HOLIDAY WORK OF THIEVES

Criminal Classes Make Free with the Crowds During the Fourth.

MANY CITIZENS REPORT LOSSES

Police Suppress the Facts as Far as Possible, but Are Unsuccessful in Keeping Everything "On the Quiet."

While the citizens of Omaha were celebrating Monday night the criminal element was very active, and its success is marked by the number of robberies reported to the police yesterday. Several cases of house breaking early in the evening started the crime carnival. No details of three cases can be learned owing to the suppression by the police.

Two men are responsible for a series of robberies of various discriptions in the east end of the city. They first made their appearance at Dick Burdish's saloon, Tenth and Davenport streets where they deliberatly choked Emanuel Hynes of 918 Davenport street, who was standing in the bar room and forced him to give them his money, amounting to $15. From Burdish's saloon the men went to the saloon at Tenth and Dodge streets where they found Lester Bancroft who was the sole occupant. Bancroft at their demand gave them his watch. They would have looted the place had not three customers entered at the time. It is believed that the men after leaving the saloon stole two bicycles and left the city, as two men answering their description were seen to take a bicycle, belonging to J. P. Bostwick from in front of the Paxton block and one, the property of Nels Nelson of 557 South Thirty-second street from the front of Klipatrick's dry goods store.

Two cases where strangers were robbed in panel houses are reported. The victims were John Peterson of Benson, Neb., and John Phillips, place of residence unknown. The former lost $15 and the latter $45. Alice Holmes and Della Moon are under arrest for the offenses.

James Jones of 1615 Dorcas street had his coat, which contained valuable papers, stolen. He took it off at Hascall's park to light some fireworks, and when he sought to put it on found some one had taken it.

But two cases of pocket picking were made public, although it is known that this class of thief put in a most successful day on the street cars and among the crowds on Sixteenth street. W. H. Alexander of 2418 Cass street lost $22 in checks and $25 in money in the crowd at the entrance to the theater at Fifteenth and Capitol avenue, and Charles Hunt of Missouri Valley lost $20 at Sixteenth and Davenport streets, to some clever "dip." Hunt almost caught the thief. He felt the hand in his pocket and saw the man dart away, but he was unable to catch him.

Fifteen men were arrested by the police on suspicion of having been implicated in the robberies, but they were released yesterday morning. Three of the men, C. McGuigan, "Doc" Wiggins and Frank Dendly, had $130 in their possession when picked up.

SIEGE GUNS FOR SHAFTER

Artillery Which is Depended on to Dislodge the Spaniards.

Dispatches from Santiago state that the engineer corps have cleared a road from Baiquiri, where the invading army landed, to where the army's advance guard was stationed, and that along this road Shafter's siege guns were being hurried. A New York Sun reporter tried to get some definite information about these guns yesterday. While no one knows exactly what guns were sent to Shafter, some information was obtained. His siege train is composed of four batteries of four guns each. The men behind the guns were taken almost entirely from the Fifth United States artillery, the crack artillery regiment of the army. Brigadier General John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery, was the colonel of this regiment for many years and the men of the regiment got their artillery training under his personal direction. One of the four siege batteries is made up of 5-inch breech-loading steel rifles, 7-inch breech-loading rifled howitzers, and 7-inch breech-loading rifled mortars. The exact make-up of the battery depends upon the works to be attacked. These guns, which are too heavy for field operation, are light enough to be transported over common roads upon the carriages from which they are fired.

The total weight of the 5-inch rifle, with its carriage, is 5,543 pounds, the rifle alone weighing 3,660 pounds. Its length is 12.15 feet. The projectile which it throws weighs forty-five pounds. Its range is about five miles. At 1,000 yards the projectile penetrates Harveyized steel 4.6 inches, at 2,500 yards, 2.5 inches, and at 3,500 yards two inches.

The siege howitzer weighs 3,710 pounds, and with its carriage, 5,722 pounds. The length of the howitzer is about six feet. It throws a projectile twenty-one inches long, weighing 105 pounds. Its effective range is from two to four miles. The 7-inch field mortar weighs 1,732 pounds, and with its carriage, 2,470 pounds. It is 4.9 feet long and throws a projectile of 125 pounds.

