

DEWEY MADE A SEA OF FIRE

A Lurid Scene at Sunset After the Great Manila Victory.

WON BY TACT AND STRATEGY.

With a Roar the Arsenal Blew Up, Shooting Flames 100 Feet Into the Air—The Welcome to Consul Williams at Cavite—Late Mail Advices.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 10.—Mail advices brought from Hong Kong by the steamer Empress of Japan contain further details of the battle of Manila. One report, commenting on Dewey's well-timed arrival, says:

The great victory of the United States Asiatic Squadron is, of course, due in a great measure to the splendid marksmanship of the American gunners, but more particularly to the tact and strategy of Commodore Dewey, in command of the fleet.

At half-past 12, when the white flag was hoisted on Cavite, the lighter draught vessels and the mainmasted American fleet and a large number of tug boats and launches captured in the bay steamed into Cavite harbor and the wounded men who were left behind in ships and others who were picked up out of the water, were conveyed to the hospitals at Cavite and also to Manila.

The day of the fight was a perfectly beautiful Sunday, an ideal 1st of May. The sky was clear, the sun was pouring down its scorching rays and the bay was like a large blue lacquer. As the sun went down in the west it showed up the poor battered hulls and withered funnels and masts of Spanish ships. Far away on Bacoor shore the Isla de Mindan, destroyed by the Concord, sent up a huge column of smoke, broken from time to time by myriads of sparks and long tongues of flame, as bulkhead after bulkhead collapsed and the fire spread from stem to stern. At Cavite the wooden hull of the Castilla burst and smoldered long into the night, sending up into the midnight air a lurid glare.

The gradual destruction of the arsenal was a long drawn out series of pyrotechnics. About 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion occurred, the flames shooting up into the air about 100 feet and for many seconds after a loud thunderous roar traveled across the bay. It was a fine spectacle, terrible in its explanation of the disastrous effects of modern warfare. The Manila disaster had been terribly avenged.

Admiral Montojo was in the arsenal when the bombardment of Cavite occurred. With the remainder of his officers and men the admiral, who had been slightly wounded in the left thigh by an iron splinter, escaped by the road to Manila. A survey of the remnants of the Spanish fleet after their surrender revealed a sight of desolation. Three large cruisers, eight gunboats and two torpedo boats had been sunk. In the smoking hulks of the remainder of the fleet floating everything was the greatest confusion. Dead bodies and wounded men were strewn about the decks and bodies were floating in the water. A large number of American soldiers sustained injuries from splinters, but nothing of a serious consequence.

The naval arsenal at Cavite, contrary to previous reports, is well equipped with the latest types of munitions of war and the stores are well filled with coal. The mining of the channels to Manila harbor was considered by officers a regular feature. One of the channels was five miles wide and too deep for any mines or torpedoes to be laid.

When Consul Williams landed in Cavite he had a most enthusiastic reception. The place was crowded with Filipinos, who made the air ring with their cries of "Viva Los Americanos," as he made his way through two long lines of people. Men, women and children struggled to shake him by the hand and the British consul, Mr. Rawson Walker, who was with him, said he had never before witnessed such a display of friendship.

The captain of the British ship Emerald, when in Hong Kong on May 10, ridiculed the idea that he piloted the American fleet into Manila bay. "As a matter of fact," he said, "the Americans needed no one to show them the way into the bay; it was all plain sailing for them."

No information can be obtained with reference to the re-establishment of communication between Hong Kong and Manila. The cable is, of course, a neutral enterprise, and therefore the company owning it cannot repair it for the exclusive use of one of the combatants only. Admiral Dewey declines to sanction its use by the Spanish government, and thus a deadlock is set up. The injury to business caused by the existing state of things is, of course, a very serious one, and there is nothing to be said, but there is another aspect of the interruption of telegraphic communication which is worth mention, and that is the danger to shipping caused by the cessation of storm warnings from Manila.

AMERICAN RULE FAVORED.

English Capitalists Want the Philippines Taken From Spain.

LONDON, June 10.—Delegations of London men representing some of the most important interests in the Philippines have called upon ambassador Hay to urge him to make representations to his government of their desire that the United States retain permanent possession of the Philippines. They are agreed with the belief that, with the guarantee of a suitable government, the Philippines would become a richer and more desirable possession than Cuba.

The Golf Champion Safely Out.

HAVANA, June 10.—The British cruiser Talbot sailed from Havana Tuesday. On board were Phil Robinson and H. J. Whigham, the English newspaper correspondents, who were arrested some time ago at Matanzas. The Talbot also carried Edwards and Pinkney, who were expelled from the island on suspicion of being spies, Charles Todd and a number of other prisoners.

Would Try the Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The advocates of the dynamite gun as a weapon of warfare are urging the authorities here to bring the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius into more active service, so that she may demonstrate her ability against the fortifications at Santiago and other points of attack.

Belgium Wants a New Kind of Match.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Minister Lichterveld, the Belgian minister, has informed the state department that his government has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the invention of a match paste without phosphorus.

Preparing to Leave Canada.

MONTREAL, June 10.—Although Caranza and Dubose, the Spanish diplomatic agents, pretend not to believe that they are to be ordered out of the country, it is known that they are making preparations to leave.

SPAIN UTTERLY UNPREPARED.

Bismarck's Organ Tells of the Condition of Its Troops—What the Armada Will Do.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Cadiz dispatch to the Hamburger Nachrichten, ex-Chancellor Bismarck's organ, says: "Spain's military preparedness is in a deplorable state. The army is entirely unprepared to take the field. Even to-day, in the midst of war, the garrisons of the great cities of Madrid and Barcelona, for instance, are loafing. They do nothing to complete their efficiency in the field. I have been here a month, and have yet to see a regiment or a battalion operating in the open."

"My inspection of the fortresses yielded no more encouraging information. Cadiz, Santa Barbara and Barcelona, with its great fort, Monjuich, are defended for the most part by antiquated guns."

"I give an American fleet attacking Cadiz about three hours to silence all the guns on the north front. After that the Yankees will blow up the torpedo beds which are supposed to make the harbor impregnable and then they can do what they please."

"As the army, so is the navy. There is lots of talk of the reserve fleet, stationed here. It is said to-day that the armada will be sent to the Philippines to-morrow, then that she will go to Cuba. That this fleet will be no match for Dewey's is generally agreed upon. If it goes to Cuba or Porto Rico it will seek a harbor—that is certain. Why the reserve fleet should cross the ocean in order to crawl into shelter is puzzling to non-military men, and everybody fears that it will be smashed like that of Manila if it does."

REFUGEES CROWD A TOWN.

Kingston Has Received an Odd Addition to Its Population.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 10.—The royal mail steamer sailing for London this week will carry \$200,000 in Spanish gold. Broad Alphonso pieces are more in circulation in this island than English sovereigns. Probably a million dollars in coin has been brought to Jamaica from Cuba by refugees during the last six weeks. Three or four thousand of these refugees fill the hotels, lodgings and otherwise vacant houses in the coast towns.

The refugees instead of being lean and ill-favored, as one might suppose, from the famine and reconcentration stories, are remarkably prosperous looking. The ladies are dressed in New York and Paris fashions of two years ago. Some are attended by servants. All the baggage are extraordinary boxes and chests that look antique enough to have been made in Spain in a former century. One emigrant entered a hotel behind six strong men, each of whom carried a leather bag filled with gold. He was a noted usurer in Havana.

All the refugees have plenty of money now, but they look forward with dread. They cannot realize on their property. Owing to the unsettled state of Cuba, the banks will advance nothing. It is impossible to communicate with the island except by cable at from twenty-five to seventy-five cents a word. They do not know what has become of their homes and estates. Most of them sympathize with the insurgents. A few bitterly denounce Spain.

SEIZED PETREL'S POWDER.

Japan Has Made Its First Arrest of Contraband of War at Yokohama.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10.—According to mail advices just received here by steamer from the Orient, twenty-one cases of gun powder for the gun boat Petrel have been detained at Yokohama as contraband of war.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer Aztec entered Yokohama under the Hawaiian flag May 11 with the ammunition. Official application for landing it was made by the United States authorities to the customs officers. After a conference between the customs officials and the Yokohama naval stations the goods were ordered to be sent to the Nakamura gunpowder magazine under care of the police. It is the usual custom of war ships of Great Britain and America to land their ammunition at Yokohama and receive it whenever called for. The Aztec pursued the usual course and had no intention of evading the law. It is said that this is the first arrest of contraband of war at Yokohama.

TRANSPORT SHIPS SEIZED.

Government Resorts to Extreme Measures to Fit Out Manila Expeditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—It has been learned that the steamers Senator, City of Puebla and Queen, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship company, were not chartered, but impressed into the service of the government as transports.

Colonel Funston at Lawrence, Kan.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 10.—Colonel Fred Funston of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers arrived in Lawrence this morning on his way from Tampa, Fla., to join his regiment at San Francisco.

They Have Bad Eyes and Bad Lungs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Nearly 75 per cent of the applicants for enlistment in the United States regular army are rejected in the recruiting offices in this city. The principal causes of rejection are impaired vision and defective chest expansion.

Two Spanish Gunboats Captured.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 10.—The light house tender Swanee has captured two small Spanish gunboats carrying only one gun each.

ARE THEY IN HAVANA?

Spanish Warships Reported to Have Forced an Entrance.

WARSHIP AND TWO CRUISERS.

No Official Report Has Yet Been Brought in by the Blockading Ships, but the Rumor is Said to Be Credited by Key West Naval Officers of High Rank.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 10.—Persistent rumors, credited by some naval officers of high rank, are in circulation here to the effect that three Spanish warships have forced their way into the harbor of Havana. One dispatch says that a Spanish battle ship and two cruisers have entered the harbor.

There is one rumor here, which finds credit among many naval officers, that within the last twenty-four hours some formidable Spanish warships have entered the harbor of Havana. More than two weeks ago it was stated that Moro castle light had again been put in operation, and it was thought to indicate that the Spaniards in Havana had information leading them to expect some friendly visitors.

There is much speculation as to whether the ships supposed to have entered Havana harbor are a part of Cervera's fleet which did not enter Santiago or some of the ships from Cadiz.

No official report has yet been brought in by any of our blockading ships, and there is much anxiety in consequence. A government tug from Cardenas joined the American fleet off Havana yesterday, bringing messages from Commodore Watson from an auxiliary gunboat. This was to the effect that on Tuesday night the gunboat sighted four vessels, thought to be a battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat, between Saltkey and Padre del Cruz. The gunboat followed them and when within speaking distance, hoisted the fleet flag. The strangers answered through three masthead lights, which were not the required signal, and immediately thereafter they put out all their lights. The gunboat cruised after the strangers for two or three miles, once approaching within 2,000 yards, but evidently abandoned the chase and reported to the nearest ship of the United States fleet.

Advices were then sent to Commodore Watson by the government tug and he dispatched a boat to Key West. The commander of the gunboat which followed the four vessels says he is satisfied they were Spanish warships either trying to get into Havana or lying in wait for transports. The affair, however, is involved in doubt.

The British cruiser Talbot left Havana Tuesday and she may have been one of the vessels sighted by the gunboat.

CHINA EVERYBODY'S VICTIM.

Japan, Russia and France Make New Grab in the East.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 10.—Oriental advices are to the effect that China and Japan are having trouble again. Complications have occurred in China one after another and now the Japanese consulate at Shashi has been burned down. On receipt of the news of the riot the minister of the navy issued instructions to the commanders of the cruiser Takao at Shanghai, and the gunboat Maya at Sasebo to immediately proceed to the scene of the disturbance for the protection of the Japanese residents. The British ship Esk has been ordered to the scene of the outrage.

France has demanded from China an indemnity of 18,000 taels, the erection of a church as a memorial and the extension of the railway from Nanning, in Kwangsi province, to the coast of Kwang Tung, as a compensation for the murder of a French priest.

It is officially reported that Russia has secretly demanded a lease of not only Kinchou, a few miles from Port Arthur, but also of Fuschoua Sul Prefecture, a city further north than the former city. These, with the possessions also of Kaipeng, at the head of the Liao Tung peninsula, will give the Russians entire control of the peninsula.

SPIKED OUR GUNS.

Miscellaneous at Clark's Point Fort Render Six Cannon Temporarily Useless.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 10.—The garrison in the fort at Clark's Point has discovered that the six 10-inch guns at the fort have been spiked by somebody and rendered useless. A few days ago the guns were inspected, but the spikes had been driven in with such skill that they were not noticed at the time. Orders have been issued to keep strangers away from the fort.

Ridgely Gets a Renomination.

CLEVELAND, Kan., June 10.—E. R. Ridgely was unanimously renominated for congressman from the Third district by the Populist congressional convention yesterday.

Montejo's Ships to Be Raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Private advices from Washington say that the United States government will raise the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila harbor by Admiral Dewey's gunners, and that three San Francisco firms, T. P. Whitelaw & Son, A. Woodside & Co., and the Pacific Mail Steamship company, will be called on for bids for undertaking the work.

He Invented the Winchester Rifle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—Benjamin Taylor Henry, inventor of the famous Winchester rifle, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged 70.

A BIT OF NAVAL DIPLOMACY.

The Review of Sampson's Fleet for the Benefit of a Lonely Spanish Officer.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 10.—Admiral Sampson's moving panorama of the American fleet that is bottling up Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor with only one Spanish officer as an audience, was a wonderfully clever and impressive bit of diplomacy.

This lonely witness was Cervera's chief of staff, and he ostensibly visited Admiral Sampson on the flagship to convey the message from Cervera that the heroes of the Merrimac were safe, and the officers of the American fleet say that if he had any other object in view, for instance, the ascertaining of the strength of the opposing force, the Spanish visitor was amply rewarded for his pains.

Alone on the flagship, surrounded by enemies, as he stood on the deck he saw one of the grandest arrays of battleships pass in review that has ever been assembled for offensive purposes. And yet this display was made in such a quiet way that the visitor could not suspect that it was for his benefit.

It was done in such a quiet way, too, as if entirely accidental, which must have made the exposition all the more striking.

While Admiral Sampson was receiving the message of Admiral Cervera and transmitting to him an equally courteous reply, a signal was given for all the ships to concentrate near the flagship. The order was promptly obeyed, and when Captain Oviedo was ready to leave the flagship, he saw before him in splendid procession the greatest fleet of war vessels the Caribbean sea ever held. From the deck of the New York he saw the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Oregon, New Orleans, Marblehead and Massachusetts, in seemingly never ending procession, file silently by, their grim guns backed by their crews, equally silent and grim. It was as impressive and striking a thing as was ever done, and what emotion, besides admiration, it awakened in the breast of the Spanish officer can only be imagined.

There was a peculiar incident attending the visit of Captain Oviedo to the flagship. At the moment he set foot on deck, there was on board a delegation of Cubans arranging for cooperation with the American fleet. Their presence had to be kept secret from the Spaniards, and they were hidden away until the visiting enemy boarded their own boat under the protection of a flag of truce and put back for Santiago.

CONFEREES HAVE AGREED.

The Revenue War Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The conferees on the war bill submitted their report to the House this afternoon. The report follows:

The House accepts these Senate amendments: Allowing a rebate of 7 1/2 per cent upon the sale of stamps for fermented liquors, instead of 5 per cent, as provided by the House; imposing special taxes, etc., with an amendment striking out insurance agents, also making tax on theaters apply to cities exceeding 25,000 population only; the amendment striking out the House provision imposing a special tax on retail tobacco dealers; the provisions relating to stamp taxes on life insurance policies, but reduced to 8 cents for each \$100 of insurance; to be paid only once, at the inception of the policy, and a corresponding reduction on weekly payment insurance.

The House accepts the proprietary medicine and perfume amendment of the Senate with a reduction of the tax of about one-third. The Senate amendment providing that stamps may be affixed on medicinal articles in stock, when such articles are sold by the retail order; Senate amendments imposing an excise tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent on corporations, also making sugar or petroleum, measured by their gross receipts exceeding \$20,000; and also the Senate amendment imposing a stamp tax of 1 cent upon the sale of each sleeping and parlor car ticket sold by the company issuing the same; and also the Senate amendments and inheritance tax.

The House recedes from its tonnage tax provision, and accepts the Senate amendment, imposing a duty of ten cents per pound on imported tea, with an amendment providing that the duty shall take effect upon the passage of the act by the Senate amendment relating to mixed flour, with a substitute embodying the bill upon the same subject as reported by the committee on ways and means.

The Senate recedes from its coinage of the silver penny amendment and a substitute is agreed to, simply authorizing and directing the coinage of not less than \$1,500,000 silver dollars per month from the silver bullion held in the treasury, such silver dollars to be applied as provided by the act of July 14, 1890.

The Senate accepts these House provisions: Placing the increased tax on fermented liquors stored in warehouses; the certificate of indebtedness of loan provisions of the House with a reduction of the amount of bonds authorized to \$40,000,000.

The House accepts the Senate scales on cigars and cigarettes; and the Senate accepts the House proposition imposing an additional tax on stocks on hand, but reducing the tax on such stocks one-half and excepting from its operation stocks not exceeding 1,000 pounds of tobacco and 20,000 cigars and cigarettes.

The House accepts the Senate amendment imposing a stamp tax on all speculative sales on stock and produce exchanges.

Cowherd Renominated.

LEXINGTON, Mo., June 10.—W. S. Cowherd was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Fifth district Democratic congressional convention yesterday afternoon.

Ohio Brewers in a Combine.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Deeds of transfer have been filed with the county recorder here conveying nine brewery plants of this city to the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing company, the recently formed brewery combine.

Give McCormick a Renomination.

SMITH CENTER, Kan., June 10.—The Populist Congressional convention for the Sixth Kansas district held here yesterday renominated Congressman N. B. McCormick.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, Life Among the Lowly. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. No other American novel ever achieved such popularity, and although it was written over forty years ago the rising generation is now reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with the same keen enjoyment that their grandfathers and grandmothers experienced, for it is a book that will never grow old, and other generations will laugh over Topsy and cy-cere and Uncle Tom's farm. It is printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, completely unchanged and unabridged, and contains nearly 200 large pages.

QUEEN MAB. By WILLIAM WESTALL. Tale of Love and Adventure on Land and Sea. "Queen Mab" is without doubt the best of this popular author's works. It is as stirring, realistic and fascinating as the works of Jules Verne or H. Rider Haggard, and deals with the wonderful adventures of a young Englishman on a voyage to the tropics. Never since the days of Robinson Crusoe have such strange and startling adventures been recorded, yet all within the bounds of possibility. It contains over 250 pages, printed from new plates.

A BRIDE FROM THE BUSH. By E. F. HORNUNG. A Tale of Australian Life. This story has won for its gifted author a wide fame over two continents. There is no lack of thrilling dramatic situations throughout the book. The whole story has life and motion, pathetic and ludicrous situations follow each other in rapid succession, with a happy and satisfactory but unlooked-for ending. It is a fascinating book from cover to cover.

TICKET NO. 16847. By EVELYN ADAMS. Illustrated. This is a romantic tale of the wonderful adventures of a young American in Mexico. How he made \$50,000 in three years, and won the hand of the fair Carmelita, by the aid of ticket 16847, is a strange story of hardship and good luck, and makes interesting reading.

FOR THE DEFENSE. By B. L. FARJEON. This is one of the best and most interesting works of this famous author. It is a detective and love story, with a deep mystery cleverly unraveled by the author. It is of thrilling interest from beginning to end. 300 pages of clear type.

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The Northwestern Line Daylight Special now leaves the U. P. Depot at 6:40 A. M., arrives at Chicago 8:45 same evening. No change in the other trains. Overland Limited 4:45 P. M., and the Omaha-Chicago Special at 6:45 A. M., arrives at Chicago 7:45 and 9:30 respectively, next morning. The most advanced vestibuled Sleepers, Dining and Free Parlor Chair cars—of course—what else would the "NORTH-WESTERN" have? 1401-Farnam st.

Daylight Train to Chicago.

Beginning Monday, February 7th, the Northwestern Line placed in service a DAYLIGHT TRAIN TO CHICAGO, leaving Omaha 7:00 a. m., Council Bluffs 7:25 a. m., and arriving in Chicago 5:45 p. m., making connections with evening trains for all points east. Dining cars serve all meals.

The afternoon limited trains at 4:45 and 6:30 arriving Chicago next morning at 7:45 and 9:30 a. m., respectively, still remain in service.

City ticket office 1401 Farnam St.

Attorney, Merchants National Bank Bldg

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN order of sale issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the EAST front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot four (4), block three hundred and sixteen (16) in the original plat of the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, and all being situated in Douglas county, state of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Harry J. Burstrom, plaintiff herein, the sum of \$16,616 and 78-100 (85 7/10) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from September 27, 1897, to and including the day of sale, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot number two (2) in Block number three (3) in the First Addition to the city of South Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas County State of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Nellie Burstrom, plaintiff herein, the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-three and 5-100 (1233 5/10) dollars judgment.

To satisfy the further sum of twelve and 48-100 (12 48/100) dollars costs hereof, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, state of Nebraska, at its September term A. D. 1897, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Harry J. Sanderson is plaintiff and Harry Johnson, a minor, is defendant.

JOHN W. McDONALD, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. I. R. Andrews, attorney for plaintiff.

NOTICE. In the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska. William S. Sanderson, plaintiff vs. Mattie Sanderson, defendant. To Mattie Sanderson, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 9th day of May, 1898, William S. Sanderson, plaintiff herein, filed a petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Neb., the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that at the time of the marriage between the plaintiff and yourself you were physically incompetent to perform the sexual duties of a wife to a husband by reason of physical deformity, and for such other relief as may be just and equitable. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of June, 1898.

WILLIAM S. SANDERSON, Plaintiff. J. T. PATCH, Attorney, 1623 Farnam Street, Omaha.

PROBATE NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of Edward J. Donecker, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, county judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the county court room, in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1898, on the 12th day of September, and on the 12th day of November, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 4th day of August, 1898.

IRVING F. BAXTER, County Judge.

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