Omaha, May 13, '98.

Two Points of Merit.

The sterling qualities and the unmatchable prices for these qualities—always found here.

Underwear— Ladies' pure white cotton vests, low neck and sleeveless, silk tape and fancy crochet shoulders, 20c each.

Ladies' cotton vests, V shaped neck and short sleeves, extra large sizes, with pants to match, 25c each.

Boys' jersey ribbed drawers, ankle length, extra quality, 25c each.

New Black Silk Waists— Beautiful black silk taffeta waists,

Handsomely tucked in front, full blouse effect, at $5.00 each. These are extra value.

Comforters— They are filled with clean white cotton.

The prices are $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75 each.

Plain cream cheese cloth covered comforts at $1.00. Same with zephyr edge, $1.25.

Cribb comforters, with ruffled edge, at 50c.

Cotton Blankets, gray, 10-4, at 50c; 11-4, 75c pair; white, 11-4, at 75c a pair.

Corsets— P. D. corset, long waist, made of coutille, 2 side steels, finished with embroidery edge,

Gray or white, $1.50 each. Sizes, 18 to 30.

Art Needlework— Our Art Department is filled to overflowing.

New designs to please the eye and tempt the purse.

Notions— Dress bindings of many kinds.

S. H. & M. velveteen binding, the Belle, 6c per yard.
S. H. & M. corduroy binding, Redfern, 7c per yard.
Feder's brush binding, guaranteed to wear as long as the skirt, 9c per yard.
Linola binding for linen skirts, 15c per bolt.
Mohair cord serge binding, 8c per yard.
Waterproof binding, 8c per yard.
Mohair braid binding, 15c per bolt.

Hosiery— Ladies' black cotton hose, all drop stitch, with high spliced heel and toe, also double sole,

25c pair.
Also a very good black hose with drop stitch front and double heel, sole and toe, 15c pair.
Boys' wide ribbed black cotton hose, extra good quality, at 15c and 20c pair.
We have a few odd sizes in children's fine ribbed black seamless hose that go at 10c pair.

Curtain Swisses—New patterns

36 inches wide at 10c, 15c, 18c and 20c per yard.
45 inches wide at 25c per yard.
45 inches wide at 45c per yard.

Linings—Silver Sheen the new skirt lining.

In all the latest shades, plain colors, 36 inches wide at 20c per yard.

Men's Night Shirts 29c—Men's Night Shirts Two cases of

The 50c quality now on sale at 29c each. All sizes.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

GERMANY GETS AGGRESSIVE

Report Comes from London that the Kaiser Will Intervene.

WILL DEMAND PART OF THE PHILIPPINES

Three European Powers Are Said to Be Banded Together to Despoil This Country of the Fruits of Its Victory.

LONDON, May 12.—An evening newspaper today publishes the following from a source that is alleged to be authoritative:

"At least three of the great powers are determined to prevent America from bringing the war into European waters.

"Manila only escaped bombardment through the active intervention of the German consul, acting under the direct orders of the emperor. When the news arrived from Manila that Commodore Dewey had been ordered to take the place the German residents sent a cablegram to Berlin demanding help and protection from the double danger of bombardment and the exposure to the plundering of the natives.

"The response was prompt. The German consul was instructed to oppose energetically all useless devastation beyond the proper acts of war; to oppose the debarkation of the Americans unless in sufficient force to maintain order; to protect the lives and property of Germans, and to fix the amount of damage sustained by the Germans. Instructions were at the same time sent to the commander of the German squadron at Kiao Chau bay and by tomorrow four German war ships will be at Manila.

"In the meantime three ambassadors, not including Sir Julian Pauncefote, have made friendly representations to Secretary Day, reminding him that according to the president's message the liberation of Cuba was the sole object of the war, and that hence the bombardment of the Cuban coast towns, which will only add to the distress of the natives, will be contrary to the avowed sentiments of the nation. In addition to this representation was the reminder that the rights of European residents must be respected. President McKinley was impressed with the arguments and it was then that Admiral Sampson was ordered to partially raise the blockade of Havana and to seek to destroy the Spanish fleet."

Divide Up Hawaii.

If the United States takes possession of Hawaii during the present war with Spain, it is believed Europe will endeavor to insist that the occupation of Hawaii was an incident of the war, and the continental powers will desire to include Hawaii in the apportionment of territory, perhaps as a partial offset against the Philippine islands.

In the best informed diplomatic circles confidence is expressed that the United States will not be permitted to acquire such strength in the far east as is involved in the occupation of the Philippine islands and Hawaii, without reckoning with the powers.

