

standing that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors are the best means of naval offensive work.

The defenses are like Santiago, a Morro at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once and it is deemed certain that Sampson's ships were detached today and proceeded toward Porto Rico. They will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full armament is ready to make landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously from land and sea.

Spanish Threats Not Alarming. Secretary Long said today that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American sugar cities. This is looked upon as sheer bluff and it will not have any effect on the navy's plans, or withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's expedition for Spain, although this move is drawing rapidly near. Secretary Long said today that reported news lists of the ships of this squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up.

It has been finally decided that none of the troops that participated in the actual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rico expedition. There are two reasons for this. First, the men have suffered severely from hardships, the climate and from fevers and are entitled to a rest; second, it is deemed best practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought into contact with those fresh from the United States.

There is still another reason, a purely military one. Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Holcien, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of the United States, and might lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore General Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if they can be found and it may be that General Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, anticipating the enemy wherever likely to be found.

Bushong Porto Rican Transports. NEW YORK, July 18.—Indications at the army headquarters here are that the government is rushing the Porto Rico expedition and the quartermaster's department is working night and day to fill the orders for a large amount of clothing and supplies.

The transport Romanian has been ordered to sail at once to Newport News and it will leave this port tomorrow, carrying 300,000 pounds of food for 1,000 animals.

The transport Michigan sailed today for Tampa and the Massachusetts also left for the south. The Resolute, which will sail tomorrow, will carry 8,000 extra canvas uniforms to Santiago.

FEVER SITUATION NOT SO BAD. Surgeon General Encouraged by the Reports Received from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Official advices from Santiago place the entire number of fever cases at 200 or less. The surgeon general considers the situation less serious than feared.

Enjoying a Little Liberty. ANNAPOLIS, July 18.—Admiral Cervera and his fellow officers are evidently determined to take full advantage of the liberties, though they are prisoners, so freely accorded them, and today the figures of the Spanish soldiers were visible on the streets of Annapolis. They made a route of the principal stores in the city, purchasing articles of apparel, returning to the academy bearing bundles of various sizes and shapes.

Spanish Securities. MADRID, July 18.—Spanish fours closed at 58.50. Gold was quoted at 68.50.

Prince Hurts His Knee. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, July 18.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The Prince of Wales was injured today by missing his footing and falling upon the staircase of the county seat of Baron De Rothschild, Waddesdon Manor, Aylesbury, where he is a guest. He struck his knee cap against the edge of the stair and received a painful bruise.

THAT TIRED FEELING. Aching Sensation—Eruptions—Immediate Benefit.

OMAHA, NEB.—"I was troubled with an aching sensation and tired feeling all over my body. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and was benefited by it immediately. At the same time I suffered with eruptions on my limbs, but all this had disappeared after I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. A. HAGAMAN, 2033 South 20th Street.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

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

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.

LEAVING CHICKAMAUGA PARK

Railroad Ordered to Provide Transportation for Two Brigades. BEGIN LOADING SOMETIME TONIGHT

Fully Half the Regiments of the First Corps on Waiting Orders—Artillery Batteries Cut Down to Four Guns.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 18.—An order from headquarters has been issued to Colonel Fred Bennett, the Third Illinois Infantry, commanding the Second brigade of the First division, First corps, to forward the wagon trains of his brigade to Charleston at once.

Quartermaster Lee has arranged for the railroad transportation and the wagons and mules will be shipped tonight and tomorrow. It is said that at least half the regiments of the First corps are on waiting orders and will move at an early date, though no moving orders have yet been given out. Colonel Bennett's brigade, composed of the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania and the Third brigade, under General Ernest, were ordered moved to Charleston, but later the order was held back, pending the arrival of transports. It is said now that this brigade will be moved at once. The railroad companies are instructed to have cars ready to be loaded with troops by tonight, but they will not go before tomorrow noon at the earliest. Everything indicates that a forward movement will be made immediately.

Various improvements are now being made at the Second division, Third corps hospital, in charge of Major Bradbury. Rooms for the reception of the patients have just been arranged and every man who is sent to the hospital is sent to the reception quarters, washed and provided with clean clothing, after which he is assigned to a ward. In addition to this improvement a new surgical ward has been established. There are about 200 men in the hospital. Of this number there are twenty-five measles cases. The hospital of the Third division, First corps, has almost as many patients as it will accommodate. Included in its lists are patients of a number of typhoid fever cases. The division surgeon, Dr. J. W. Weaver, the regimental surgeon of the Ninth Pennsylvania, which regiment has sent more than thirty fever cases to the hospital, the cases are typhoid, but there is a dispute as to this, the surgeons of the division hospital being in some doubt as to the nature of the cases. Because of this difference a test is to be made. The test to be applied is what is known as Widal's fever test for typhoid fever. It consists of taking one drop of the blood of the patient and placing it on the slide of a microscope on which a typhoid culture is placed. If the germ is together it is typhoid fever. The microscope and culture for this proposed test have been ordered.