General Shafter had decided, of course, before he left Tampa, of just what guns his batteries would be composed. The information he possessed of the character of Santiago's defenses determined the guns to be included in each battery. It is supposed here that he has in each two 5-inch rifles, one howitzer and one mortar.

It was said by an artillery officer yesterday that such a combination would be about the most effective that could be made. With the rifles a line fire could be maintained against the defenses, none of which could effectually withstand the bombardment of eight 5-inch rifles, if the gunners are able to get any sort of a range on the works. Because the rifles fire more directly on a straight line than either the howitzers or mortars, they would be planted in front.

A howitzer can be elevated at an angle of 25 degrees and do effective work. At that elevation it can throw a shell from two to four miles, and drop it where it will do the most damage. The mortars may be elevated almost to the perpendicular. The shells which they throw explode with terrible damage to anything with which they come in contact. What the rifles and howitzers don't destroy the mortars attend to.

Besides the siege guns, General Shafter has a number of Hotchkiss mountain guns, all rapid-fire, and he also has at his disposal the battery of Colt guns given by Craig Wadsworth to Roosevelt's regiment, and one dynamite gun of the Sims-Dudley pattern. The hauling of the Hotchkiss guns could be easily managed by the men, and the dynamite gun is very light. It is reported in dispatches from Santiago that the dynamite gun has been hauled from Baiquiri by a squad of men under Sergeant Hallett Alsop Borrowe, a son-in-law of the late Austin Corbin. It is reckoned that each Hotchkiss and Colt gun is equal to about twenty rifles.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

ATTEMPT ON HER OWN LIFE

Mrs. A. J. L'Guerrien Stabs Herself with a Knife and Will Die.

Mrs. A. J. L'Guerrien attempted to commit suicide last night by cutting her throat and driving a knife into her breast. The wound in the throat was not serious, but the other injury was followed by internal hemorrhage and the woman's death is expected within a short time by the surgeons of St. Joseph's hospital. It is believed by her husband that Mrs. L'Guerrien was demented when she made the attempt.

The L'Guerriens came to Omaha from St. Louis, Mo., about a week ago and have been living with friends at 403 Bancroft street until Mr. L'Guerriens could find work. In this he has not met with the best success and his wife became despondent. L'Guerrien says that his wife has had several periods of mental derangement during the last six months and thinks that last night she was laboring under a recurrence of the same trouble. She had spent most of the evening alone and was found about 9 o'clock on her bed bleeding from wounds on her throat and breast. The gash on the throat had just missed the jugular vein and the stabs on the breast had penetrated the lung. The woman was taken to the hospital under the charge of a police surgeon.

ART AT THE EXPOSITION

There are less than two dozen pieces of statuary in the Art building—a very small and inadequate expression of the modern sculptors.

In the rotunda of the west wing is a reproduction in plaster of the Winged Victory of Samothrace, made the exact size of the original, and sent to our exposition by the French government. It seems to be very perfect in every way save that it does not impress one as being poised on the base at quite so much of an angle as the original. This, however, may be due to the difference in the setting. The original Victory stands on the stone prow of a Greek vessel, at the head of a wide staircase in the Louvre, where, with nothing else near, she seems to spring ahead of the motion of the boat and her wings beat the air with vehement motion. The sculptor has most skillfully represented the effect of the sea breezes blowing the drapery against the body and legs; the caressing folds of this thin tunic now define and now conceal the splendor of the form beneath.

The Winged Victory was found on the island of Samothrace in 1863 by a representative of the French government, who was excavating there, but it was not until 1879 that the stones which form the prow of the boat were discovered to belong to the statue. Before this time the Victory had been given a very unpretentious place in the Louvre and had attracted little attention save from art connoisseurs, who declared it to be one of the greatest treasures of Greek art. It is said to have been made in the fourth century B. C., and the most famous sculptors of that time were Skopas, Praxiteles and Lysippus, whose followers carried Greek art both east and west. Mr. C. T. Newton of the British museum says: "The bold and original treatment by which the flying folds of the drapery are made to express rapid movement has, perhaps, never been surpassed in sculpture. In the execution there is a subtle refinement which reminded me of the master-hands by whom the statues of the mausoleum were carved. As Skopas is known to have worked in Samothrace it is a fair conjecture to attribute this Samothracian Victory to some later artist of his school. An opinion, Mr. Childs says, which is universally accepted by modern savants.

