MEETING OF BOTH BRANCHES NECESSARY

Questions Arising as to the Maintain ing of a Large Army Have to He Met by the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The Post tomorrow will say President McKinley will call an extra

session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the president has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words:

"Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war

"When this law was framed it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. Under the law, as soon as hostilities cease the volunteer army is disbanded and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service. This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently the aid of congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison pur-"In addition to this, laws must be passed

to meet the new requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

"The president is naturally averse to calling congress together during the hot weather and it may be decided that the war is not ended until the senate has ratified the treaty of peace. In this case congress will not meet until the first or middle of September, as it will take at least a month or six weeks for the full details of the treaty to be discussed and framed. The present outlook is, however, for an extra session at a much earlier period, in the hope that its work can be concluded before the fall campaign has reached its height."

COLBY MAY GO TO JOIN MILES

Indications That His Brigade Will Be the Next to Leave Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Aug. 1.-The departure of General Wade leaves Brigadier General R. T. Frank in command of Camp Thomas pending the arrival of General Breckinridge, who has been assigned to the command. It is understood here that General Wade is to command a provisional detachment of fifteen regiments from states that have the least representation at the

General Breckenridge will arrive at 7 o'clock tomorrow and will immediately assume command, relieving General Frank. In case General Wade proceeds to the front, it is the understanding that General Breckerridge will be permanently in command at this camp.

An order was received from the War dein the hospitals to have each thirty days leave and to be sent home at the expense of the government upon the recommendation of the surgeons in charge.

Making up the pay rolls and mustering was completed in nearly all the regiments today. The paymasters are daily expected. The review of the Third division, First corps, under General Sanger, which was to have taken place last week, but was postponed, will take place at the Smith-White field at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The wagon trains of the following regiments will take part in this important review, the first of the kind on so extensive a scale since the civil war: Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Kansas Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York. Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri and

First New Hampshire. There will be about 250 wagons in the review, including the ambulances of the di-There will be over 1,000 mules attached to these wagons. The formation will be in accordance with army regulations. Private Robert C. Auer, Troop C. First Illinois, died today at Division hospital. The remains wil be interred at the National hospital here.

Sick Transferred to Hospital. NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- Dr. Doty, health officer of the port, visited the Concho today and found all on board much improved after a good night's rest. One hundred and ten miles from Ponce, on the way to San twenty-five convalescents were transferred to Hoffman island. The men were elated greeted with great enthusiasm by the pop-

All Run Down

Hood's Sarsaparilla Built Her Up. "I have been in poor health for years. I was run down in summer and was without any appetite. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and found that it built me up, and now whenever I am out of order I resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla." IDA HALLMAN, Ellinwood, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsa-

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents. ----

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

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

By Mail 14 cents. -----

The Omaha Daily Bee * EXPOSITION

* COUPON . This coupon and 10 Cents will obtain three photogravures of the Exposition.

BY MAIL, 2c EXTRA.

more comfortable quarters immediately. All are resting comfortably. Corporal Patterson and Private James Rountree are both Treaty is Ready. quite sick with typhoid fever. Major H. T. Allen is still on board, suffering from an abscess in his face. Sir Bryan Leighton, who was removed from the transport Alamo to Swinburge island, is said to be very President.

INCREASES CAMBON'S POWER

Had No Authority to Conduct Negotiations When Note Was First Presented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- At the French embassy the following authorized statement was made today:

When the French ambassador went on Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, at the Spanish govern-ment's point of view, the propositions of the government of the United States.

These views of the Spanish government were received by M. Cambon subsequent

to his first visit of Tuesday to the presi-The foregoing constitutes all that the French embassy would say with authority on the subject, and it is the only statement obtainable from an authorized source other than those of an anonymous character, which will give an understanding of the measure of the ambassador's authority in represent-

ing the views of Spain on the settlement o

peace. Aside from the foregoing authorized state ment, and without giving them any authorized form because of their juxtaposition with the foregoing, considerable light can be thrown upon the official character in which the French ambassador had his three hours' conference with the president on Saturday. At the first meeting of the ambassador and the president. M. Cambon's authority was strictly limited to that of being the bearer of Spain's communication. He had no authority whatever to speak in the name of Spain beyond presenting Spain's communication. In view, however, of the fact that the United States government would make a speedy reply to the Spanish proposition it was deemed desirable that M. Cambon should be clothed by the Spanish government with a larger measure of authority than that of mercly conveying and receiving communications passing between the two govern-Accordingly, the desirability of this ments. course was made known to the authorities at Madrid. The latter shared in the view and as a result the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Duke Almadovar de Rio, cabled to the French embassy on last Friday changing and enlarging the scope of M. Cambon's authority from that in which the original Spanish proposition was presented. The dispatch from Duke Almodovar de Rio was most complete in its dealings with the subjects of controversy between the United States and Spain which would be involved

