

House. The troops arrived in position on the lines at 8:30 a. m. Four battalions of reserves held the Passy road, and the general reserve, held in front of General Greene, held the territory between the beach and the Manila road.

The monitor Monterey at 9 a. m. steamed slowly across the bay in front of Manila. The flagship Olympia, the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Petrel followed. The enemy had two lines of fortifications in front of General Greene. Back of those lines was Rio Olingain, a small fort, the powder magazine, an ancient fortress mounting one six-inch gun, immense sandbag walls and trenches surrounded the fortress on the south and seaward sides.

General Anderson was in command of the division, which was composed of two brigades. Suddenly, at 9:30 a. m., the Olympia opened fire with its starboard five-inch guns at a range of 4,000 yards. The troops cheered and waved hats. The first shots fell short, but again and again the guns roared and the projectiles fell closer and closer to the enemy's stronghold.

The Raleigh and Petrel, covered with the national colors, tried their five-inch and six-inch guns at 3,500 yards. Shell after shell burst in the fort and drove the Spaniards panic-stricken toward Manila. Every shot was marked by debris hurled high in the air. Soon the enemy deserted the trenches in front of General Greene, but ran off to the right into the harbor swamps. Then they began guerrilla work. Two shots from the battery in the magazine was the only reply given to the fleet's fire. Both were 300 yards short. The gunboat Caliao and the launch Barco followed within 1,000 yards and firing a deadly hail from their rapid-fire and machine guns. By this time the fortress was deserted and the fleet was signaled to cease firing.

Then the order to advance was given. The Colorado troops formed in column, with their flag hung to the breeze, and dashed into the Rio Olingain, waving their flags. The Californians followed. The enemy's Mausers began to crack in the bushes in front and on the left, but the shooting was wild. The Colorado men ran up to the fort and took possession. Private Phoenix climbed to the parapets and pulled down the Spanish flag, and as he was raising the American standard was shot dead. Thereupon Private Richard Holmes seized the flag and ran it up on the pole. The Coloradoans, Californians and the Eighteenth Infantry drove the Spaniards through the streets of the city. Events of the last three months demanded its immediate construction and he believed the American people were universally in favor of it as were also all of Europe.

General Greene passed around the walled city and took Binondo on the north side of the Pasig river, where he established his headquarters. Meanwhile General McArthur's brigade, over on the right wing, was having the severest kind of fighting. Two guns of the Utah battery No. 14 and soon knocked it into splinters. The troops advanced on the Pasig road to the city, the Astor battery in the lead, and as previously described, had the hottest fighting of the day at the junction of the Cincin road and the city.

The general followed up the advance of our troops. An attempt was made to keep them out of the city, but it was found impossible. Thousands entered in companies, took possession of empty houses and began hanging the stars and stripes. The fashionable residence districts were destroyed. The troops scattered and stopped the insurgents' pillaging as far as possible, but complaints continue to come in.

HEALTHY W. Ames of Iowa President. HONOLULU, Aug. 19.—The annual meeting of the Association of Economic Ethnologists was opened in the Natural History building, Henry W. Ames of Iowa presiding; C. W. Martell, Washington, D. C., secretary. The reading of the president's address showed that the society was making rapid progress in its various branches. E. B. Felt of Albany, N. Y., gave notes of some of the insects of the year in the state of New York, after which the following were admitted to membership: E. C. Fernald, California, state commissioner; Santa Clara, active; V. V. Morral, France; Charles T. Munson, New South Wales, foreign; E. M. Scott, state geologist, with W. F. Fisk and J. L. Fisk, and Dr. H. Farnard, state geologist, with E. W. Dwight and Frank Sherman, Jr., as assistants. H. Fernald Amherst read a paper on the moth.

Officers of War Association. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The concluding session of the American War Association today was devoted to the amended report of the committee on federal courts. It was adopted. The officers were elected: Joseph H. Choate, New York, president; John Hinkley, Baltimore, secretary; and Francis Towle, Philadelphia, president. This evening a musical banquet of the association was held at the Grand hotel. Covers were laid for 165.

Bent to Death with Buggy Traces. SELMA, Ala., Aug. 19.—Alex Walker, a negro living near Pleasant Hill, was called to his cabin to attend to a party of white men and carried to the wood. Here he was strapped to a stump and beaten with buggy traces. He was released and managed to crawl to his home, where he died half an hour later. The negro had been very troublesome in the neighborhood.

Scrofula. In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Sells, rashes, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings in the face, neck, arms, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of today that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

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 16 cents.

DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY

National Conference Opens at Saratoga with Prominent Men Present.

MILLER BOOMS THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Carl Schurz Delivers an Address in Which He Opposes National Extension of Our Territory.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States was opened here today with an address by Henry Wade Rogers of Chicago, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Mr. Rogers says that the conference was called to consider some of the momentous questions in the history of the people. He spoke of the war and returned prayerful thanks for the peace now at hand. While peace had arrived, he said, there were many serious problems to be considered. He referred to the close friendship between the American and British, which would promptly lead to international arbitration and finally to universal peace. The speaker spoke favorably of the Nicaragua canal, which he argued should be built and controlled by the United States government.

That canal would shorten the distance by water to San Francisco by 9,000 miles. A reference to the trip of the battleship Oregon elicited hearty applause. Mr. Rogers said the principal problem before the present conference was that of territorial expansion on which many distinguished men of our nation held widely divergent views. Indirectly he referred to the positions respectively held by the expansionists and the anti-expansionists. Whether we should annex the colonies that are lost to Spain or control them by carpet bag government is a problem that has become the most serious to times, and should be pondered wisely over it in order to not make a mistake. Commercial interests urge that we adopt a colonial system, said Mr. Rogers. "But business alone ought not to control our conduct."

Speaks for the Canal.

The question of the Nicaragua canal was taken up and Warner Miller of New York took the floor. He referred to his persistent advocacy of the canal. Events of the last three months demanded its immediate construction and he believed the American people were universally in favor of it as were also all of Europe. He spoke of the canal as a national project, and said the route to pierce the isthmus and said the route by way of the Nicaragua canal has received the greatest consideration as both feasible and desirable. Mr. Miller gave the history of the Nicaragua canal, beginning with the administration of General Taylor and continuing down to the present time. Had not the canal treaty been blocked by antagonistic legislation years ago the canal would have already been built and now in actual operation. Financial distress for a moment had also hindered the work. Distinguished senators have for years urged the building of the canal, but congress did not act favorably upon it. The Nicaragua route is looked upon as the most feasible and far preferable to that of Panama. The canal can be built for \$100,000,000, or \$140,000,000, as shown by statements made by experts. Is the canal desirable? That the canal would reduce the distance between New York and San Francisco 10,000 miles is alone sufficient reason for its construction. The railroads and canals of the country have made all sections accessible and available and have increased the wealth of the United States. Railroads have been built in advance of the population and have carried emigrants to the western prairies where there is now a teeming population developing the broad acres.

Mr. Miller referred to several canals that have materially aided in opening up the country. The Nicaragua canal alone would save us 10,000 miles and would be a great benefit to the commerce of the world. The continent is gridironed with transcontinental roads, but these do not alone afford the advantages that could be secured by a canal. It is a question of cheap transportation and the Nicaragua canal will solve the problem. Within ten years after the completion of the canal the population of the Pacific states will have increased to 10,000,000. One of the best results of the Spanish-American war is that it will compel the building of the Nicaragua canal. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the Nicaragua canal.

Discusses Colonial Expansion.

The colonial extension problem was taken up at the afternoon session. Carl Schurz of New York spoke at length giving his views of the anti-expansionists, whose cause he advocated. He was opposed by Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, who is an earnest expansionist, and who spoke at great length. Judge Grosscup said, in part: "I am among those, Mr. President, who believe that the people of the United States can, without breach of faith to the promises of our past or serious danger to the example that stands apart from us, hold permanently all or a portion of the territory now occupied by our troops during the progress of the war. I am ready to go a step further and assert that the obligations of our duty toward mankind, and especially toward the particular people who have been drawn within the sphere of our operations and toward the future usefulness of ourselves, demand that we should retain permanently so much of these, the captures of war, as are needed to round out the moral picture of the world, and to suggest and the greater destiny upon which, as we are about to enter. I challenge at the present statement, so liberally indulged by our opponents, that, in taking this stand, the American people are moved by emotionalism or are deceived by generalities. Wars are the thunderstorms of civilization; they never subside without clearing the atmosphere of much of its sultriness. The one through which we are just passing seems to have a tendency to make the people of a new atmosphere. We see, more clearly than ever before, the things that in this world can be called our own and the things that stand apart from us, the possessions of others; ourselves and our relations to the other nations of the world are distinct from ourselves. The air through which we breathe is no longer the air of our own continent, and the outlines of the future have taken on a distinctness that leaves us no longer in doubt as to how to take up our course. Four months ago the eyes of the nation were habitually turned inward upon itself. The industries and commerce of the continent were the eyes of the nation, and the politics of America alone were frequently, particularly in its financial and commercial phases, a thing apart from the rest of the world. In the eyes of the world, in my judgment, a providential hand gloved in the smoke of battle, that led us out from these confining boundaries to the mountain tops of a new world. There is moral elevation in a wide outlook. As a people, we are for the first time, clearly over the empire of the earth. Without the sacrifice of righteousness or of honor, but as the ministers of both, the invitation comes to take our share in the opportunities and responsibilities of this wider world. The eyes of the world are turned to us, and by its solution, will either bring us in or bar us out of this larger national sphere, relative to the permanent occupation of our Spanish conquest. The true question is not whether Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are intrinsically worth the responsibilities incurred by their occupation; whether the commerce and resources will counterbalance the new dangers that their acquisition would introduce into our political system. For I see behind them, in the eyes of the world, what are heading, looming up from the Pacific, in

mountainous interest and opportunity—against which the outlines of the Philippines are but a hand-speak—something more than islands, not that the Philippines are within Asia but the interest and the opportunity that, by its largeness, dwarfs every other prospect. I favor the acquisition of Porto Rico, and I favor the acquisition of this war demands that it should no longer be a political plague spot in the otherwise purified Caribbean sea, but chiefly because it is at the gateway to the Caribbean sea—a sea that through the commerce of Asia is fully developed and the Nicaragua canal opened, will, from both a naval and commercial view, become the most important water on the face of the globe. I favor the acquisition of Hawaii and I favor the acquisition of the Philippines, or so much of them as may be needed, solely because in the nearer of commercial activity upon which, I trust, we are about to enter, we need, clear across the Pacific, a line of naval stations and some ports, stations in every sense our own, carrying under the soil the American title and over it the American flag.

I favor the retention of the Philippines, or at least most of them, that they may stand as a tangible continuing demonstration of the physical presence of the republic in Asiatic waters. The Philippines, however, are not their territory, nor their resources, separately considered, but in the fact that as an entirety they constitute a chain precisely adapted to the expanded and extended view of the world, and they are little for the links, individually, but everything for the chain that will, henceforth, hold us to our opportunities in the far east.

Future of Asia.

After paying notice at great length to objections urged by opponents of annexation, Judge Grosscup said, in part:

I come now to what is, in my judgment, the most interesting and important object of our future foreign policy. I refer, of course, to the immediate future of Asia. It is in that quarter of the globe that the situation is open to American enterprise, a commerce waiting for American venture, and eventually a people and institutions ready for a graft from the United States. Outside of these countries that are already European dependencies the populations of Asia numbers already 400,000,000. They have, up to the present time, lived almost apart from mankind. The breaking of the seal upon their eyes is to us a territorial point of view, and the opening of Africa, peopled by savages, has stirred every corner of European enterprise. But look in the present, and you will find a door that will admit us one-half of the desirable territory and one-third of the population of the earth. It is a land without roads, without railroads, without fields cultivated by modern implements. It bids for every character of American enterprise. It lies under the temperate zone, and a strip of our globe that insures health to men now alive and promises increasing vigor to men yet to come. Looked at from every material point of view, the territory of Asia is one that no enterprising people can afford to decline. The break-up in the current of Asiatic life is at hand. The people of China are already being displaced by the modes of life with us and to reach for some of the physical aids that we are ready to offer.

Before us in the far east at this very moment are opening gates that will in a few years reveal a market transcending in value our own and transcending our own limit in its potentialities. The far east is not yet dawned upon the world. The far east is the most fertile of Europe seen; it is the most fertile of Asia seen; it is the most fertile of Africa seen; it is the most fertile of the world seen. It is a land without roads, without railroads, without fields cultivated by modern implements. It bids for every character of American enterprise. It lies under the temperate zone, and a strip of our globe that insures health to men now alive and promises increasing vigor to men yet to come. Looked at from every material point of view, the territory of Asia is one that no enterprising people can afford to decline. The break-up in the current of Asiatic life is at hand. The people of China are already being displaced by the modes of life with us and to reach for some of the physical aids that we are ready to offer.

Our course is clear, if we are in earnest in our purpose to participate in the development of the east. We need these islands as an integral part of the naval force, without the duty of which we can never obtain a proper share in its commerce, or protect it after it is obtained; we need them as strategic points in a naval contest with any power existing, or need them that we may draw physically close to that quarter of the globe in which we wish our influence to be felt and our experience to expand, and to take into all other considerations, as security toward peace—that character of peace—bonds that all nations respect.

Schurz Speaks.

Mr. Schurz said in part: "The future policy of the United States will be largely determined by the peace soon to be concluded with Spain. We have to remember that the war in Spain was not initiated by the resolution adopted by congress, which declared that the people of Cuba should be free and independent, then moved by the sense of duty the United States demanded the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, and the president should use the army and navy and all other resources to carry out that resolution to the extent as may be necessary to carry those resolutions into effect—that is, to liberate Cuba—and that such liberation and the United States emphatically disclaiming disposition of an intention to annex, would leave the government of the island to the people thereof. "Now, I ask the advocates of annexation among us, whether, if this republic under any pretext annexes any of the Spanish colonies, it does not thereby, in the most solemnly advertised war of liberation and self-defense, and in a war of self-aggrandizement, I ask them what they will have to say when our detractors repeat against us their charge of hypocrisy and motives? "If these questions can be satisfactorily answered this might be the end of the discussion. But in these days of ours it is, perhaps, well to go on proving that honesty is really the best policy. What shall we do with these Spanish colonies if we do annex them? Are we to give any of them such that we could with safety make states of our union of them? I challenge the advocates of annexation to name a single instance of a tropical country to which people of the United States have shown themselves able to carry on a democratic government in a manner fitting it for statehood in our union. "Let the thought of annexing these islands and their population to the United States either as states or as colonies be abandoned. Let Cuba and Porto Rico be occupied by our military forces under discreet commanders, until they are thoroughly pacified and until the people thereof, such aid on the part of the United States as may be necessary, will have formed effective civil governments and an armed force of their own for the maintenance of public order and security. Let them, in accordance with the explicit promise given in the resolution of congress, the control of those islands be turned over to the people thereof; and let this final settlement include agreements with them securing to American citizens on the islands the fullest protection in their right of owning property and carrying on all kinds of business. "The problem of the future of the Philippines is no doubt much more complicated. But as to the main point that concerns the United States, I shall say that the same principle should be adhered to as in the case of Cuba and Porto Rico—that is, we should obtain, by means of agreement, the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilization influences with the least political responsibilities and entanglements; in other words, we should not annex, but secure the opening to our activities of the territories concerned. "A general discussion followed, participated in by Judge Grosscup, Carl Schurz, Harry C. Garfield of Cleveland, P. B. Thurber of New York, John W. Coughlin of Fall River, J. Davis Dudley of the River, A. F. Shack of New York and others. William Dudley Bull of Indiana tonight made a lengthy and strong address in favor

of territorial expansion. Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts made an address on the immorality of prize money.

PROPOSE SINGLE CLASS STOCK.

Great Northern Stockholders to Consider New York Aug. 19.—The Great Northern issues a circular to its stockholders in connection with the call for the annual meeting October 13 at St. Paul, in which it says that the following business will be taken up:

First—The increase of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company, for the purpose of acquiring, by exchange or otherwise, the capital stocks of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company and the Great Northern Railway company. Second—The total capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company, as now legally established, consists of \$50,000,000 preferred and authorized to issue \$20,000,000 common stock. It is proposed that the authority to issue common stock be surrendered and that hereafter the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway company shall consist of a single class with uniformed rights in all varieties of new property of the two companies.

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It is understood, though not officially stated, that the proposition will be made to the Manitoba stockholders to accept five shares of Great Northern stock for four of Manitoba. The second piece of business is the meeting of the change in the capital powers of the Great Northern. It is believed to forehad an increase in the dividend rate. Great Northern preferred now pays 6 per cent.

WILL CALL AN EARLY MEETING.

Chairman Butler Cheers Up Anti-Expansionists with Omaha Agreement.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 19.—In a speech at the big populist encampment at Greenville today Senator Marlon Butler of North Carolina, national chairman of the populist party, surrendered to the anti-expansionist cause. He declared that as national chairman he would promise that there would be no trades or combines with either of the old parties before the next national campaign and that he would call that convention at least a month before the democratic or republican convention could be called. He referred to the "Omaha agreement," which is an agreement between himself and Milton Park of Dallas, the leader of the middle-of-the-road element.

Trenton the Convention City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—The democratic state committee met here today and selected Trenton as the convention city, appointed a committee to name a date for the selection of a gubernatorial candidate and positively refused to debar all national issues, particularly the currency question, from discussion at the convention. It is therefore assured that the democratic candidate for governor will be selected without regard to his view on silver, although the evident leaning of the committee was toward Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark, who is known to be a thorough Bryan man.

Missouri Democrats Organize.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the democratic state committee today Virgil Conklin of Carroll county was elected secretary and James E. Hereford of St. Louis county treasurer. The proposition to remove the committee headquarters from St. Louis to Jefferson City was defeated.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. J. Shumway. LYONS, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special).—Mrs. J. Shumway passed away early this morning at her home in this city after a brief illness. Mrs. Shumway was the mother of a large family of children, grown. They were all beside her when the end came.

Ex-Minister of Spain's Public Works.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The death is announced of the late minister of public works and commerce, Don Juan de Borja y Castejon, in the cabinet of Senor Sagasta, which resigned in May last.

Funeral Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 19.—Jim Bradley, the well known turf man, aged 32, died at his home last night.

HYMENEAL.

Klein-Weiss. William Klein of Omaha and Miss Rose Weiss of Buffalo, N. Y., were married last Sunday at the residence of the bride's parents in the latter city. The parties to the contract are deaf and dumb. The groom is 23 years old, and has a good education as it is possible for one with his infirmities to secure, and is now superintendent of the printing department of the insurance company of Buffalo. The bride is the daughter of a tailor in Buffalo, and is said to be exceptionally pretty. The parties became acquainted through the good offices of mutual friends. The entire ceremony was carried on by means of Uncle Sam's mail, with the happy outcome of marriage. The young people will remain in Buffalo the rest of this week, and will then visit in Cleveland and Chicago, after which they will come to Omaha to make their home.

FIRE RECORD.

Ulysses Scorched. ULYSSES, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special).—Fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the rear of Mrs. H. G. Dickinson's millinery store and spread to H. A. Creeks' store, which was also destroyed. The loss to H. C. Byam's blacksmith shop, Mrs. G. R. Pollock's millinery store and W. S. Page's carpet factory on the west. Loss about \$5,000; insurance about \$4,000.

BURGLARS IN A DRUG STORE

Goodman Pharmacy on Leavenworth Street Ransacked by Thieves on Thursday Night.

The Goodman pharmacy, 1923 Leavenworth street, was visited by burglars on Thursday night and a considerable quantity of stock carried away. The money drawer was also broken open and about \$10 in change extracted. The burglars gained admittance through a rear window, which had been fastened and further secured by a pair of heavy wooden shutters on the inside. The value of the stolen property amounts to \$25.

Woman Jailed for Theft.

Mary Anderson, lower Capitol avenue, invited Mrs. Jones, Council Bluffs, into her apartments, where she had her money brought along. Jones had \$62 before he entered and was obliged to walk home. The woman is in jail.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

It was not the bona fide John Jones of Woodbine, Ia., who was robbed of \$25 Wednesday night, but some one from Woodbine who gave the name of his alias. The crack company of the Omaha High School cadets will drill tonight at the exposition grounds. The cadets will meet at the High school at 5:30. The drill will be from 6:20 to 7 p. m. George Jones will not again sleep in the grass with strangers these hot nights. He did so the other night and Edward Pryor, who was with him, had to be rescued. Pryor accused him of robbing him of \$5.50. Jones was unable to clear his skirts of the charge before Judge Gordon yesterday and was sent over to the district court in bonds of \$50.

JUST ON ITS MERITS

(Continued from First Page)

counties will be in attendance and that almost daily other musical organizations are sending in notice that they will be on hand to help make the two days a couple of hum-dummers.

FLORISTS STIMULATE EXHIBITORS.

Horizontal Building Takes on New Life with Their Visit. Under ordinary circumstances Friday would have been an off day in the Horticultural building, but knowing that the florists would be to pay the place a visit, the exhibitors did their best to shine up their fruit and have everything ready for inspection. There were crowds of people in the building all of the time, but the big rush came when the florists and their friends put on an appearance.

Nebraska has beautified one of its tables by having several ornamental designs worked out in small fruits. The designs are in the shape of apples, pears and things of that kind, while the centers are filled with bouquets of sweet peas and geraniums.

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For the purpose of keeping in the front rank, the horticultural exhibit of the Southern California exhibit has sent on and has secured a lot of new fruit from Bishop & Co., who reside near his home in Los Angeles. The shipment arrived yesterday and contained crystallized fruit, the first of the kind. Superintendent Wilson says, in his new showing some of the finest grapes, apples and peaches that have been seen since the fruit commenced to come into the building.

Nowwithstanding the fact that the orange crop of California has been reported short, Superintendent Wilson says that he will show new citrus fruit until the close of the exposition, and that instead of his exhibit growing smaller, it will increase.

Distinguished Visitors from Missouri.

At the exposition yesterday Missouri was represented by President F. M. Sterrett of the state commission, Prof. Waterhouse, who for forty years held a chair in the Washington university at St. Louis, and J. R. Rippey, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and also secretary of the Missouri commission. They were all pleased with the exposition, and expressed the opinion that the next month the attendance will be enormous. President Sterrett said that he had not given up hopes of having a big crowd in attendance on Missouri day, which he predicts will be put back upon the calendar. He is working with the railroad in an effort to secure a cheap rate from all portions of the state, and if he is successful thousands of people will come to Omaha and visit the exposition.

Will Add to Its Exhibit.

Sedgewick county, Kansas, is preparing to send another and more complete exhibit to the Agricultural department, and it is promised that the material will be on hand before the opening of the exposition. Through the efforts taken by the Commercial club of Wichita the county is already fairly represented by samples of wheat, corn, potatoes and other farm products, but since some of the citizens of that locality have visited the exposition they have gone home to become a vigorous crusading for a large extensive exhibit. The result is a determination to send a new and more exhaustive exhibit, and Pat Healy of Wichita has been selected by the Commercial club to accompany a carload of agricultural and manufactured products that are being rapidly collected.

Rushing the Peace Jubilee.

Word has been received from Manager Rosewater, who is on his way to Washington and other eastern cities in the interest of the Peace Jubilee to be held on the exposition grounds during October, that he had a very successful interview with some Chicago gentlemen who are also working up a peace jubilee. Chairman Trux, Mr. H. N. Hitchcock and other members of the Chicago committee waited on Mr. Rosewater while he was in the city, and the result of the conference was an agreement to work together to the end that the president be invited by both the exposition and the Chicago committee. To this end the Chicago gentlemen will urge on Mr. McKinley that he visit Omaha at the time set and stop in Chicago on his return.