"A distinguished French archaeologist, M. Rayet, says that the rising of the breast indicates that the head was erect and looking into the distance, and the movement of what remains of the shoulders enables us to establish with precision the direction of the arms. The right arm, raised and extended in front doubtless held a trumpet; the left arm, thrown back and hanging down, carried one of those wooden crosses which formed the interior frame or stand for trophies."

Near this cast of the Winged Victory is a decorative panel in delicate colors, "tinted as only Mr. Adams knows how to do it. This panel in relief, called "Research," was made for one of the bronze doors of the congressional library in Washington, D. C. The panels for both of the doors were exhibited recently at the spring exhibition in New York City of the National Sculpture society and Mr. Taft, in writing of them, says: "It will be remembered that Herbert Adams was selected at the time of the sculptor Warner's death to complete the second door of the congressional library at Washington. Adams has acquitted himself well, but I think with a less signal triumph than his successor. Adams' forte is his beautiful busts of women. One of Julia Marlowe's was coveted by every one of us. George Barnard pronounced it worthy of the Renaissance—as great as the greatest." Then he goes on to speak of the three statuettes which Bessie Potter had sent to the same exhibition and which are now in the rotunda of the east wing of the Art building.

"But of course the real interest of the western exhibit was centered in Miss Bessie Potter's sketches. I was assailed with inquiries about them when I arrived and I noticed at the reception that giants of plaster and bronze stood no chance in the contest with her tiny figures. She sent her "Young Mother," "Girl Dancing" and "Girl Reading." Nearly all of the artist friends whom I met, both painters and sculptors, told me they wanted one of them, were going to buy, or at least inquired the price.

"Well, those fairy figures have a quality which is pitifully lacking in most of our sculpture—the element of pleasure. The look of spontaneity, the appeal which comes from a work which seems to have given delight in the very doing—these are virtues which cling and continue to give pleasure ever after."

I remember seeing Miss Potter occasionally in the autumn of 1895 at the Girls' club in Paris—a little girl apparently not over 18 years of age, but quite the envy of the other students in modeling. Even at that time her little statuettes had attracted popular attention.

Mr. Taft, who is a teacher in the Art institute and well known, not only as a sculptor, but as an art critic and lecturer and who is to be the leader of the art congress which meets here in September, has sent two very interesting busts—one of a young woman, very charming in line and contour, the other of Hamlin Garland, which appears to be a very lifelike portrait of the author. His modeling is broad and simple and not overworked.

Mr. Ernest Keyser has sent a carefully studied head of Ophelia in marble—No. 778—which is graceful and delicate.

ETHEL EVANS.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the county judge:

Name and Address.	Age.
Charles Snyder, Boulder, Colo.	26
Birdie Dunn, Boulder, Colo.	22
Frank F. Greene, Omaha.	46
Minnie M. Robinson, Omaha.	24
Albert Killian, Omaha.	23
Barbara Johnson, Omaha.	19
Albert A. McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.	24
Nettie Carney, St. Joseph, Mo.	21
Samuel Waxenberg, Omaha.	24
Annie Salzman, Omaha.	21
Justin A. Boss, Omaha.	45
Nancy Cole, Omaha.	44

GREAT RUN OF THE COLON

Goes Forty-Five Miles Through a Rain of Shot and Shell.

WOUNDED TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL SHIPS

Story of the Great Naval Battle—Little Gloucester Makes a Great Record Against Heavy Odds.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—From his position on the bridge of the Gloucester Lieutenant Commander Wainwright watched the flames and smoke as they enveloped the decks of the three greatest war ships of the Spanish navy, which were soon to be reduced to nothing but shattered masts and twisted smokestacks protruding above the water, similar to that other picture in Havana harbor. It was not strange, therefore, that he remarked to his brother officers beside him "The Maine is avenged."

Just then the Pluton and the Furor sank. The Gloucester's boat picked up as many of the survivers as it could find on the shore. The prisoners of war included the captains of both boats. None offered any resistance and were glad to go to the Gloucester, as they feared an attack from the Cubans.