in the discussion of terms of peace. Besides treating each subject involved it fully enabled the ambassador to discuss from the Spanish government's point of view the propositions about to be made by the United States on all questions of Of course, between Tuesday and Friday there was no time for mailing written credentials, in the usual sense employed in diplomatic intercourse. The matter being urgent, and about to culminate in a meeting at the White House, the instructions were necessarily embraced in a cable dispatch bearing the signature of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs. Even the dispatch was in cipher, so that it lacked those usual formalities of written credentials by which the right of a diplo-

matic official to express the direct views of a foreign government are made known. The essential point, however, free from technicalities, was that M. Cambon received station. ous points at issue and thus to bring the Spain, into direct discussion. It was under such circumstances that the French ambaseador and his secretary, M. Thiebaut, made their notable call at the White House last Saturday. M. Cambon was in possession of the enlarged instructions and the conference proceeded with the ambassador expressing the views of the Spanish government. The official communication when made public, it is understood, will make this authority of M. Cambon plain.

ADVANCING UPON SAN JUAN

American Troops Have Reached Conmo Without Encountering Any Resistance.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 1 .- 5 p. m .-The American troops have reached Coamo about sixteen miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. Thus far they have met with no resist-

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31, 10 p. m. via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 1.)—Colonel Hulings with ten companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania has occupied Juan Diaz, about Juan. The American flag was raised and

The protected cruiser Columbia went ashore while attempting to enter the harbor of Ponce, but it is expected it will be floated tomorrow

General Brooke arrived this evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the ineteenth regular infantry arrived on the Cherokee.

Cable communication was opened tonight. but the line will not be in full operation for several days.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) WITH THE AMERICAN ADVANCE, UAN DIAZ, Sunday Afternoon, via Ponce, July 31, 8 p. m .- (Via Galveston, Tex.)-Colonel Hulings occupied this town at dusk yesterday (Saturday) evening amid the acclaim of the people, who paraded the streets with an American flag made for the occasion.

The stars and stripes were hoisted upon the town hall amid the vivas of the populace. Colonel Hulings issued a proclamation saying that personal rights and property would be respected.

Deserters from the Spanish volunteers are oming in constantly. It is reported that General Opega is on the way with a force of Spanish regulars to concentrate upon Aibonito, northeast of Juan Diaz, on the road to San Juan. There

may be some sharp fighting. PONCE, Aug. 1 (Vis. Galveston).-The cruiser Columbia, which, when entering Ponce harbor, ran on an uncharted reef. is being lightered of 1,200 tons of coal today, and there is every reason to believe that it will be gotten off uninjured. The lighthouses in the harbor and outlying island have been reoccupied and lighted by press, I have undertaken to obtain informa

the crew of the Gloucester. Today Colonel Allen returned with the cable operator and the opening of the West India and Panama route places Washington in direct communication with General Miles. All the American forces have now ar-

Instructors of Deaf and Dumb. COLUMBUS, Aug. 1.-The American instructors for the deaf and dumb tonight reelected Dr. E. M. Gallaudet of Washington D. C., president; Mr. Mathiason of Canada was elected vice president, Mr. Dobyus of crament has maintained the strictest neu-Mississippi secretary and J. E. Smith of trality; in fact, a benevolent neutrality for Minnesota treasuer. All officers are elected the United States.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS over their release from the overcrowded ANSWER DUE quarters of the transport. The sick left on board the Concho will be transferred t

Madrid Cabinet.

Restoration of Peace Depends Now Upon

LITTLE OFFICIAL NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR

Department is Engaged with the Problem of Locating a Camp for the War-Worn Troops at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- All eves turned oday toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It was announced here, in a quarter that removed the information from any question of accuracy, that the decision of the Spanish government was not to be submitted before tomorrow at the earliest.