Gives Thanks for Courtesies.

George F. Lupton, assistant general passenger agent of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway, one of Governor Culberson's party, was a caller at the Press building yesterday, and while there he said: "Our Texas party has been treated in royal style by the exposition people, the Omaha public and the newspapers, and in behalf of the railway company and the governor of Texas, I want to thank everybody for our royal reception and the many courtesies that have been extended to us while in the city."

North Dakota Adds to Its Exhibits.

During the last few days a great addition has been made to the North Dakota exhibit in the Agricultural building. A large quantity of new wheat, timothy, orchard grass and millet has been received and installed. The new fax that is being shown is the first that has made its appearance upon the grounds. Superintendent Barrett, who is in charge of the North Dakota exhibit, is contemplating a trip to the state from which he comes. He will gather up a carload of grains, grasses and fruit and have the exhibit on hand.

THE NEW....

East Midway Casino

Mammoth Whale

Length 55 Ft. Weight 80,000 lbs

The Only Genuine

Whale in the World.

EAST MIDWAY.

KINGSFORD'S SILVER GLOSS

The best starch for your laundry.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TROCADERO. Cor. 13th and Harney Sts. Telephone 217. Lantz & Williams, Props. and Mgrs. W. W. COLLE, Act. Manager.

Omaha's Society Vaudeville Theater. TONIGHT—ALL WEEK HOWARD'S COMEDY PONIES. HORWITZ AND BOWERS. Travesty Stars. ARNOLD AND GARDNER. Sketch Team. FREDERICK BROS. AND TENNY. Musical Artists. CONSTANCE WINDOM. Singing Sourette. ZAYABRA. Special Vaudeville at Turner Park, 13th and Harney Sts. LAURENCE SISTERS. Acrobatic Dancers. NEW SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

August 19th, 20th, 21st, 1898

SAENGERBUND OF THE

Nebraska

Saengerbund

CHAS. PETERSON, Musical Director.

Friday, Aug. 19th, 8 p. m.

RECEPTION

At Turner Hall, 18th and Harney Sts.

CONCERT

Saturday, Aug. 20th, 8 p. m.

Grand Festival Concert at Turner Hall. The soloists are: Mrs. M. Cabot, Soprano. Mr. Hans Albert, Violin. Mr. H. Lois, Cornet.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra

Sunday, August 21, at 1 p. m. Parade in the afternoon at Turner Park, 13th and Harney Sts., and Grand Promenade Concert.

Season Tickets ..... \$2.00

Concert Admittance ..... 25c

Plenit Admittance ..... 25c

BOYD'S THEATRE PATXON & BURGESS Managers, Tel. 1219.

Season of Comic Opera.

Commencing Monday Evening

DOROTHY MORTON

OPERA COMPANY

GIROFLE GIROFLA.

Among the principles, Dorothy Morton, Marie Bell, Sylvester Cornish, Rita Harrington, Hubert Wilber, Edward Webb, Charles Drew, Fred Frear.

Matinee Thursday and Saturday. Sale of seats open Thursday morning. Popular prices—50c, 75c.

The Greighton PATXON & BURGESS O. D. Woodard, Amusement Director. Today—2:30. Tonight—8:30.

THE WOODWARD STUCK CO. PRESENTING

"CAPT. SWIFT"

Next Week—"Trilby". Miss Jennie Kenmark as Trilby.

SCHLITZ ROOF GARDEN,

16th and Harney Streets.

The most popular resort in the city.

Special for this week—

FANNIE FRANKEL.

The Great Operatic Vocalist.

Admission free.

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS.

VISIT THE Moorish Harem

on the East Midway, and see the wonderful reproduction of the beautiful woman—Haggard's SHE—also the Bottomless WELL, and DANCING GIRLS.

THE MOORISH CAFE