A number of the survivors, including officers of the Furor, who, it is reported, had their legs shot were scattered along the coast for some distance and could not be found. Three officers and six men of the Pluton escaped from the shore in one of their own boats and pulled to the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, where they remained until their captain, who was held a prisoner on the Gloucester, ordered them to join him on the latter vessel.

The most remarkable feature of the combat was the fact that, notwithstanding the utter destruction of the Spanish fleet and the hard fight those ships made, even after they were on fire, the American vessels should escape without injury. The only possible explanation of this is that poor marksmanship of the Spanish gunners, which has been so well demonstrated in every other conflict of the war.

The Newark, Commodore Watson's flagship, did not participate in the great capture, as it was coaling at Guantanamo.

First Signals of Distress.

The Spanish ships had now reached a point about seven miles west of Morro, and a mile or so beyond where the torpedo boats were burning and broken in two. The flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress. Two 13-inch shells from one of the battleships had struck the Marie Teresa at the water line, causing it to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered the same fate, and both headed for a small cove, and both went aground 100 yards from the shore, flames springing from them.

The officers and crew must have been aware of the fate which seemed before them, but it was not until the ships were on fire that the men ceased firing.

The Gloucester steamed along the coast to where the armored cruisers were stranded and went to their rescue. There was danger from the magazines, and many on board jumped in the water and swam for shore, and many were unable to reach the small strip of sandy beach in the cove, but were thrown onto the rocks. Many of the wounded were taken ashore. But this task was a difficult one.

An American swam through the surf with a line from the Marie Teresa to the shore, making it fast to a tree. The Spaniards could then land. The wounded were taken to the Gloucester, and soon the yacht was full of Spanish wounded. The Gloucester's crew gave them every attention possible.

The shore was lined with those who had escaped from the Almirante, Oquendo and the Marie Teresa.

There were still some men on both vessels when the fire commenced to reach the magazines and the boxes of ammunition on the deck. A dozen or more explosions followed the firing, the smoke from which covered the hillside, running down almost to the water's edge. Another column of smoke two miles further to the westward was observed. The Vizcaya was also in flames and was obliged to run ashore to keep from going down. The Iowa and the Indiana were keeping up a terrific fire upon it and its condition was as bad as that of the others.

The Brooklyn, Oregon, Massachusetts and several smaller vessels continued the chase after the Cristobol Colon, and in less than an hour were lost to view of the burning ships on shore. The Iowa and Texas both gave assistance to the imperiled crew of the Vizcaya. Its captain surrendered his command and their prisoners were transferred to the battleship. The Vizcaya probably lost about sixty men, as it carried a complement of 400, and only 340 were taken aboard the Iowa.

Cervera Bears Up Bravely.

Soon after Admiral Cervera reached the shore and surrendered he was taken to the Gloucester at his own request. There was no mistaking the heart-broken expression on the old seaman's face as he took the proferred hand of Lieutenant Wainright and was shown to the latter's cabin, but he made every effort to bear bravely the bitter defeat that had come to him. He thanked the commander of the Gloucester for the words of congratulation offered on the gallant fight and then spoke earnestly of his solicitude for the safety of his men on shore. He informed Lieutenant Wainwright that Cuban soldiers were on the hills preparing to attack his unarmed men, and said he thought his sailors had suffered enough in their battle with the American forces and that he was willing to surrender his entire command, but he asked that some protection be given to his men until they could be taken off in the American vessels. Captain Wainwright had heard similar reports from his own officers regarding the presence of Cubans in the brush, and he sent a guard of armed sailors ashore to prevent the Spanish prisoners from being molested.

Four hours after Admiral Cervera went aboard the Gloucester the Infanta Maria Theresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya continued to burn and every now and then a deep roar, accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke from the sides of the ships, would announce the explosion of more ammunition or another magazine. As the flames shot higher and higher above the decks of the magnificent vessels that had composed Admiral Cervera's fleet many of those who witnessed the scene felt it had a strong connection with the destruction of the American battleship Maine in Havana harbor five months ago. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, the commander of the Gloucester, was executive officer of the Maine at the time of the disaster, and, although he remained in Havana harbor two months after the explosion, he lived on board the dispatch boat Fern and steadfastly refused to set his foot in the city until, to use his own words, "the time should come when he could go ashore at the head of a landing party of American blue jackets." Today it was his ship that sank two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers and afterward received the Spanish admiral aboard as a prisoner of war.