In the absence of any new phase in the negotiations here today, speculation naturally turned backward toward the remarkable meeting at the White House Saturday, and great interest was manifested in every particular respecting that event. A disposiion was shown in some quarters to question the authority of the French ambassador to act as he did, representing Spain, But it can be stated that, regardless of any technical point, such as the absence of signed, sealed and delivered mail credenials which, of course, could not reach here in the little time at hand, that the president regarded M. Cambon as duly qualified to act as a representative of the Spanish government in the negotiations, subject, of course, as are almost all ministers and ambassadors, to the reference of the work required by them to the government they repesent, for final approval.

Qualified to Conduct Negotiations. M. Cambon made it so clear that he had een fully instructed on every point likely to rise in the negotiations that the president was satisfied that his accepting him as the representative of Spain in this matter vast saving of time would be effected and a point of the utmost importance, that the regotiations, would be technically conducted without the interposition of any neutral government.

However, any question that might have stance of M. Cambon in the list of American ers than an important modification had developed. As a matter of fact, as to the importance of this change there is a difference tration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance to it. However this may be, as the administration thinks the change is not consequential -and it certainly does not affect the principle of the document-it might be well to recapitulate briefly just what the demands of the United States were.

As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain is to release her government, possession and control. It will be noticed that nothing is acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best.

Porto Rico, with the small islands adja cent and embraced within her jurisdiction is to be ceded unconditionally to the United States.

One of the Ladrone islands is to ceded to the United States as a coaling These three conditions being from the Spanish minister of foreign af- granted by Spain, are to be taken as part fairs these enlarged instructions, permitting payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What him to speak the views of Spain upon vari- further payment shall be required is to b determined by a commission with authority two governments, the United States and from the president to act, subject to his approval. Whether Spain will retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part, is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the decision as to the future of the islands in this fashion is because the administration is not yet satisfied itself: it is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter.

Military Government at Manila

Meanwhile, and until the commission has satisfactorily disposed of the future of the islands, the United States is to exercise a military government over Manila harbor and bay. The commission will be actually a peace commission and will prepare the treaty which will terminate formally the war with Spain. However, a suspension of hostilities may be sooner declared when the Spanish government shall definitely accept these conditions and renounce its authority over Cuba and Porto Rico. Notwithstanding the fact that he has now

direct cable to Washington, General Miles sent no message during the day and all heard from him was contained in a be lated telegram, announcing the arrival at Ponce of the advance of General Schwan's brigade. It is believed that General Miles has succeeded in his plan of intercepting the troop transports before they reach the point in eastern Porto Rico, originally seested for their landing, and in diverting them to the excellent harbor he has se-

Acting on the recommendation of Surgeon General Sternberg, Secretary Alger has practically concluded to abandon Camp Alger, near this city, because of dissatisfaction with the sanitary conditions there. as exhibited by a large number of sick oldiers. The change will not be made immediately, however, for it is not known positively yet what regiments now in camp will be withdrawn to make up the total of about 5,000 required to be supplied to General Wade's command, and in the sec ond place, it is believed to be absolutely essential to have the new camps selected with the greatest care and put in perfect order for the reception of troops before any attempt is made to install them.

Major Heistand and Surgeon Smart, who have been making a tour through Pennsylvania recently, returned today and reported the result of their search for camp sites to Secretary Alger. Further information is required, however, before the department

GERMAN POPULACE FRIENDLY

Exaggerations of Critical German Press Causes that Country to Be Misunderstood Here.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 .- (Special Cable Dis patch to the New York Staats Zeitung.)-In view of the deplorable fact that the attitude and sentiment of both the German officialdom and populace have been and still are grossly misrepre sented in a large portion of the American tion from competent quarters on this matter. I have asked Andrew D. White, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Germany, for an explicit statement and Mr. White was kind enough to grant my request in the most satisfactory manner. Another valuable statement of a highly official character was furnished to me

in the German foreign office. These two statements leave no room to the slightest doubt that the official relations between the two countries are of the very best. From the beginning the German gov-

The vast majority of the German popu-

lace is decidedly friendly disposed to the COPPINGER SAILS AT ONCE \$1,260,050; debt bearing no interest, \$284. Americans. Only the agrarians and the antisemites show a defiant attitude. There are to be sure, quite a number of journals that have published unfavorable criticisms on the American warfare, but this is of no meaning whatever, those papers only having in mind to "keep up their right to criticise, which is, as generally known, an essentially German peculiarity.

