACHUSETTS STARTS THE FIRING. New Orleans is Given a Prominent Part in the Plan and Proves Itself to be a Good Fighter and Well Manned.

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The engagement was the first which has occurred between two navy forces and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of the week. No attempt was made by the American commander to bring on a general engagement, it being his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the position of the Spanish ships. Shortly before 10 o'clock Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts, on board of which ship he remained during the fighting.

At 1 o'clock the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts and the New Orleans, Iowa and Vixen fell in. In the open market the Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles from the harbor entrance, when it turned in toward the shore and when about 5,000 yards of turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up and the Iowa half a mile behind. The flagship gradually increased its speed and was soon sailing through the water at the rate of three knots an hour. It drew closer and closer to the batteries and to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that it would never open fire. When, however, it had passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards, a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two thirty-caliber guns on the turret and two shells rose over the hull, one of them striking the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair as it lay at its anchorage and the others falling close alongside.

The two guns on the forward turret were fired and the shells in exploding threw great jets of spray into the air. All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts, but it was soon beyond their range and the batteries thereupon turned their guns on the New Orleans.

This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries on the hills above the harbor as much as possible and it obeyed instructions to the letter. Its first shot located a large battery on the hill above the Morro. It flew straight into the fort and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. Two more shots sent part of the walls on Morro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans continued itself to the batteries, its fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot it fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa came next, and like the Massachusetts, devoted its attention to the ships within the harbor. Its thirty-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter, however, was not seriously damaged, and kept up its fire until long after the American ships steamed out of range.

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Admiral, According to the Report, Has Fifteen War Ships with Him to Prevent Cervera from Escaping.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Admiral Sampson has arrived off Santiago de Cuba, and according to his instructions he at once relieved Commodore Schley in command of the fleet of battleships Iowa, Oregon and Massachusetts, second class battleship Texas, armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, protected cruisers New Orleans, Marblehead and Minneapolis, gunboat Nashville, torpedo boat destroyer Scorpion, dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, torpedo boat tender, auxiliary dispatchers Harvard and Yale and auxiliary gunboat Eagle. With such a force blockading Santiago de Cuba naval experts who have heretofore contended that Admiral Cervera had a fighting chance to escape now concede that his position is absolutely hopeless.

Concentration of such a formidable force on the capture of Admiral Cervera is a naturally presaging important and immediate action by the American fleet. Careful inquiry, however, developed the fact that Rear Admiral Sampson, before he left Key West, was notified of the program adopted by the government to assist the naval vessel in the capture of Admiral Cervera. It is believed that the program adopted is to have the fleet, and confident that the army will arrive at its destination in due season, there is no reason to believe that the officials have given Rear Admiral Sampson any further discretion than was accorded to Commodore Schley. By this it is not intended that Rear Admiral Sampson be directed to open fire on the fleet, but he has been advised against such action, and knowing the cautiousness of the man it is not believed he will cast this advice aside unless he has reason to believe otherwise.

It is thought possible that Rear Admiral Sampson will be accompanied by a number of army officers, and that the collection of such a force of Santiago and of the advice given to the naval commanders is their desire to prevent any of our ships from receiving irreparable injury. General Shafter's troops cannot possibly be of any assistance to Rear Admiral Sampson before the beginning of next week, so that operations against the Spanish fleet may not be expected before that time unless Admiral Cervera should determine to attempt to run the gauntlet of the American armorclads.

Schley Followed Orders. Ever since the administration got news that Cervera was well bottled and well corded at Santiago a large land and sea expedition to destroy or capture his fleet and destroy Santiago has been planned. Schley's orders were substantially these: Not to try to take Santiago or to reduce the fortifications. Not to engage Cervera, if he should try to escape, until he was clear of the harbor, and then to attempt to let him escape or let supplies or reinforcements get in to him from the sea. Not to let the Spaniards make any repairs or additions to the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor. Ever since the fiasco at San Juan de los Rios the last has not been heard by the way—the administration has been most anxious that there shall be no more half-baked bombardments to be heralded abroad as repulses and Spanish victories. Indeed, so anxious was the administration that it gave Schley a fleet only strong enough to tempt him to try to imitate Dewey.

On Tuesday morning when the Spaniards at Santiago, who have been growing more and more restless and nervous, as the Spanish fleet has been repaired and strengthened the forts at Morro point at the right of the mouth of the harbor. Schley soon discovered what was going on, and he proceeded to stop them. When Morro castle was in ruins and abandoned, when the Spanish fleet was silent, Schley gave the signal to move on, and he did not until then. He had done exactly what he came for. He paid no attention to the fire of the forts and batteries to the left of the harbor, as no work was being done on them.