Defeat Dillon's Resolution.

LONDON, July 5.—Tonight in the House of Commons the resolution of Mr. Dillon, Parnellite, demanding a redress of the disproportionate taxation system in Ireland, was rejected by a vote of 286 to 144, the minority including the liberal leaders. Admiral Charles Beresford, Colonel Sanderson, H. C. Plunkett and other unionists.

TAKES THE WRONG COURSE

Admiral Cervera Errs in Judgment in Not Going Eastward, Where There Were Few War Ships.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO, July 4.—(By Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Kingston, July 5.)—Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. The minority said destruction was sure, as many of the firemen had mutinied and the best men in the fleet were worn out serving the guns in the shore batteries.

Early in the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken. Admiral Cervera decided on taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, or possibly Havana the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was stationed with the transports.

As a matter of fact there was no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward. Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo and Marie Teresa were killed by the insurgents who were seen in the chaparrel near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing, as no estimate of the loss to the Spanish fleet was obtainable. It is claimed one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

CRISTOBAL COLON SURRENDERS.

Commander Turns His Ship Over to Captain Cook of the Brooklyn.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—6 p. m.—(Per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 5.)—After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after it had ran ashore and had hauled down its flag.

Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of it and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though it was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever maneuver of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney, while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the three other Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire, but from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy.

One man, George Henry Ellis, was killed on board the Brooklyn. His head was blown off by a shell. One other man, J. Burns, was injured on board of it.

The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other ships.

HAYTIENS PRE-EMPT NAVASSA

Allege It Was Abandoned by the Americans and Threaten to Shoot All Invaders.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—A dispatch to the Sun from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"The captain of the schooner Eastern Queen, six days out from Inagua, reports calling at Navassa island to take off the tools and stores of the American company, which owns the property.

"He found the island occupied by a band of Haytiens, who prevented him from landing, by threatening to shoot any person setting foot ashore. They said the island had been deserted by the Americans and is now in their posession."

John H. Fowler, president of the Navassa Phosphate company, which owns the island, said today:

"We have not abandoned the island, and when we had to leave, we left the United States flag flying. All the property on the island belongs to us. We have notified the State department of the reported occupation of the island.

"We hold the United States government responsible to any loss to our property, as the island is under the United States flag, and only United States laws apply to its government and the discipline of our employes. We would continue work if we could get ships to load."

WILL TAKE MATTER TO COURT

Executive Committee of Commercial Club Provides for Test Suit on the Stamp Tax.

The executive committee of the Commercial club met yesterday and transacted regular business. After considering several subjects of minor importance the question of the new revenue tax relating to telegraph messages and receipts on express bundles was discussed. As matters now stand the shippers and business men are paying for this additional tax. The text of the law reads that the corporations shall pay this additional tax, but at present instead of reaching the express and telegraph companies it is falling on the shippers, bankers and business men. An exactly similar case is that of bills of lading of the railroad companies. Railroads pay this tax and the committee has decided that express and telegraph companies shall be forced to do likewise. Several protests were made a few days ago by the Board of Trade, but no attention was paid to them, and the committee will take the case into court unless the telegraph and express officials change their policy. Mr. Hayward and Mr. Utt of the committee were selected to take charge of the matter in the courts.

LAND SORTIE BEATEN BACK

Meet with a Withering Fire and Are Driven Back to Entrenchments.

SPANISH LOSS MUST HAVE BEEN HEAVY

Know How It is Now to Face Men Lying Behind Rifle Pits—American Casualties Were Trifling.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, Sunday, July 3.—(Via Kingston, July 4.)—Early in the day a man on the lookout had reported that the Spanish fleet had sailed out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but it was not until late this afternoon that the result was known at the front. As the word of the magnificent victory flew from sentry to sentry along the firing lines, and was shouted to the companies, regiments and brigades, a great cheer swept down the line of weary men, which gathered force as it went, until the rattle of musketry was drowned in the roar from glad American throats. The news was flashed back into the underbrush, where the reserves lay and the men almost stampeded in their enthusiastic desire to get to the front.