General Grant, brigade commander, is planning for a sham battle to be executed tomorrow. The orders are being executed. Grant are being beautified, and during the last few days a force of men have been at work constructing gravel walks all over the camp.

It appears from present indications that all of the batteries composing the First and Second brigades at the park will only be sent to the front. None of the batteries have received more than four guns and all of the Ohio batteries have been ordered to send in their surplus reports. The talk has been current at the park for some time that the batteries would be reduced to four guns, and it now appears that the boys will go to the front with only that number.

The southern and western and Atlantic railroad officials received orders today to provide cars for moving as many as 6,000 troops at once. Tonight the sidetracks just outside the switch yards of both roads are filled with Pullman and passenger coaches, ready to be rushed to Ringgold and Rossburg, the points of embarkation, at a moment's notice. While this order indicates a speedy movement, no official notification for any regiments to proceed to Charleston reached the park tonight.

LOOK FOR LANDING AT PORTO RICO. Place for Army's Debarkation May Be at Ponce, Near San Juan.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The question of transporting the Porto Rico expedition and of providing subsistence for the army, which is to go there, was the topic which occupied the first attention of the officials of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments of the army during the entire afternoon.

There are ample transports available scattered all along the Atlantic and Gulf ports and at Santiago, and these will be concentrated as soon as possible at the embarkation points. Subsistence stores are also abundant at some of the ports from which the troops are to start and these will be supplemented by additional supplies as fast as needed. The officials were busy studying the map of Porto Rico, with a view, among other things, of locating the most available ports at which to land the army and supplies. It was suggested that the army might land on the southern coast near Ponce, to the southwest of San Juan. Ponce is situated on a plain about two miles from the seaboard, is the residence of the military commander of the district and is commercially the second city in importance on the island. A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where is situated the customs house, the office of the captain of the port and all the consular offices. The port is spacious and will hold vessels of twenty-five feet draught.

The port has no military defenses, but to the north of the town in the hills a series of earthworks have recently been constructed. There are about thirty mountain howitzers in Ponce available for the defense of the city and the railroad. The army, if landed there, would be compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles across the mountainous country to reach San Juan. There is a main road, irregular and circuitous, connecting Ponce and San Juan. The northern coast of the island extends in an almost straight line from east to west and is high and rugged. The only harbors it has are San Juan, surrounded by mangrove swamps and protected by reefs, and some very dangerous banks; the anchoring ground of Arebato, somewhat unprotected and which has been mentioned as a possible landing place, and the coves of Cangrejos and Condado.

CONFERENCE OF NAVAL WAR BOARD. Given Out That Nothing of Importance Was Considered.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Naval War board, consisting of Secretary Long, Admiral Sigsbee, Captain Mahan and Commander Crowninshield, is now in conference with the president.

The Naval War board conference with the president lasted less than an hour and on leaving the White House Secretary Long said that only matters of detail were under discussion. No news of importance had been received from any source. Secretary Day also had a conference with the president. He said that nothing bearing on the question of peace had been received from Spain, either directly or indirectly. From other sources it is learned that the government does not look for peace offers for some time to come and probably not before the fall of Havana. As it is understood to be the policy of the president to postpone the Havana campaign until next autumn, the belief exists in high official circles that the Spaniards will put off the

NEW RULE IN EASTERN CUBA

Plan of Government of the Province Just Wrested from Spain. DOCUMENT THAT WILL PROVE HISTORIC

Defines the Duties of Governor McKinlin and Guarantees Protection to Native Inhabitants of the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic was issued tonight by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba through the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. Adjutant General Corbin tonight telegraphed the document to General Shafter, in command of the military forces at Santiago.

The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of the captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the United States regarding their new acquisition of interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new government on the island of Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property.

First of Its Kind. The full text of the document is as follows: ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18.—General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba: The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be the basis of your new government in Spanish and English will give the whole of the territory under your control.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18.—To the Secretary of War: Sir—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled the security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations.

Protection for Cuba's Inhabitants. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States in its occupation of the island, and that they should be fully satisfied of its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the military occupation to announce and proclaim to the inhabitants of the territory to be occupied that he will not make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their persons and property, and to secure to them the enjoyment of their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest sympathy, have aided the Spanish forces in their efforts to resist the United States, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be confined to the military and police purposes. Though the powers of military occupation are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the territory, they do not affect the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as part of the employment of the United States until they are suspended or superseded by the laws of the territory. The laws of the territory are to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, subject to the oversight and supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the press and of religious worship will be preserved, and will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

May Expel Native Officials. While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has been defined in this order, he will, when measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should be such as to require it, will possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, if he deems it necessary to do so, in order to secure the maintenance of the law and the order of the territory. He will possess the power to suspend or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these powers he will be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

Condemnation of Property. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats, belonging to the state may be appropriated for his use, unless in case of military necessity they are to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, and all houses of refuge, as far as possible, to be protected and all destruction or intentional demolition of such places, of historical monuments or of works of art, or of any other objects, prohibited save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless in case of military necessity are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to take possession of the territory in their towns or provinces in his military possession by conquest and apply the provisions to defray the expense of the war, the exercise of this right is with the limitations that it may not savor of confiscation.

Ports Open to Neutral Powers. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution. The money so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under military occupation, such as salaries of judges, police, etc., and for the payment of the formal expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given. All persons and places in Cuba which may be the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of

SKULL LAID OPEN BY A KNIFE

Printer from St. Louis Is Assaulted in an Alley Back of a Saloon.

Oswald McNamara, a printer from St. Louis, received a heavy blow on the head at midnight last night in the rear of a saloon at Tenth and Douglas streets. The skull was laid bare and the injury is considered serious. The man who committed the assault is unknown and has not been arrested.

McNamara and Stephen Dyer, his cousin, arrived in the city yesterday morning and had been in the neighborhood of the saloon mentioned nearly midnight. During the afternoon they met a tall man, who joined them at the bar several times. The tall man was liberal and provided the funds until all three were intoxicated. The cousins left the saloon at midnight and went to the alley at the rear to spend the night. Their companion followed soon afterward and the trouble occurred in the alley. The nature of the quarrel is not known, but the tall man had the better of it and made his escape after delivering the blow. The injured man was attended by a surgeon and the wound was found to be a long gash across the head like the cut of a knife.

Dyer says the tall man attacked him and McNamara without provocation, but the police considered that he also was not blameless and he was placed in jail.

NO MINERS RETURN TO WORK. Effort to Put Non-Union Men in the Mines Defeated at Panna.

PANNA, Ill., July 18.—An attempt today to resume operations by the Penwell Mining company with non-union miners was a complete failure, not a miner appearing for work. The Penwell company had given notice that it would resume with non-union miners from Hillbore and a large force of deputy sheriffs and extra police were on hand to protect any men who might wish to enter the mine. The Penwell premises and streets leading thereto were crowded with several hundred union miners and their wives. The deputy sheriffs and police tried vainly to disperse them, and a large number of arrests were made. Another attempt will be made tomorrow to operate the property by patrolling the streets and entrances to the mine, and conveying non-union miners to work in carriages. Serious trouble is expected.

INDIAN TEACHERS CONVENTION. Two Hundred Delegates Present at First Gathering of the Institute at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 18.—The Indian teachers of the United States held their first meeting of their institute in the auditorium of the High school tonight. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Irwin, President William F. Slossum of Colorado college and Prof. John Dietrich of the school.

W. N. Hallman, ex-national superintendent of the Indian schools of the United States, responded. There are about 200 teachers here already and as many more are expected. The institute will last three weeks and will be directed by Miss Estelle Reel of Cherokee, Wyo., the present national superintendent.

ANDOVER ROBBERS ARRESTED. Stolen Horse and Buggy Recovered Near Maize, Mo.; One Robber Badly Wounded.

WICHITA, Kan., July 18.—Two men believed to be the robbers who held up a Chicago express train at Andover, were arrested at Maize, a station on the Missouri Pacific road twelve miles north of here. One of the prisoners was nursing a gunshot wound in the shoulder. The horse and buggy which the robbers stole near Andover were recovered at Maize. Nothing is known as to the identity of the prisoners.

WILL CONSIDER PASSENGER RATES. Chicago-Omaha Situation Engages Attention of Western Lines.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Western lines will meet tomorrow to try to untangle the knots of Chicago-Omaha passenger rates. The Chicago-Omaha passenger situation. It was reported today that the conditions between here and St. Paul are somewhat improved and that an open cut in the Kansas City fare has already been made. The Chicago-Omaha rates so far have been maintained.