While Schley's squadron, as it stands, is probably strong enough to force the harbor and capture Cervera, still he would not think of attempting it. The administration expects to capture Cervera shortly, but the sea assault will be made by all of our battleships, monitors and heavy cruisers, the idea being that it is folly to take chances of partial failure, with ships that are available and are not in the least needed elsewhere, the sea attack can be made a triumphant success.

The land attack will be made at the same time. The Americans will be aided by the Spaniards, who are gathering in force near Santiago and are in daily or rather nightly communication with Schley.

Needs the Land Forces. NEW YORK, June 2.—A special to the Tribune says: Commodore Schley's reconnaissance before Santiago, as far as it is fully known here, entirely confirms the impression of General Miles and other military and naval men last week that from the point of view of the Spanish fleet the harbor co-operation of American land and sea forces would become imperatively necessary in the conduct of an active campaign against him, unless he undertook to force his way out before he was surrounded and overwhelmed. It is true that Commodore Schley's exchange of shots with the shore batteries has demonstrated that they were weak affairs at best, but it was not believed he would attempt to send his ships in single file up the narrow, tortuous channel, perhaps thoroughly mined, to destroy the Spanish cruisers when that result may be readily accomplished with less hazard. It is considered probable that he will block the channel by sinking one or more workless hulks at the entrance. From the fact that he did not follow up the tremendous advantage he gained in the utter demoralization of the Spanish fleet, it is taken that he had this object ultimately in view for the naval authorities had informed him that vessels to be used in obstruction were on the way to him and should arrive in a day or two at the latest.

It is hardly thought possible that the Spaniards will venture on an aggressive movement, but will rather remain at anchor in the upper harbor, trusting to the scattering of Commodore Schley's vessels by the terrific hurricanes which are to be anticipated on the Cuban coast at this season of the year. The knowledge of this danger will probably strengthen the feeling of obstruction to navigation in the channel in order that the egress of the Spaniards will be prevented should the Americans be forced to seek shelter at Mole St. Nicolas. The necessity of the torado season and the necessity of relieving Commodore Schley to assist in the military campaign is evident, as it is impossible to land at the most favorable point in bad weather.

May Be Enroute Now. Whether the force has left Tampa or not the officials at Washington declare frankly

CAPOTE REACHES NEW YORK

He Says the Insurgent Forces Are Being Strengthened by Daily Arrivals from the Towns.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Domingo Mendez Capote, the president of the Cuban republic, arrived in this city today. After going to a hotel where he met General Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, he visited Cuban newspaper reporters with whom he talked quite freely. Horatio S. Rubens, the counsel for the junta, acted as interpreter.

When asked what his mission to this country was, Capote said he had been before saying anything about that, he wished to thank the American press collectively for the stand it had taken in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, stating that the Cuban people and the government were deeply grateful for the support given by the American people to the Cuban cause.

Continuing, he said: "My mission is not a public one. All public acts relative to the situation between the United States and the Cuban republic will continue as heretofore to be conducted through the channels of the press. I have no confidence of our people, who have a high appreciation of what he has done."

"I do not come here to negotiate any loan. I come to consult with General Palma, which does not concern internal questions or public interest. I have no present intention of leaving the island until the situation is settled. I probably shall make a call on him before I return. How long I shall remain here, I cannot say at this time, but shall make my stay as short as possible."

Mr. Capote has the position of judge advocate general in the insurgent army. Questioned as to the strength of the army, he said: "Not counting those who have recently joined his forces, Garcia has about 12,000 men under him in the eastern department at Santiago and Porto Principe. About 3,500 of these men were in the neighborhood of Santiago when General Palma was here. They were fully armed and equipped, and it was the intention to concentrate all of the force in the eastern portion to that point."

"I cannot tell definitely, said he, 'how many men there are in the other provinces. Gomez has about 5,000 men at Santa Clara. Probably 20,000 men, all very armed and equipped, are in the ranks of the Cuban army. A large number, probably 20,000, are armed with machetes, and there are thousands of others who have recently left the towns to join the army because they could no longer live in the towns. From Porto Principe, about 10,000 men and women and children have left because of the scarcity of provisions, preferring to take their chances in the country, and further influenced by the fear that at the last moment, the Spaniards, driven to despair, will out of revenge, resort to slaughter.'"

TROOPS ARE STILL AT TAMPA

Positive Announcement that None Have Left There for Invasion of Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., June 2.—It can be stated positively that no United States troops have left Tampa for Cuba.