Great Britain, on the contrary, as the Associated Press has the best grounds for asserting, desires the United States to retain the Philippine islands, even in preference to taking them itself.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It was stated authoritatively today at the State department that there is no truth in the London newspaper allegation that three of the European ambassadors had made friendly representations to the United States against an extension of the war to the Philippines. No representations whatever in that line have been made to the State department.

BERLIN, May 12.—The semi-official German Gazette this afternoon, in denying a reported interview between Emperor William and United States Ambasador White, relative to the German government's attitude towards the United States says:

"The Americans cannot doubt the character of our strict and perfectly loyal neutrality after the repeated official declarations."

The North German Gazette adds: "Let this also be a hint to the English, French and Austrian newspapers, which are so anxious to represent the government and public opinion of Germany as hostile to the president and people of the United States. The imperial policy has a right to feel confident that its more than a century old friendship to a state in which millions of Germans have found a home, will not be disturbed without urgent reasons."

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon

Present this Coupon with 10c for

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

By Mail 14 cents.

CHARLESTON GETTING READY

Supplies and Ammunition Being Rushed on Board the Cruiser—Expects to Sail Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—From present indications the cruiser Charleston will be ready for sea early on Saturday. Its stores are going on board and the supply of ammunition for Dewey's fleet is being rushed into its magazines. The Charleston will not wait for the City of Pekin, but as a stop will be made at Honolulu for coal, it is more than probable that the Pacific liner will overtake it, from which point the two ships will proceed together.

RECENT ADVICES FROM MANILA.

News Comes by a British Ship Which Arrives at Hong Kong.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

HONG KONG, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Her majesty's ship Linnet arrived here today with dispatches from Manila. On the day of its departure the city was still in the hands of Spanish troops, while the harbor was closely blockaded by the squadron under Admiral Dewey.

The American commander was receiving much less active assistance from the insurgents than was at first hoped for. Even if Dewey were compelled to bombard the city the Spaniards, it is believed, would not capitulate but would resist any attempt at landing and if worsted would retire still fighting hard to the hills commanding the town. It is increasingly evident that if Admiral Dewey is to reap full benefit of his brilliant victory at Cavite he must be furnished large military reinforcements.

Manila has been deserted by a large part of the civilian population, but latterly a good many inhabitants have returned, encouraged by several days virtual armistice. The position of English residents was at first one of considerable danger on account of their supposed sympathy with the Americans, but the arrival of Her Majesty's ship Immortalite has reassured them and they have not as yet suffered any serious molestation.

The greatest peril to inhabitants, both native and foreign, would arise from the soldiers of the garrison, in the event of famine setting in as a result of a continued blockade. The American war ships are lying at Cavite, seven miles by sea from Manila. They hold possession of the cable, but it is not clear whether it is in working order. Further facts concerning the naval engagement of May 1 confirm first impressions of the dogged bravery of the Spanish sailors in spite of the hopelessness of the struggle. Not a single ship of the squadron lowered its flag aand all those that were sunk went down with colors flying.

Bull Fight in Madrid.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

MADRID, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A great patriotic bull fight was held today for the war fund. Twelve bulls were killed. There are immense rejoicings; it is a public holiday and noble ladies are selling patriotic pinks in the streets. News of a battle near Cuba is expected hourly. The deputies have voted a special war budget and indemnity to the government for granting Cuban autonomy. Some changes in the cabinet are expected tomorrow, but no change in the government unless disaster comes. Reinforcements for the Philippines are announced to start Monday or Tuesday.

DISASTER CASTS A SHADOW

Result at Cardenas Dampens the Ardor of Those Urging Haste.

INVESTIGATION MAY BE CALLED FOR

In View of Unprotected Condition of Boats Engaged it is Said to Be Remarkable that Loss of Life Was Not Greater.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The setback received by the American blockading squadron in the engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday, and the loss of five lives on board the torpedo boat Winslow, had a sobering effect on the element in the navy which is crying out for rapid action and efforts at destroying batteries with unarmored ships.

There probably will be some sort of inquiry instituted to ascertain the responsibility for sending such unprotected shells as the Winslow against fortified ports, and it is miraculous, in the opinion of the older officers at the department, that the damage and loss of life were confined to the Winslow, as the other boats with it were little better off in the matter of protection, and scarcely any of them could resist the fire of a small rifle. It is likely that if such work as was attempted at Cardenas is to be done hereafter the task will be assigned to more formidable craft.

The people on the New England coast have had their apprehensions aroused again lest the Spanish appear in force off their coast and proceed to destroy the summer resorts and small craft there. Mr. Allen, being a Massachusetts man, had to bear the brunt of a score of applications for protection that came to the department from all points on the coast from Maine to Connecticut.

The department has done what it regards as necessary in assigning the monitors and some vessels of the mosquito fleet to the patrol of this coast, and in holding Commodore Schley's magnificent squadron at Hampton Roads ready to fly at twenty-knot speed to any point on the coast that may be threatened.

A dispatch came today to the Navy department from Admiral Dewey at Manila. It was dated Hong Kong today, was evidently a few days old, and does not show that Dewey has possessed himself of Manila. Probably he regards his original orders as not broad enough to justify that action without further directions, and as his dispatch was sent last Monday, he could not have received the last orders of the department.

The nature of these orders is indicated by the assignment of two such officers as Major Generals Merritt and Otis to command the troops that are to be hurried to the Philippines as rapidly as steam will take them, when the quartermaster has provisioned the ships at San Francisco.

Merritt is the senior major general in the United States service after General Miles and in ordinary cases is entitled to the most important commands, so his designation for this work may be taken as an evidence of the president's estimate of the importance of this expedition.

In all official quarters, the State department and diplomatic, the reports coming from London to the effect that some of the continental powers, particularly Germany and France, have made protests against American occupation of the Philippines, are met with flat denials.

There is no doubt that Germany, France and Great Britain are sending their war ships to the Philippines, but this is said to be a natural movement for the protection of the citizens and property of these countries, and not with any purpose of aggression or of interrupting the plans of the United States.

The French government has the cruiser Bruix at Manila, the British government has two war ships and Germany will soon have several ships there. These are drawn from the powerful squadron which European powers maintain in Asiatic waters.

The German fleet in those waters consists of eight ships under Admiral Hoffman, with Prince Henry as second in command. The British fleet consists of thirty-one ships under Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour. The Russians have twenty-two ships and the French eleven ships in Asiatic waters.

With these formidable squadrons near the Philippines, it is not a subject of surprise or apprehension that some of these ships should be centered at Manila, when it is the seat of the greatest naval engagement of recent years.

SPY HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL

Had Been Talking Despondently the Day Before Concerning His Approaching Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—George Downing alias Rawlings, the man arrested last Sunday under suspicion of being a spy in the service of Spain, hanged himself at the Washington barracks today shortly after 9 o'clock. A towel and a silk handkerchief were used as the instruments of death. The guard who paced back and forth through the corridor had seen Downing a few moments before sitting on his cot reading a magazine. When he returned the alleged spy was found hanging from a bar across the top of his cell. The noose had been prepared with the skill of a professional hangman, the knot being just below his ear. When discovered life was not yet extinct and the surgeon and steward were called. Their efforts to preserve his life, however, were fruitless and Downing soon expired.

Yesterday he gave evidence of breaking down and after speaking of his coming trial, the certainty of conviction and his lack of friends he collapsed completely and wept. He did not act in an unusual manner during the night and this morning behaved as usual up to the time of his death. The corpse was removed to the morgue at 2 o'clock and in the absence of relatives in this country it is not known what disposition will be made of the body. The guards in charge of the prisoner walked the length of the corridor every fifteen minutes and every one near him was under instructions to keep him under surveillance. He watched his opportunity, however, and during the few minutes when no one was near put an end to his life.

Downing was an Englishman by birth, 33 years of age and prior to coming here had been yeoman of the Brooklyn, from which ship he was discharged because of suspicion attaching to his loyalty and because he could not get along with the men. He swore to be revenged and coming to Washington it is said he came into communication with one of the Spanish attaches, who hired him to furnish Senor Polo and his subordinates information. He fell under the suspicion of Chief Wilkie of the secret service, who had him traced to Toronto, where it is said he delivered information to a member of the former Spanish legation in Washington. Later a letter addressed to Montreal was intercepted and contained promises of further information. He was arrested Saturday night by Chief Wilkie and a search of his rooms revealed evidence which those who made the arrest here expressed confidence would convict him. It was thought he would be tried by court-martial, but later it became a question whether or not the civil courts would not have jurisdiction and this puzzling law point was before the attorney general for decision.

MONTREAL, May 12.—It seems that notwithstanding the statement on the part of the Spanish officials in this city that they have no communication with people in their employ or confidence in the United States, there is no doubt that the letter which was found on the man Downing, recently arrested at Washington, as a Spanish spy, was addressed to No. 1218 Dorchester street. This number is that of the new residence of the Spanish consul general, Senor Bonilla.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Long List of Army Promotions, Among Them Some Local Men.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

War—To be inspectors general with the rank of major: Captains Jesse M. Lee, Ninth United States infantry; Henry C. Ward, Sixteenth infantry; George S. Anderson, Sixth cavalry; Earl D. Thomas, Fifth cavalry; Alexander Rodgers, Fourth cavalry; John M. K. Davis, First artillery; James Parker, Fourth cavalry; Philip Read, Third infantry; Thomas Woodruff, Fifth infantry; Benjamin H. Cheever, Sixth cavalry; Stephen Y. Seyburn, Tenth infantry; Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth infantry; Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh cavalry; Harry C. Benson, Fourth cavalry; William P. Duvall, First artillery; G. Creighton Webb of New York, Russell B. Harrison of Indiana.

To be assistant adjutants general, with rank of major: Captains Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth cavalry; Louis V. Cazarie, Second artillery; W. J. McCammon, Fourteenth infantry; James S. Pettit, First infantry; Alfred C. Sharp, Twenty-second infantry; Hugh L. Scott, Seventh cavalry; Edward Davis, Third artillery.

First lieutenants: F. S. Strong, Fourth artillery; H. H. Scargant, Second cavalry; C. R. Edwards, Twenty-third infantry; S. D. Sturgis, Fourth artillery; S. Reber, signal corps; also Campbell E. McMichael of Pennsylvania, George H. Hopkins of Michigan, John A. Logan, jr., of Illinois.

To be quartermaster, with the rank of major: Captain Charles P. Kenney, Sixth infantry; John W. Summerhayes, Samuel R. Jones, Medad C. Martin, Oscar F. Long, Guy Howard, Frederick von Schrader, J. E. Sawyer, Frederick G. Hodgson, James B. Aleshire, Thomas Cruse, all assistant quartermasters. First lieutenants: Eugene F. Ladd, Ninth cavalry, and William A. Wadsworth of New York.

To be assistant adjutants general, with rank of captain: First Lieutenants E. M. Weaver, jr., Second artillery; F. P. Fremont, Third infantry; C. M. Truett, Twenty-first infantry; E. S. Grebele, Second artillery; J. H. Beach, Third infantry; H. C. Carbaugh, Fifth artillery; J. B. McDonald, Tenth cavalry; A. L. Mills, First cavalry; C. G. Treatt, Fifth artillery; J. A. Depekey, Twenty-third infantry; W. F. Hancock, Sixth artillery; W. S. Smith, Tenth cavalry; John F. Morrison, Tenth infantry; B. Alvord, Tenth infantry; H. C. Cabelle, Fourteenth infantry; Godfrey H. MacDonald, First cavalry; W. H. Johnson, Sixteenth infantry; J. L. Sehon, Twenty-fifth infantry; G. Hutcheson, Ninth cavalry; J. K. Thompson, Twenty-third infantry; C. Reichman, Ninth infantry; C. D. Wilcox, Seventh artillery; W. A. Holbrook, Seventh cavalry; E. E. L. Michie, Second cavalry; D. B. Devore, Twenty-third infantry; L. G. Berry, Seventh artillery; S. S. Zay, jr., Fourteenth infantry; R. G. Paxton, Tenth cavalry; R. L. Howsee, Sixth cavalry; Joseph Benson Foraker, jr., of Ohio; Bradley Strong of New York; Samuel Belford of Colorado; First Lieutenants DeRossy C. Cabell, Eighth cavalry; George B. Duncan, Fourth infantry; W. A. Bethel, Third artillery; Edmund L. Butts, Fifth infantry; C. W. Fenton, Fifth cavalry; L. C. Scherrer, Fourth cavalry; Douglass Settle, Tenth infantry; W. C. Short, Sixth cavalry; R. Sewell, Seventh cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. H. Whitney, Fourth artillery; E. W. Bassett, Fourth cavalry; J. C. Gilmore, jr., Fourth cavalry; also Jacob E. Bloem of New York, J. W. Haight of Virginia, John C. Evans of South Carolina, Richard H. Davis of Massachusetts, William McKittrich of California, James A. Colvin and Edward Murphy, Second, of New York; James B. Morton of Illinois, Charles H. McGill of Minnesota, August P. Gardness of Massachusetts, G. Voorheis of Kentucky, William E. Horton and Lars Anderson of the District of Columbia.

To be assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain: First Lieutenants C. B. Baker, Seventh infantry; C. C. Walcutt, jr., Eighth cavalry; J. A. Penn, Second infantry; Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth infantry; also Hiram E. Mitchell, Oregon; John B. Jeffrey, Illinois; William D. Jenkins, Texas; Benjamin Johnson, California; R. H. Hosmer, New York; William A. Harper, New York; G. H. Holden, Minnesota; H. W. D. Nicholson, District of Columbia; Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Michigan; Elias H. Parsons, Utah; Edward C. McDowell, Tennessee; Francis M. Schroder, District of Columbia; Arthur Thompson, New York; Charles M. Augur, Colorado; William K. Alexander, Virginia; William G. