June 29, 1898.

July Dress Fabrics

A splendid hot weather offering of cool Dress Stuffs—

Choice Wash Goods—

They are hard to get so late in the season, but we have them in an almost unlimited variety of patterns and colorings—

A look at our new east window will convince you that we are showing the right styles at the right prices.

Today we put on special sale all of our 25c fine Oxfords for waists and suits at 12c per yard.

Corded Batiste, linen color, 45 inches wide, regular 25c quality, at 15c per yard.

New assortment of 10c Lawns at 5c.

New line of 10c Lawns at 7½c.

Pretty styles of Lawn at 10c.

Largest assortment of Lawns, Organdies and Dimities in the city at 12½c per yard.

Notions—There may be a hint or two in the list that follows that will lead to the right supplying of a forgotten or just thought of need.

"Linola" Binding for linen skirts, 15c per roll.

Pearl Shirt Waist Sets at 20c, 25c and 35c.

Belt Hooks, 5c each.

Manicure Scissors, 50c and $1.00.

Dress Weights for bicycle skirts at 5c and 10c per dozen.

Ladies' Neckwear—

A large assortment of beautiful string ties for ladies' just received.

We have them in light or dark stripes and plaids, also plain black, white and red satin.

Silk String Ties at 15c or two for 25c.

Muslin Undarwear—Tomorrow 's offerings.

Ladies' Drawers of lawn, extra wide umbrella ruffles, lace trimmed, at $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Short Corset Covers of nainsook, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery, at 90c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 each.

Infants' Long Slips, embroidery edging on neck and sleeves, at 35c each.

Infants' Long Slips and Short Dresses, daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery, from 50c to $4.50 each.

Summer Corsets—W. B. summer corset,

Made of a strong imported netting, two side steels, extra long waist, neatly finished with embroidery edge—regular price, $1.00—reduced to 69c each.

Summer Wash Skirts—

Every day brings some new novelty in summer skirts. Our prices always the lowest for quality offered.

White Pique at $1.50, $1.95, $2.00, $2.25, $3.50, up to $6.75 for the beautiful flounce and insertion effects.

SUMMER PETTICOATS—

In our new show window you will see a very pretty dainty line of pretty petticoats for summer wear—they are all choice styles—the price is very low $1.50 each.

Collars and Cuffs—These hot days mean many changes.

Ladies' Collars in all the late shapes at 15c each or 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Linen Cuffs, in plain or link, 25c per pair.

Men's Four-ply Linen Collars, 10c each.

Men's Linen Cuffs, 20c per pair or 3 pair for 50c.

Laces and Embroideries—In great variety,

Valenciennes Laces by the bolt or yard from 2c a yard or 20c a dozen yards up to 40c a yard or $4.50 a bolt.

Large line of Swiss Insertings, Edgings and All-Overs, Swiss Tucking, with and without inserting.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

sessment, amount paid and unpaid, and the name of the office or institution, county and individual which was forced to contribute to the populist levy. The assessment was made in two equal portions, the first July 1, 1897, and the second, October 18, 1897, and should have produced $5,056.20. Actual collections were $3,584.88, leaving unpaid $1,386.06, or over one-fourth. The table is as follows:

Name of Office or State Institution.	Amount of Assessment.	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.
Governor's office...	$ 156 00	$ 67 00	$ 89 00
Adjt. Gen. office...	40 00	28 00	12 00
Land Com. office..	276 00	162 50	113 50
Secretary of State.	164 00	85 50	78 50
Auditor of P. A...	260 00	209 00	51 00
State treasurer.....	158 00	158 00	.....
Com. of Labor.....	50 00	30 30	19 70
*Attorney General.	96 00	50 00	46 00
Bd Transportat'n.	136 00	40 00	96 00
Bd of Irrigation...	92 00	38 00	54 00
Supt. Pub. Inst....	96 00	96 00	.....
**Banking Dept....	170 00	65 00	20 00
Engineers & Jan'r	90 00	28 00	62 00
St. Oil In. & Deps.	160 00	160 00	.....
***Penitentiary ...	240 00	240 00	.....
Soldiers H., G. Isld	197 20	58 00	139 20
Soldiers H., Milf'd	40 00	32 00	8 00
Fish Commission..	41 00	41 00	.....
Feeble Minded Ins	256 00	45 03	210 97
Geneva School.....	154 00	97 20	56 80
Kearney School....	299 00	234 91	55 09
Blind Asylum.....	221 00	217 70	3 30
Hospital, Lincoln..	481 00	481 00	.....
Deaf and Dumb...	296 00	72 25	223 75
Asylum, Hastings.	520 00	520 74	.....
****Norfolk Hosp'l	370 00	322 75	47 25
	$5,056 20	$3,584 88	$1,386 06

* $20.00 paid democratic committee.
** $85.00 paid to democratic committee.
*** $55.00 to B. U.
**** $100.00 to B. union.

Assessments were made on members of the congressional delegation and the district judges at the same time as upon the state officers.

Names of Congressmen and Judges.	Total Assessment.	Am't Paid.	Am't Un-paid.	Pd to J. C. Dahlman.
W. V. Allen.....	$ 150	$150	....	....
W. L. Green.....	100	....	$100	....
S. Maxwell	100	....	....	$100
W. L. Stark.....	100	100	....	....
E. D. Sutherland....	100	25	75	....
C. R. Scott and.....	25	....	25	....
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
F. W. Beal and.....	25	....	25	....
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
W. H. Westover and	25	....	....	25
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
B. S. Ramsey and....	25	....	....	25
Stenographer	15	....	....	15
J. S. Robinson and...	25	....	....	25
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
W. G. Hastings and..	25	....	25	....
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
E. Bates and.....	25	....	25	....
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
J. R. Thompson and.	25	10	15	....
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
H. M. Sullivan and..	25	....	25	....
Stenographer	15	....	15	....
J. J. Sullivan.....	350	100	....	250
	$1,260	$385	$435	$440

This assessment should have yielded $1,260. Of this amount $435 has not yet been paid, while of the contributions sent in Jim Dahlman got hold of $440, leaving only $385 for the populist treasurer. In addition to this $440 Mr. Dahlman accounts for $250 collected of Judge Sullivan, $200 collected from W. J. Bryan, $85 secured from the state banking department and $20 patriotically contributed by Ed P. Smith, deputy attorney general.

Most of the expenditures of the committee are, naturally, for printing, postage, badges and speakers' expenses. When carefully dissected, however, the report shows some pretty shrewd work on the part of the men who were on the inside of the machinery, particularly with reference to the disappearance of the money contributed by William J. Bryan.

Absorption of Bryan's Contribution.

It is understood that Bryan's contribution was $700 and was paid into the hands of Chairman Edmisten, September 27, 1897. Edmisten divided it up by handing $200 over to Chairman Dahlman and $150 to the silver republican committee and turning in $300 to the populist treasurer. What became of the $50 lost in the shuffle is not disclosed in the report. The question what became of the money accounted for has some light shed upon it by the following items of expenditure:

Paid out by Jim Dahlman—

Frank T. Ransom, chairman silver republican committee	$ 75 00
Robert E. Lee Herdman, secretary democratic state committee	75 00
M. D. Welsh, penitentiary contractor	100 00
James C. Dahlman, chairman democratic state committee	50 00
Dan Honin	40 00
John G. Maher, governor's staff	64 70
Paid out of the populist treasury—	
J. H. Edmisten, chairman populist state committee	42 00
M. D. Welsh, penitentiary contractor	75 00
A. G. Gale, Douglas county	100 00
Fred Shepard, Lancaster county	50 00
G. L. Laws, state railway commission	50 00
Total	$741 70

From this it will be seen that ten great fusion leaders managed to absorb nearly $750, or more than they squeezed out of William J. Bryan.

Pay Republicans and Prohibitionists

Some other interesting items may be mentioned. The great populist patriot, T. H. Tibbles, drew out in cash $360.47, under various pretexts, such as work on book, work for the committee, weekly letter and even $5 for his wife for suggesting the cottage home as the party emblem. The fact is Tibbles has been regularly employed at a salary of $10 per week to keep the country press in line by writing a weekly letter for free distribution to the populist papers.

Among the list of people who drew money out of the populist treasury for speakers' expenses are a number of aspiring politicians, including several renegade republicans. That great legislative patriot, Charles Wooster, charged up $6.60 for speaker's expenses. Bill Oldham, the Buffalo county cyclone, worked in $10 for a speech on November 8—after election was over. G. W. Berge, who wants to be nominated for congress in the First district, drew $15 for the same service, while A. J. Weaver, also out for congressional honors in the First district, got his hand in for $35.

Equally interesting is the item of $12 drawn out of the populist treasury by L. C. Pace, one of the leading lights of the prohibition state machine.

Edmisten's Private Graft.

The item likely to cause considerable discussion before it is audited is that under date of February 21, 1898, for $80 in favor of M. Harrington for legal services. The only inference which can be drawn from this entry is that Harrington, who is the O'Neill lawyer employed last winter by Edmisten to prosecute one Simon for criminal libel for accusing him of manipulating the ballots during the constitutional amendment recount, was paid out of the committee's money, instead of out of Edmisten's personal funds. Some of the populist committeemen are going to ask why money contributed for the campaign should be diverted months after the campaign is over for the private benefit of the committee's chairman.

Inquiry is also likely to be made into the final item of the expense account, which is for $60, without date, in favor of the treasurer, George W. Blake, for "work on book." It is known that Blake can hardly write his name, and that he could not do any work on a book if he tried. It is plain that the item of $60 is necessary to make the figures balance, and Blake seems to have hit upon this device to accomplish the result.

Breweries Pay No Dividends.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Holders of brewery stocks have received unwelcome news in the form of an official announcement that no interim dividends would be paid on the preference shares of either the Milwaukee & Chicago or Chicago Brewing and Malting companies. The reason given is that while the output of beer for the six months of the fiscal year ending March 31 showed a fair increase as compared with the corresponding period the previous year the selling price per barrel was too low to yield a sufficient profit for the declaration of a dividend.

Prorogues Hungarian Diet.

BUDAPESTH, June 28.—A royal decree just issued prorogues both houses of the Diet until September 5.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. As a

tion of the visitors to this section. It has gram of which will be

EXTENDING THE BLOCKADE

Conditions Render the Task on the South Coast of Cuba Easy.

SHUTS OUT ALL SUPPLIES FROM HAVANA

Ships from North Atlantic Available for Blockade Duty—Sigsbee Does Good Work at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The president has issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive, and also blockading San Juan, Porto Rico. The proclamation is as follows

Whereas, For the reasons set forth in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, a blockade of ports on the northern coast of Cuba from Cardenas to Bahia Honda inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba, was declared to have been instituted; and,

Whereas, It has become desirable to extend the blockade to other southern ports.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that, in addition to the blockade of the ports specified in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, the United States of America has instituted and will maintain an effective blockade of all the ports on the south coast of Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz inclusive, and also of the port of San Juan, in the island of Porto Rico.

Neutral vessels lying in any ports to which the blockade is by the present proclamation extended will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom with cargo.

By proclamation issued today the president gave notice of the intention of the government to assume the formidable task of blockading about 500 miles of Cuban coast line in addition to the sections already blockaded. This increases the extent of the blockade fully four-fold, it having been confined heretofore to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfugos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory to be covered as in the case of the initial blockade, for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great bight on the south Cuban coast in which the water is generally very shallow and the ports are few into which a vessel of any draft could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad and Tunas. West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly 140 miles there is no point to be blockaded until Batabano is reached. This port is distant only forty miles from Havana by rail and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape Frances, the western edge of the blockade, there are no ports for vessels of any considerable draft and even if there were the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents and supplies could not be sent through to Havana. The purpose of extending the blockade westward to Cape Frances was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape Frances and thus render much easier the task of the blockading vessels.

Cattle Come in from South.

The reports which have reached the president as to the exact state of affairs in Havana are conflicting. In some cases the town was declared to be on the verge of starvation; in others, food supplies were said to be still abundant. As a matter of fact the truth probably lies between these extremes, and while supplies of a certain character are very scarce in Havana there is no lack of others. It is known, for instance, that while flour may be scarce, large quantities of beef have reached Havana. Most of this has come from Mexico and it has usually been brought over to the Isle of Pines and trans-shipped into light draft boats to Batabano, whence it is carried by rail into Havana. Only a day or two ago word reached here that 500 head of cattle were rounded up at a point on the Mexican coast near Yucatan, awaiting transportation to Batabano. There has been no running of the blockade by these cattle ships, notwithstanding the Spanish stories to the contrary; all of the ships that have entered Cuban ports with supplies have done so at places not within the blockade, such as Batabano and Manzanillo.

The vessels for the additional blockade service will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet, which, under Commodore Howell, has been guarding the north Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. This service has been abandoned because the only available Spanish war ships are with Admiral Camara, thousands of miles away from the nearest point on the Atlantic coast. The vessels are already on their way southward, having been reinforced by several of the new torpedo boats, which are particularly adapted because of their light draft for blockade duty in the shallow waters lying between the Isle of Pines and Cuba.

Sigsbee Does Good Work.

The blockade of San Juan, proclaimed today, is in reality already in effect, having been initiated by Captain Sigsbee last week, when he turned back from that port a British steamer laden with supplies. The difficulty of maintaining a blockade at this port, in the face of the Spanish forts and three Spanish war vessels in the harbor, would be considerable, had not Captain Sigsbee, by disabling the only formidable one of these vessels, made the take easier. As it is, the characters of vessels required to maintain the blockade at San Juan, necessarily must be of a type superior to the ships required for the blockade on the southern coast of Cuba. Probably some such vessels as the Detroit or the Montgomery will be assigned to the task. In defeating the Terror, Captain Sigsbee has rendered a most important service to our navy, and, indeed, to all navies. He has not only relieved Sampson's fleet of apprehension of an attack in the rear some dark night by this vicious little boat, but he has demonstrated that an auxiliary cruiser is amply able to take care of itself against a torpedo gunboat, showing that the offensive power of this craft has been very much over-rated. The torpedo gunboat was an untried quality in naval warfare, up to this time. Swifter than a torpedo boat, seaworthy, and possessed of the armament of which the torpedo boat is void, the torpedo gunboat has been a terror in imagination to all naval men. The presence of such a Spanish gunboat, the Temerario, in the river La Plata, in the pathway of the Oregon, on its cruise around South America, was for several weeks a cause for great anxiety at the Navy department. Now Captain Sigsbee has shown that with an unarmored cruiser, armed with only 5-inch guns, the torpedo gunboats are not feared, at least, not in daylight.

The Terror is of English build, having been turned out at Clyde Bank in 1896. It is a low-lying steel craft, with steel funnels, is of 370 tons, 229 feet long, twenty-two feet beam and twenty-five feet six inches draft. The boat is filled with engines and boilers, its horse power being 6,000, capable of driving it at a speed of twenty-eight knots, with Norman boilers. While the ordinary torpedo boat carries only a little one pounder gun, the torpedo gunboat is armed with a formidable battery for a vessel of its size, consisting of two 14-pounders, two 6-pounders and two 1-pounders, all quick firing, and having two 14-inch torpedo tubes on deck.

The other Spanish cruiser referred to as joining the attack upon the St. Paul is supposed to be the Alfonso XII, an iron bark-rigged cruiser built in 1887, of 3,090 tons. While an old vessel, it has a pretty good battery made up of fourteen Hontoria guns of various calibers, five machine guns and two torpedo tubes. As soon as Captain Sigsbee's report came to hand the officials at the Navy department immediately recalled the fact that the Spaniards had last week sent out a bulletin describing the flight of an American cruiser before two Spanish vessels off San Juan and that particular engagement was identified as the same referred to by Captain Sigsbee.

It is said at the Navy department that it is the present intention to start Commodore Watson's eastern squadron from Sanitago. This, however, is subject to Admiral Sampson's report upon the condition of the vessels selected and their needs in the matter of supplies and equipment for the long voyage ahead of them. If they need no more than can be supplied from Sampson's fleet they will start according to orders from Santiago, but if further supplies are needed or if the vessels must be cleaned first, then they probably will be sent north to Hampton Roads. Meanwhile there is no mistaking the earnestness of the Navy department in preparing this squadron for the European service.

HEAR REPORTS OF OFFICERS

Union Session of the Two Branches of the Hibernians Settles Down to Business.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians held a short session today, Bishop McFaul presiding. The bishop read a number of communications. John Dillon, the Irish member of Parliament, sent a cablegram of congratulation.

P. J. O'Connor, national president of the American branch, was selected permanent president of the convention.

A committee on constitution was appointed and officers of both American and Board of Erin branches made the customary reports.

National Secretary O'Sullivan of the American branch showed that wing of the order to exist in every state except Wyoming and to have 1,481 orders with a total membership of 90,967. The total receipts of these divisions for the last two years were $1,630,456. The expenditures for the two years included $517,064 paid for sick and funeral benefits and $412,943 for charitable and other purposes. The balance in hand is $668,649.

Secretary Sullivan's report of the woman's auxiliary showed 298 divisions with a total membership of 219,119, with total receipts for two years of $95,462. The expenditures include $11,087 for sick and funeral benefits and $19,144 for charitable and other purposes. The balance on hand is $48,545.

The report of Secretary Hayes showed that the Board of Erin wing had, before amalgamation, a total membership of 5,000.

VILLANOVA, Pa., June 28.—The Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine opened its quadrennial session at Villanova college here today. Delegates were present from each of the sixteen American communities of the order, the delegations being presided over by Mgr. Martinelli, who is the head of the Augustinians of the world.

DETROIT, June 28.—Knights of St. John began their twentieth annual convention today amid environments of floral fragrance and musical melody. The first gathering was at St. Mary's cathedral, where pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Foley, with grand musical accompaniments.

Several thousand delegates were present at the opening session of the convention. Bishop Foley, Mayor Maybury and others made welcoming addresses, which were responded to by General H. J. Worst, supreme president.

Cool, pleasant weather was provided for the big annual parade, which started at 5 o'clock this afternoon. About 4,000 uniformed men were in line, representing many cities, with bands of music galore. Tonight a reception was tendered at Arbeiter hall by the Detroit commanderies.

AVERT THREATENED RUPTURE

Women's Clubs Relieve Affiliated Societies of the Payment of Per Capita Tax.

DENVER, June 28.—The new council of the General Federation of Women's clubs met today under the direction of the president, Mrs. William Lowe of Georgia. The most important matter under animated discussion was the consideration of taxation of affiliated clubs of which there are two—the National Household Economic association, and the National Society of New England Women. These organizations object to the 10 per cent per capita tax passed by the federation, and hint at withdrawal. To avert a rupture Mrs. Slade of New York, as representative of the Society of New England Women, offered resolutions which are intended to bridge the difficulty until the next biennial. These resolutions provide that these affiliated societies shall be responsible to the secretary of the general federation, rather than to the secretary of the state federation; that they shall have representation on the nominating committee of the federation, so that they shall have some representation at state federations, and that they shall pay the general federation $10 annual dues and the state federation at the rate of 25 cents per chapter.

The council also decided to further work along library lines and to this end the president appointed as a committee Mrs. Eugene Hurd of Georgia, chairman; Mrs. C. S. Kinney of Utah, Mrs. C. H. Buckwalter of Ohio.

Mrs. Henrotin will leave Denver Wednesday for Salt Lake City, where she speaks before the Utah Women's congress, which opens a three days' session Thursday morning. After this meeting she will spend ten days, accompanied by her husband, in the mining camp of their eldest son at Mercur, Utah. Mrs. Henrotin has not definitely outlined her future work, but after a summer's rest will devote herself to the industrial problem as it relates particularly to women and children.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 28.

At New York—Sailed—Trave, for Bremen; Cevic, for Liverpool. Arrived—Westernland, from Antwerp.

At London—Arrived—Missouri, from Philadelphia.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Britannia, from New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York; Werkendam, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Fulda, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Noordland, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York.

At Philadelphia—Arrived—Scotia, from Hamburg.

THE PUBLIC

ARE CAUTIONED against spurious waters served out of refilled APOLLINARIS bottles or out of bottles with labels and cork brands resembling those used for APOLLINARIS.

The imprisonment of a Philadelphia offender, who was heavily fined, and the indictment of one in Chicago, is assurance that all complaints made to us of such illegal practices will receive vigorous attention.

United Agency Company, 503 Fifth Ave., New York, Sole Agents of

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD., LONDON.

LINING UP FOR A BATTLE

Army in Cuba is Getting Itself Into a Position to Fight.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED

Refugees Say that Twenty Thousand Soldiers Have Arrived at Santiago Since the Landing Took Place.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

AT THE FRONT, on the Rio Guama, June 27.—(Per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 28.)—The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Guama about a mile, and a tug lies three and a half miles from the Spanish entrenchments.

General Lawton's brigade rests on the road to Santiago de Cuba; the Third brigade, under General Chaffee; the Seventeenth, Twelfth and Seventh regiments hold the trench with his command lying across the road and river; the First brigade, the Eighth and Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts, under General Evan Clarke, lies on the left flank, slightly in the rear; and the Second brigade, the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth, occupies the opposite position on the right flank.

General Wheeler, with the cavalry, is in the rear between Sevilla hills and the Rio Guama. A strong line of outposts is maintained ahead.

General Chaffee's brigade, with 3,000 Cubans under General Aguira and several hundred under Colonel Gonzales, was skirmishing toward the city this morning. The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the American right flank, and our auxiliaries occupied the block houses in that vicinity which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated toward Santiago de Cuba. No fatalities are reported.

General Lawton, General Chaffee and General Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position, and with the aid of information furnished by the insurgents have made maps of the roads and defenses of the city.

Information from Refugees.

Much information has been obtained from Spanish pacificos who have slipped out of the city in the hope of getting food. They report starvation and distress in Santiago. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations and all the supplies are being held for their use.

The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos say, are suffering from lack of food and they also report seventy-seven Spaniards were killed and eighty-nine wounded as the result of the engagement on Friday last with Colonel Woods' and Colonel Young's commands.

The most startling information obtained from the pacificos is that since the advance began almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This statement is made on the authority of General Lawton and he is of the opinion that General Pando may be able to effect a junction with Linares at Santiago de Cuba.

There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines—Punta Blanca, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Rusa, at the southeastern corner. On the road to Caney on the north is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications, and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed wire fences fifty yards apart, while just inside there are lines of rifle pits. Outside, to the eastward about two miles beyond the American outposts, is a line of entrenchments extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro castle.

About seven miles from General Lawton's headquarters lies Morro. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by General Chaffee and several members of his staff.

May Cut Off Water Supply.

The Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city can be cut off Santiago will have to yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, is in the harbor.

General Lawton is inclined to credit the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses on land. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the American army with his big guns from where the Spanish ships lie. No aggressive move by the Americans is anticipated for several days.

The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made. At present it taxes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to provide provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies to last until tonight, and as this dispatch is being written a train of ammunition is coming in. A train of ammunition has reached General Chaffee's brigade and a battery of Gatling guns and dynamite guns attached to the rough riders has been moved to General Wheeler's camp.

There is no high ground in the present position where Hotchkiss or Gatling guns can be put in position, but a little further on is ground where guns can be mounted and from which an effective fire can be directed at the Spanish entrenchments.

There were no alarms last night. Many of our officers are amazed, as they have looked for resistance to our advance. The ground over which they have traveled could have easily been defended, but the Spanish have steadily retired, not even attempting to harass our flanks as the columns moved on through a natural ambuscading country. Apparently General Linares prefers to place faith in the defenses of the city, and intends to make a "last ditch fight" of it.

A few, though only a few, hold to the theory that he does not propose fighting at all.

General Garcia, with 300 men, who landed yesterday, is expected to reach the front today.

The Americans are in good condition. Thus far the water supply has been good, and there have been no bad results except from a few cases of dysentery.

At noon today Major Coolidge received orders to clear the road beyond the front, where the stream doubles back across it, for the advance of artillery. A dynamite gun and a Hotchkiss gun will be put in position.

AMUSEMENTS.

OMAHA RACES.

Wednesday, June 29.

—Program—

Pacing, 3-Year-Old and Under, 2:25 Class, $400.

Flossie K, Ed. R. Lilliman, Nevada, Ia.
Cristal Wilkes, Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.
You Bet, Edelman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fannie V, G. M. Kipple, Larned, Kan.
Lillian C, W. M. Boyle, Le Mars, Iowa.
Klondike, Keystone Stock Farm, Omaha.
E. M. G., E. M. Gibson, Omaha.

Trotting, 2:29 Class, Purse $500.

Major Chew, Huston Wyatt, St. Joe, Mo.
Ida Sultan, C. Smart, Denver, Col.
D. Oyley, Mrs. O. W. Pickard, Omaha, Neb.
F. W. R., Smith and Reynolds, Anaconda, Mont.
Gertie R, Smith and Reynolds, Anaconda, Mont.
May Speers, Palmer Clark, St. Joe, Mo.
Dinah Boggs, J. G. Caton, Dedham, Ia.

Pacing, 2:15 Class, "Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben" Purse, $1,000.

E. S., W. O. Ealy, Denver, Col.
Lottie Smart, F. C. Smart, Denver, Colo.
Sophia R, Henry Edelman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pentland, Chas. Mangold, Dallas, Texas.
Ruby Messenger, D. D. Tewohy, Anaconda, Mont.
Bell Jordan, D. B. Kincham, Tipton, Iowa.
Raymond M., Edward Gaylord, Denver, Col.
Charandus, A. S. Patrick, Omaha.
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