Until definite and official news is received from the fleets of Sampson and Schley, it is the generally expressed opinion among the army officers that no movement of troops from here in the direction of Tampa will be made until the fleet of Admiral Cervera is still much of a factor. It is stated there is no intention on the part of the authorities to assume any more risks than absolutely necessary in sending a big fleet of practically unarmored and therefore nearly helpless transports into the waters. For the reasons stated, it is believed that the fleet of transports will be sent to Tampa to insure protection for the transports from Tampa to their destination, no move from here is expected. When this will be uncertain and though nothing official can be learned on the point, it is not believed a large movement will take place in the immediate future.

TEACH THEM TO EAT CORN

New York Chamber of Commerce Wants Congress to Educate the European on This Line.

NEW YORK, June 2.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today the following resolution was adopted on motion of J. B. Thurber, who said it was a matter of course that the people of foreign countries are not so conversant with the uses of corn as the people of this country. The resolution provides that the Department of Agriculture to present a series of lectures to the effect that the people of foreign countries are not so conversant with the uses of corn as the people of this country.

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Schley Followed Orders. Ever since the administration got news that Cervera was well bottled and well corded at Santiago a large land and sea expedition to destroy or capture his fleet and destroy Santiago has been planned. Schley's orders were substantially these: Not to try to take Santiago or to reduce the fortifications. Not to engage Cervera, if he should try to escape, until he was clear of the harbor, and then to attempt to let him escape or let supplies or reinforcements get in to him from the sea. Not to let the Spaniards make any repairs or additions to the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor. Ever since the fiasco at San Juan de los Rios the last has not been heard by the way—the administration has been most anxious that there shall be no more half-baked bombardments to be heralded abroad as repulses and Spanish victories. Indeed, so anxious was the administration that it gave Schley a fleet only strong enough to tempt him to try to imitate Dewey.

On Tuesday morning when the Spaniards at Santiago, who have been growing more and more restless and nervous, as the Spanish fleet has been repaired and strengthened the forts at Morro point at the right of the mouth of the harbor. Schley soon discovered what was going on, and he proceeded to stop them. When Morro castle was in ruins and abandoned, when the Spanish fleet was silent, Schley gave the signal to move on, and he did not until then. He had done exactly what he came for. He paid no attention to the fire of the forts and batteries to the left of the harbor, as no work was being done on them.

While Schley's squadron, as it stands, is probably strong enough to force the harbor and capture Cervera, still he would not think of attempting it. The administration expects to capture Cervera shortly, but the sea assault will be made by all of our battleships, monitors and heavy cruisers, the idea being that it is folly to take chances of partial failure, with ships that are available and are not in the least needed elsewhere, the sea attack can be made a triumphant success.

The land attack will be made at the same time. The Americans will be aided by the Spaniards, who are gathering in force near Santiago and are in daily or rather nightly communication with Schley.

Needs the Land Forces. NEW YORK, June 2.—A special to the Tribune says: Commodore Schley's reconnaissance before Santiago, as far as it is fully known here, entirely confirms the impression of General Miles and other military and naval men last week that from the point of view of the Spanish fleet the harbor co-operation of American land and sea forces would become imperatively necessary in the conduct of an active campaign against him, unless he undertook to force his way out before he was surrounded and overwhelmed. It is true that Commodore Schley's exchange of shots with the shore batteries has demonstrated that they were weak affairs at best, but it was not believed he would attempt to send his ships in single file up the narrow, tortuous channel, perhaps thoroughly mined, to destroy the Spanish cruisers when that result may be readily accomplished with less hazard. It is considered probable that he will block the channel by sinking one or more workless hulks at the entrance. From the fact that he did not follow up the tremendous advantage he gained in the utter demoralization of the Spanish fleet, it is taken that he had this object ultimately in view for the naval authorities had informed him that vessels to be used in obstruction were on the way to him and should arrive in a day or two at the latest.

It is hardly thought possible that the Spaniards will venture on an aggressive movement, but will rather remain at anchor in the upper harbor, trusting to the scattering of Commodore Schley's vessels by the terrific hurricanes which are to be anticipated on the Cuban coast at this season of the year. The knowledge of this danger will probably strengthen the feeling of obstruction to navigation in the channel in order that the egress of the Spaniards will be prevented should the Americans be forced to seek shelter at Mole St. Nicolas. The necessity of the torado season and the necessity of relieving Commodore Schley to assist in the military campaign is evident, as it is impossible to land at the most favorable point in bad weather.

May Be Enroute Now. Whether the force has left Tampa or not the officials at Washington declare frankly

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