BOB EVANS' CHRISTIANITY

Doughty Captain Writes a Letter to s Newspaper Replying to Certain Odious Comparisons.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- Following is a copy of a letter sent by Captain Evans on July 23, in reply to an article published by the Index. at Williamsport, Pa., praising Captain Philip of the Texas for his "after action prayer," and making contrast between Philip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Captain Evans:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt today of a copy of your paper which you have been good enough to send me. "I am somewhat at a loss to know whether

you sent it for the purpose of calling my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers, or to Captain Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarter deck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago. that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it.

"I have never considered it necessary, and

am sure that a great majority of officers in the navy do not consider it necessary to announce to their crews that 'they believe in Almighty God.' I think that goes without saying. We, of course, have the right to show by our acts how much we are imbued with this belief. Captain Philip had a perfect right to show this to his men as he did; it was simply a matter of taste. "Now, for myself, shortly after the Spanish cruiser, Vizcaya, had struck her colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said: 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said: 'By all means do so. I will have the men sent aft for that purpose, and was on the point of doing so when risen as to the powers of the French am- it was reported to me that a Spanish battlepassador was set at rest by a short, guarded ship was standing toward us from the eastand concise statement issued today from the ward. My first duty to God and my embassy itself. Then discussion turned on country was to sink this Spanish battleship, the nature of the change made at the in- and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship

demands. It was contended in some quar- was an Austrian, I found my ship surroundters that no change had been made, in oth- ed by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of 250. To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing of opinion between the parties, the adminis- while I called my men aft to offer prayers. was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it.

"I do not know whether I shall stand with Captain Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of the third of July was said of Cuban independence and that the singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

PERU WANTS TO BUY WARSHIPS

Possibility of Demonstration Against United States in Pacific Waters-Excitement in Central America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- On the Panama iner Advance, which reached this port today, was Commodore Carlos Ferryros of the Peruvian navy, who is enroute to Paris for he purpose, it is said, of purchasing wa ships for the Peruvian navy. Rumors had been current in Panama prior

o July 31, when Commodore Ferryros arrived there, concerning a strong agitation broughout Peru against the United States. wing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885. There was, therefore, some significance in the utterance of President Pierota at the opening of the I+ ruvian congress at Lima last Thursday During his address President Pierota said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous, and that the foreign relations of the government were friendly with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States dating from

With respect to this President Pierota said Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions is order to avoid a rupture and that negotia tions were still proceeding with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru, there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Soanish war and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify its demands.

It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important movement might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferryros' admission that he was on his way to Paris and that the object of his rank of lieutenant, junior grade; Will Melmission to Europe was to purchase war ships for the Peruvian government. No little excitement was caused in Central America when the information that Peru was taking steps to strengthen her navy became known.

AMMUNITION THROWN AWAY

Result of the Several Bombardments of the Defenses of Santiago Harbor.

SANTIAGO, July 19 .- (Correspondence of he Associated Press.)-A party of naval officers anxious to see the effect of the four r five bombaruments of the defenses of harbors by the fleet under Admiral Sampson made a two days' tour of the bat teries, finishing their work today. One of them made the following statement to the Associated Press correspondent who accam-

panied the party: "Over \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition thrown at the batteries defending Santlago earbor was absolutely harmless in its efect, so far as the reducing of the batteries was concerned, and while it may have given the Spaniards a wholesome respect for us, simply bore out the well known fact that it is a waste of time and money to bombard earthworks."

'ALL IS QUIET IN HAVANA'

It is the Ominons Lull Before the Breaking of the Storm-Famine Threatens the Island.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-The Havana correspondent of the Times in a letter describes condition of "growing indignation." He

"Though Havana is still quiet-extraordinarily, ominously quiet-as a calm before storm, there is an ever increasing feeling against the government's deceit in hiding the truth and spreading false news, apparently with the intention of leaving the people to the mercy of their enemies.

"Famine is slowly tightening its bands The bulk of the population would already have starved but for the supplies of pine apples, mangoes and bananas. The death rate is extraordinarily high here and still worse in other parts of the island. In some settlements half the reconcentrados have died since war was declared."

Is to Leave Tampa on the First Transport Which Sails.

ORDER IS SOMETHING OF A SURPRISE

General Callagao, the Cuban Cavalry Commander, Returns to His Duties in the Field.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 1.-The transport Michigan sailed yesterday from Port Tampa and crossed the bar of the bay today. loaded with fresh meat for General Shafter's army, besides a large quantity of other supplies. General Enrique Collazao, commander-in-chief of the Cuban cavalry, was on board and will take command of his forces in Cuba again. General Collazao has been in this country since the beginning of the war, having been called here by General Miles to consult about the work in Cuba. He has spent some time in Washington with the officials and now goes to Santiago under orders from the department with which he has been co-operating.