Fast Trains to Denver a Failure. CHICAGO, July 18.—Excess fares and twenty-seven-hour trains between Chicago and Denver probably will be abolished within a month. Three of the lines interested in this traffic, it is reported, have reached the conclusion that their fast trains have been failures and there is no longer reason for maintaining them. The other interested line has not been heard from and as it is the one which has been most persistent in demanding that the fast trains be maintained, it is not yet a certainty that the time schedule will be lengthened out to the old basis and the excess fares be abolished.

Canadian Pacific Earnings. MONTREAL, July 18.—The Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending July 14 were \$488,000; for the same period last year, \$477,000; increase, \$9,000.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS. Survivors of Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special.)—Pensions have been issued as follows: Nevada: Original—Byron Clark, Greenwood, \$5; Henry S. Swan, Grand Island, \$5; Increase—William H. Walker, Ohio, \$8 \$12; A. J. Widow, etc.—Juliette, \$8 \$12; Iowa: Original—Myron H. Beaumont, Webster City, \$5; James A. Banghart, Montezuma, \$12; John W. Wroe, Volga, \$5; Restoration and release—Levi A. Fry, Oskafoosa, \$17; Increase—George L. Wheeler, Jewell, \$5; Alvera C. Minto, \$10; Decatur, \$6 to \$10; Joel Ames, Argyle, \$5 to \$12; Original widows, etc.—Lucinda Knotts, Swan, \$5; John Knapp, Dubuque, \$5; minors of the late John Knapp, \$14; Sophia Kellner, Tripoli, \$12.

Colorado: Additional—Stephen F. Rathbun, Aspen, \$5 to \$12; Increase—John L. Boggs, Berthoud, \$5 to \$12.

Pertaining to Banks. WASHINGTON, July 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has been advised of the following changes in officials of national banks: Iowa—The First National bank of Randolph, J. F. Sampson, cashier in place of A. W. Worth, no assistant cashier in place of J. F. Sampson; the Ottumwa National bank, Ottumwa, L. E. Stevens, cashier in place of Charles E. Bonde, W. S. Hogue, assistant cashier in place of L. E. Stevens.

South Dakota—The Minnehaha National bank of Sioux Falls, W. S. Caldwell, president, P. F. Sherman, vice president, W. A. Bowman, J. M. Eel and Axel Haage, carriers on Omaha force, were today promoted from third class to second class at \$50 a year each.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Today's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$249,336,941; gold reserve, \$81,493,153.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TROCADERO. Telephone 2217. Lewis & Williams, Props. and Mgrs. WEEK BEGINNING WITH MATINEE TO NIGHT—ALL WEEK

Matin as Wednesday and Saturday, AN EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY Continental Eccentrics.

THE 4 OLIFANS. Supreme Novelty Artists.

Comedy Ramza & Arto Acrobats. THE KISSERS. TRINE WADE. EDMONDS EMERSON AND EDMONDS. FIELDS AND SALINA.

AND OTHER BIG FEATURES. The Trocadero Challenge Orchestra. Direction Franz Adelman. Change of Bill Each Week. Refreshments Garden and Theatre.

Tonight Clifford's Gaiety New Burlesque "In Gay Paris"

30 beautiful Indian, Frank Gardner and his riding Indian, Jessie McIntyre & Heath, "Lulu" and Big Vaudeville Bill.

10c—20c—30c

The Creighton (Paxton & Burge Managers, Tel. 331. O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director. W. H. Wright, S. B. The WOODWARD STROCK CO. PRESENTING

Long Branch. Next Week—All the Comforts of Home.

A NIGHT IN VENICE. A Gondola ride for a beautiful view of the Grand Canal and Electric Fountain—the popular amusement.

No Two Performances Alike.

HAGENBACK'S. UNTAMED ANIMAL SHOW ON THE MIDWAY.

SWEEP BY COOL BREEZES. THE PLACE FOR SOCIETY.

German Village. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

SOUTHERN OSTRICH FARM. The biggest, best, most novel exhibition on the Midway. Admission only by ticket. A herd of nearly 100 Giant Ostriches, dozens of ostrich chickens, gorgeous plumage on earth, Ostrich eggs, Ostrich milk, etc. EDWIN CAWSTON, Prop.

THE CUBAN ATOM, CHIQUITA. The Living Doll. The Feature of THE MIDWAY.

Do Not Forget to Visit the CHINESE THEATER, Tea Garden, Bazar and Joss House on West Midway.