The cheering continued through the evening as the details of the fight came in. The men could not have displayed more enthusiasm had the victory been theirs instead of the navy's.

Although the firing continued all day between the outposts, very little damage was done on either side. General Chaffee was wounded slightly, a rifle bullet cutting through his foot, but he will not be compelled to leave the field. The only severe firing during the day occurred when the Spanish fleet was leaving the harbor. The enemy evidently attempted to divert the attention of our troops, but the Americans responded so willingly that the fire soon ceased and was only resumed at intervals during the remainder of the day.

Repulse Spanish Sortie.

Last night the only aggressive movement the Spaniards made resulted in their severe defeat. At about 10 o'clock the enemy came out of the breaches about the city walls in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their positions, but quickly rallied and drove the enemy back pell mell into their own ditches. The Spanish losses must have been frightful, as they were exposed to a terrific fire for a quarter on an hour. The losses on the American side were light, as our soldiers lay in the rifle pits and had every advantage.

The most daring of the Spanish forces are the sharpshooters. They took their positions almost at the wall and from dense tree tops do execution with smokeless powder, making it difficult to locate them. Several times they have shot into General Shafter's tent, which is several miles from the front, and they have infested the trail for ten miles between Juragua and the outposts. One of the most horrible features of the war is that dozens of men have been killed as they lay in litters and that surgeons, wearing the emblem of the Red Cross society upon their arms, have been the special object of attack.

The number of killed and wounded for the week reaches tonight about 1,800. No effort is, apparently, being made by our officers to expedite the listing of the casualties and not one-fifth of the total names are known, even to the commanding officers. Already 800 cases have been handled at the hospital here, because of the overflow from the hospitals at the front.

All the wounded have been brought here since the hospital was provided. The death of Private Meyers of the Sixth infantry occurred today. He was shot through the body. Adjutant Wood of the Ninth cavalry, who was shot through the face, and who was not expected to recover, is improving rapidly and will be sent to Key West next week. There has been much conjecture today as to the whereabouts of Lieutenant M. A. Baion of the Ninth cavalry, who is the acting topographical officer of the staff, and made the maps of the trails before Friday's battle. He has been at work ever since, most of the time in and around the Spanish lines. He has almost always refused an escort, and, though he has been shot at several times, he has not been wounded. Thursday, while out with two men, he encountered a detachment of the Spaniards and an officer and took all prisoners. A total of 290 prisoners were captured in battle at Caney on Friday, of whom forty-five were regular Spanish soldiers in uniforms, two officers and the remainder armed residents of the town. Nine wounded men were left in the blockhouse, attended by a native physician. The other prisoners were brought to Juragua today in charge of Captain McArthur and two companies of the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and camped along the railroad. The Cubans followed them in great crowds and hurled epithets at the frightened captives. All the soldiers belonged to the Twenty-ninth Spanish regulars and expected to be killed.

Another Account of the Affair.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3.—(Per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, July 4.)—The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by General Kent's men.

The Spaniards left the trenches, charged upon the open, striking heavily on General Hawkins' brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth infantry. They were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire the Americans poured in staggered the Spanish line, and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss.

The Americans had advanced from the trenches for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open some of our Gatling guns did terrible execution. The casualties among our men were not heavy. General Hawkins was shot in the foot. Over 200 additional wounded were taken to the rear during the night.

Following General Shafter's orders, the battle was opened at 5 o'clock along the whole line. At this hour the sound of firing is like the long roll of machine guns, punctuated by the heavy boom of Spanish batteries.

The recruits were ordered to the front today.

Our loss has reached 700 killed and wounded.

Part of the night attack was directly opposite to the station of the Third and Sixth cavalry. Captain Bowden of the Third cavalry went with a working party at 3 a. m. to straighten the line of entrenchments between General Chaffee's brigade on the right and General Kent's division on the left. Whether there was an accident or not is not known, but he clashed in the dark with the Spanish who were advancing in front of the working party and was obliged to retire. Rollo of troop E was killed and Poole of troop E was wounded.

The Spanish did not advance close enough to draw the fire of the American line. The action lasted about eighteen minutes and went on simultaneously at other points on our front. The Spanish loss could not be ascertained.

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SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

It is the expectation now to commence slaughtering at the Armour plant on Tuesday, July 12. Superintendent Howe said yesterday afternoon that the work was so shaping itself that he was satisfied that there would be no difficulty in commencing operations on the date mentioned.

The fire department at Armour's has been organized and Frank Barnes, for seventeen years a member of the Omaha fire department, has been selected as fire marshal. Mr. Barnes served for a number of years as one of the assistant chiefs of the Omaha department and has a good record as a fire fighter. To commence with Chief Barnes will have ten well drilled firemen, and the department will be enlarged as necessity demands. In addition to this force there will be a volunteer department made up of laborers, who will receive extra compensation for serving in the department. To support the firemen in case of a night alarm all of the watchmen about the plant will be impressed and will be drilled as far as possible in the use of the fire fighting apparatus. Ten fire hydrants are located about the plant and every one of the buildings has been piped with openings on every floor. In this way there will be no difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of water in any department. Six thousand feet of hose has been purchased and distributed about the plant and in addition to this there will be a reserve supply kept in the fire hall. The fire pumps consist of two duplex machines with sixteen-inch cylinders and twelve-inch strokes, with a throwing capacity of 1,200 gallons per minute. The reservoir from which the surplus supply of water will be drawn has a capacity of 500,000 gallons and is connected with the thirty-inch main which runs along Q street. As arranged now the water supply for the plant amounts to 10,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. All of the fire apparatus is of the latest make and has been placed in the buildings under the personal supervision of Chief Tierney of the Armour fire force of Chicago.

The hog and beef houses are completed and permanent tracks are now being laid between the buildings. Yesterday the finishing touches on the roof of the fertilizer building were put on and Superintendent Howe expects to have the roof on the ham houses next week. Belting was being fitted to the engines and machinery yesterday and as far as the motive power is concerned the plant might start today. Superintendent of Motive Power Julien E. Smith spent yesterday here looking over the plant and the machinery was tested by him until every piece worked in a satisfactory manner. At the office building the hard wood floor was being laid. Most of the permanent counters and desks have been placed and the movable furniture will arrive the first of next week.

One thing which has delayed matters somewhat is the lack of gas. At first it was the intention of Superintendent Howe to procure gas from one of the South Omaha companies, but on account of the litigation this will be impossible, for a time at least, and arrangements are now being made for the erection of a gas plant.

C. W. Halloway, who is to be the paymaster for the plant here, arrived yesterday and is looking about for permanent quarters. W. L. Welsh of the dressed beef department is another new arrival who will take up his residence here. J. L. Norton, general bookkeeper, is here in advance of his corps of clerks in order to familiarize himself with the new locality. General Timekeeper M. S. Rowley, who came here a year ago, was doing the right thing yesterday on the birth of a nine-pound boy. W. E. Pierce, superintendent of the dressed beef department, is spending a few days in the city looking over the beef house here, while M. R. Denny has been assigned here permanently as assistant hog buyer.

Work on the stables, which are to be built just east of the ham houses, has not commenced yet, for the reason that Superintendent Howe does not know yet just how many teams he will need. He thought it would be better to put off the erection of the stables until he found out how much business there would be. For the time being teams will be hired from local hauliers.

"No Quorum."

Only four members of the council showed up last night to attend the adjourned meeting of the Board of Education and on account of no quorum a recess was taken until 7 o'clock next Tuesday evening. It was thought that possibly some action might be taken in connection with the addition recently made to the valuation of the property of the corporations and with the expectation several representatives of the concerns were present. There does not seem now to be any chance of the council rescinding its action in this matter, although some are known to favor an occupation tax in preference to an increase in the valuation.

Bids for Feeding Prisoners.

Two bids were received yesterday by the city clerk for the feeding of prisoners for the next twelve months. Last year the successful contractor had 12 cents per meal and his income from this source amounted to about $700. Bids for the construction of wooden sidewalks were also received up to noon yesterday. This year three bidders are in the market and the competition promises to be lively. For the year just closed the contractor obtained from the city about $1,600 for the construction of wooden walks.

Young Corcoran's Trial.

Mike Corcoran, jr., is to be tried today in Justice Foster's court for forging the name of his father to barrel tickets which were cashed by the Cudahy Packing company. After this hearing it will be decided by the company whether other arrests will follow or not. It is thought that young Corcoran had accomplices, but he still refuses to tell who they were.

Magic City Gossip.

Police Judge Babcock is entertaining his cousin, J. B. Babcock, of Ida Grove, Ia.

T. Hoctor of Montreal, Canada, is visiting his brother, County Commissioner Hoctor.

Chief Smith of the fire department is rapidly improving and will soon be able to resume his duties.

Miss Alta Pasebol of Lenox, Ia., is the guest of C. C. Howe and family, Eighteenth and Missouri avenue.

C. H. Rich, a well known live stock newspaper reporter, has accepted a position with the Drovers' Journal company.

Hercafter Magic City lodge, No. 20, Fraternal Union of America, will meet on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

A meeting of the Christian Endeavor society was held last evening at the home of C. M. Rich, Eighteenth and Missouri avenue.

The South Omaha Republican club will hold a meeting at Pivonka's hall tonight to select delegates to the meeting of the state league.

The Mike Hart shooting case did not come up yesterday on account of the condition of Hart. It is thought that the trial will take place today.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETING

Uneventful Session and a Postponement of the Regular Council Session Until Tonight.

The city council held a very uneventful committee of the whole meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a bare majority of the members present and there were very few matters that came up for consideration. Owing to the absence of Councilman Burkley, on account of the death of his father, Vincent Burkley, there was no report from the finance committee and very few other reports. The committee mainly considered some objections to the grading of Twelfth street from Mason to Pacific and laid that over without taking action until next Monday.

There was no council meeting last night. The regular session was postponed until tonight, as a consequence of the death of Councilman Burkley's father.

Veteran Firemen's Association.

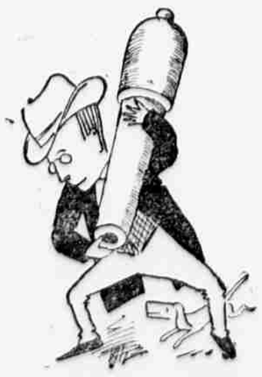
There will be a regular meeting of the Omaha Veteran Firemen's association on Wednesday evening, July 6, at 8 o'clock, at the office of Chief Redell. Business of importance will be transacted.

DIED.

BURKLEY—The funeral services of the late Vincent Burkley will be held Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the late residence. Interment at the Holy Sepulcher cemetery.

Spain Ought to Know—

By this this time that we can lick 'em—so had the people ought to know that ours is the big value shoe store—you remember those men's bicycle sprocket bals we had such a run on last season—the same shoe on sale again with improved fitting qualities that add to their comfort—they're bicycle bals that can be worn on the street—a dressy shoe on or off the wheel—carry the largest and most complete stock in the west—this week we are making special inducements on all men's bicycle shoes—prices go from $1.50 to $3.50.



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Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

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The Musical Congress—

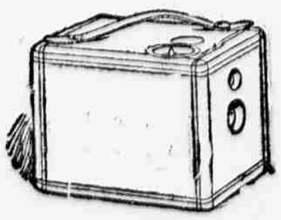
Used the famous Knabe piano—so many great artists endorse it—that late Dr. Damrosch—founder of the Oratorio and Symphony societies—whose name will be forever honored in the musical annals of the country—said: "I prefer the Knabe piano to all others because they are perfect in power and sweetness of tone—remarkable for the easy and even touch."—We are the sole agents for the Knabe piano and show a large and complete line—special prices made on them this week—out-of-town visitors should see this display.

A. HOSPE,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas

A Pointer for You.

Probaly no other camera comes as near being what is most suited for the amateur than the Kodak "Bullet No. 2." This little camera is so arranged that either plates or films can be used—taking a picture 3½x3½—the most desirable size of all—this camera can be loaded in daylight and is fitted with a carefully tested achromatic lense of superior quality—improved rotary shutter for snap shots of time exposures—this perfect little camera only weighs twenty ounces and is very convenient for taking on excursions, etc.—If you own a camera you can make your pictures.



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