General Coppinger of the Fourth army orps, with headquarters in this city, received orders today to go to Porto Rico at once. He will sail on the transport Aransas tomorrow unless another boat arrives from Quarantine before that time. This order was something of a surprise, as Genoral Coppinger was expected to go to Fernandina with a part of his corps, which has been moved here.

LUOKING FOR A RECEIVER President McKinley Searching for

Man to Fill the Late Kent Hayden's Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- (Special Telegram.)-Since the death of Kent Hayden candidates innumerable have sprung up for the joint receivership of the Capital National and German National banks of Lincoln. C. G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency and a former resident of the Nebraska capital city, is receiving many requests for the place from residents of the state and he is experiencing some difficulty different candidates. John B. Wright and S. L. Geisthardt are known to be candidates for the position, which is considered a plum of no insignificant moment, besides others who are not so strongly backed by representative or senatorial influence. E. the race and is strongly backed by Senator Thurston. Coffin was a former judge of the district court and is represented as an able man well fitted for the office.

P. J. Barrett, on recommendation of Congressman Mercer, has been appointed by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding disbursing officer of South Omaha. Mr. Barrett has not indicated whether he will

Colonel C. S. Chase will be appointed disbursing officer at Omaha, as the law provides that a collector of customs shall be tion district upon filing and approval of a building at Omaha is fixed at \$40,000. Upor approval of his bond as surveyor of the port of Omaha Colonel Chase will be appointed custodian of the old postoffice building, vice Dr. George L. Miller,

Major J. W. Dawes and his clerk, Frank Parks of Lincoln, left tonight for Columbus, O., to pay off the troops of the Tenth Ohio Senator Thurston presented to President McKinley today representatives of the White Cross society, organized upon lines but now of Seattle, is president. The White Cross society has been officially recognized by the War department and has been granted permission to send hospital supplies and a corps of twenty-one trained nurses to Manila, leaving San Francisco on the

teamer Arizona August 15. A. R. Moore was today appointed postmaster at Gillett Grove, Clay county, Ia. The comptroller of the currency has been notified of the following changes in the officials of the First National bank of Rawlins, Wyo.: T. A. Cosgriff, president, in place of J. W. Huges; J. B. Cosgriff, vice president, in place of I. C. Miller,

The Merchants' National bank of Omaha was today appointed as a reserve agent for the American National bank of Deadwood,

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The president to day made the following appointments: State-George G. Pierio of Pennsylvania o be consul of the United States at Munich,

Treasury-Richard G. Banks, collector of customs at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; James Stone, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Ninth district; Lunsford D. Fricks and Mark J. White, assistant surcons in the marine hospital service. Navy-Joseph J. Foster, pay in spector in the navy, with rank of commander; Frank T. Arm, paymaster in the

navy, with rank of lieutenant, James W. Walker, civil engineer in the navy, with ville Garton, assistant surgeon, with rank of ensign

Public Debr Statement. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$978,081,006, a decrease for the month of \$49,004,486. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,159. The cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$49,000. 000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, \$847,367,730; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity,

Sketched from Life

gray and falling hair if the dandruff is not checked. Prof. Austin has cured over 15,000 people with his new discovery. Will you be cured or will you continue to suffer. Dandruff is Caused by

Which destroys the roots of the hair and ultimately produces baldness

FREE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OP HAIR AND SCALP At Consulting Rooms 526

Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 8 to 9 p. m. for gentlemen; ladies 2 to 5 Austin's Antiseptic Dandruff Destroyer and New Hair Grower.

297,441, making a total of \$1,232,925,221 his amount, however, does not include THE TROCADERO Telephone 2217.
Lentz & Williams, Props, and Mgrs.
W. W. COLE, Act. Manager.

\$559,497,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by at equal amount of cash in the trensury. The ash in the treasury is classified as follows Gold, \$225,138,393; silver, \$514,879,965; paper, \$90,294,517; bonds, deposits in national banks, disbursing officers', balances, tc., \$59,757,087; total, \$890,069,963, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$635,225,748, leaving a net cash balance of \$254,844,215.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—
Pensions have been issued to the following:
Issue of July 20 and 21:

Nebraska: Original: John Holbuck, Miligan, \$12; James W. Wemore, DeWitt. \$6 tenewal, reissue and increase-Special July 21 (apecial act), Samuel A. Smith, Alliance \$12 to \$30. Original widows, etc.—Special July 21, Ann E. Tillson, Omaha, \$8. Iowa: Original-Fred S. Whiting, De Moines, \$8; George W. Blair, Oskaloosa, \$8; Francis G. Clark, Cedar Rapids, \$8; Jease Taylor, Griswold, \$12 to \$30. Increase— Special July 21 (special act), Elijah N. Parkhurst, Hamburg, \$30 to \$72. Original widows, etc.—Catherine M. Johnson, Os ceola, \$12; Laura Pickard, Glenwood, \$8 minor of Harvey W. Norman, Hiteman, \$14; Thomas Moore, \$2. Original—Matthias Sweesy, Monticello, \$6; James N. Davis, Council Bluffs, \$6. Restoration and inrease James H. Miller, dead, Columbu Junction, \$16. Increase—Lewellyn D. Frantz, Bedford, \$10 to \$12. Original widows, etc.—Minors of James H. Miller, Columbus Junction, \$14; Ammarila V. Ramlumbus Junction, \$14; Ammarila V. Ram-sey, Chariton, \$8; special July 22 (special act), Gemima Millsap, mother, Tama, \$24. Colorado: Original—Thomas K. Hum-phreys, Durango, \$8. Restoration and in-crease—Dorr R. Holbrook, dead, George-town, \$8 to \$12. Original widows, etc.— Martha A. Holbrook, Georgetown, \$8.

South Dakota: Reissue and increase Isaac Claggett, Watertown, \$8 to \$1 Original—Harvey J. Richardson, Oldham, \$8 Montana: Original—John McDowell Gold Butte, \$6.
Wyoming: Original—John S. Watkins aramie, \$6.

War Expenditures for July. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during July the receipts amounted to \$43,847, 198, a gain as compared with July, 1897 of \$4,827,000. The disbursements aggre in deciding as to the relative merits of the gated \$74,263,475, an increase of a little more than \$24,169,000. The receipts during the month from the several sources of rev enue are given as follows:

Customs, \$15,169,680, a loss of about \$1, 800,000; internal revenue, \$26,170,697, a gain of about \$6,400,000; miscellaneous, \$2,506,-M. Coffin of Lincoln has lately come into 730, about the same as a year ago. The expenditures during July on account of the war amounted to about \$30,000,000 and to about \$90,000,000 since the war began.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The president accompanied by his official family, had an evening's outing on the Potomac tonight At 5:30 o'clock the party met at the navy yard and took the Navy department tur Triton. The tug started down the river in the moonlight and returned at 11 p. m Those on board the Triton were: President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Miss appointed disbursing officer in his collec- Long, Miss Paul, a niece of Secretary Long, Miss Ida Barber, a guest at the White bond, which in the case of the new public House; Assistant Secretary Allen, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary and Miss Wilson Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Bliss and Postmaster General Smith.

> SPANISH UPHOLDERS IN A BAD WAY Volunteer Dons Refuse to March an

They Have No Ammunition. (Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31, 10 p. m. (By Associated Press Dispatch Boat, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 1, 8 a. m.)-In spite similar to the Red Cross society, in which of the brave words of the pronounciamento of Captain General Macias, Spanish power in Porto Rico is rapidly crumbling. P. C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan until war was declared, gives the Associated Press the text of a dispatch received by him today from a Spanish officer in the northern part of the island. "Resistance is impossible. The volunteers have refused to march and we have no ammunition."

Pickets have been thrown out today i order to feel for the enemy. Deserters from volunteers who are coming in con stantly report that there is a small force of Spanish regulars at Coamo, midway between Juan Diaz and Albonito, on the road to San Juan. They also say that General Otega is on the way with reinforcement and that the main body of regulars is concentrating in Albonito. A small skirmish recently occurred at Fortune between a few regulars who were foraging and the resi dents of the village. Today 180 volunteers including fifteen officers, have signed the parole. There is no reason to change the opinion that if any stand is made before San Juan is reached it will be at Albonite where the mountain pass gives the enemy great opportunity.

Congressional Nominations. HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 1.-Congressman Thomas H. Bate was today renominated by the democrats of the First district.

AMUSEMENTS.



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