ROLLER CHAIRS, JINRIKISHAS, CAMP STOOLS, SEATS FOR FIFTEEN WORKS, CONCERTS, ETC. Ask Stand No. 1, "Ladies" West Midway. Stand No. 2, "Ladies" West Midway. Stand No. 3, "Ladies" South Midway. Stand No. 4, "Ladies" South Midway. Of Phone

CUMMINS, Exposition Grounds.

STREETS OF ALL NATIONS. Rendezvous of Society People.

VISIT JAPANESE TEA GARDEN CURIO STORE. N of Music Hall—East Midway.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pabst ON THE MIDWAY. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

The Boston Ladies' Military Band

Has been engaged at this most popular resort for a short term at an enormous expense. This band consists of 25 artists and is the finest organization of its kind in America. There are 24 ladies and the director.

Grand Opening Tuesday, July 19th.

In connection with this grand attraction the following vaudeville artists will also appear as usual: Moreland, Thompson and Roberts, Constance Doremi, May Dantine, May Mulline, Adelaide Doremi, Katie Mulline, Pepita, Nadine, May Estelle Belmont and many others.

This performance commences at 1 p. m. and continues without stop till 11:30 p. m.

AT PABST ON THE MIDWAY. H. Willard, Mgr.

RIDE A LION AT THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

15th and Capitol Ave. Capture the Brass Ring and Ride Again

JOS. MUNCHOFF, Lessee and Manager.

Wait GREAT WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM August 1st

HOTELS. HOTEL BARKER—17TH AND JONES STREETS, OMAHA. 140 OUTSIDE ROOMS.

American Plan \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. European Plan \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. FRANK BARKER, Manager. SAM BAUMAN, Chief Clerk.

THE BRUNSWICK. Cor. 15 & Jackson Sts. J. C. Griffin, Prop. Rates—All modern improvements. Rates—American Plan, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upwards. Car line to main entrance at Exposition

MURRAY HOTEL, 14th and Harney St. American Plan—3 to 4 dollars per day. Street cars from depot and from hotel to Exposition Grounds in fifteen minutes. B. SULLOWAY, Manager.

THE MILLARD. 13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha. GENERALLY LOCATED. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. J. E. MARKLE & SON, Props.

DEATH RECORD. Major John B. Hays. MEADVILLE, Pa., July 18.—Major John B. Hays of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune died today at the home of his sister of Bright's disease. Major Hays was born in 1839 and was the oldest son of Colonel J. C. Hays, a pioneer editor of Meadville. Major Hays was a veteran of the late war and was on the staff of Colonel James B. Steedman. The funeral will be held Thursday.

Cousin of Commodore Schley. Commodore Schley, cousin of Commodore Schley, died at his rooms yesterday afternoon. He was attended by the physician that he died from an overdose of morphine and inquiry developed the fact that it was taken with suicidal intent. Prof. Schley was a teacher of languages here and had been a teacher for years.

LIQUOR CITY, NEB., July 18.—(Special Telegram.)—R. B. Burrows, the junior member of the law firm of Wall & Burrows, died of nervous prostration this afternoon. The funeral will be held tomorrow under the auspices of the bar, the Modern Woodmen and Home Forum.

FIRE RECORD. Bad Blaze at McCook. McCOOK, Neb., July 18.—(Special Telegram.)—McCook had a narrow escape from a disastrous fire late last evening. About 11 o'clock the general merchandise store of M. Garber & Co., in the Workman Temple, was discovered to be on fire and by prompt and efficient work the department succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any serious damage was done. The damage by fire, water and smoke to stock and building will aggregate \$1,500. There is \$7,500 insurance on the stock. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire Races in Sunderland. LONDON, July 18.—The great fire that broke out in Sunderland at the month of the Wear tonight has already destroyed thirty business buildings in three of the principal streets. The flames are not yet under control. It is estimated that the damage will exceed £250,000.

Rising City Livestock Stable. RISING CITY, Neb., July 18.—(Special Telegram.)—A fire last night consumed Martin Egan's Hivery barn and its contents, with the exception of several horses; also B. York's restaurant. Most of the goods in the restaurant were saved. Entire loss, \$3,000, with \$50 insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

Engineer and Tramps Killed. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 18.—The outgoing Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis air line passenger train, leaving Louisville at 5:25 this evening, collided with an engine near Georgetown, this county. The engineer, William Korus, and two tramps were killed.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Today's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$249,336,941; gold reserve, \$81,493,153.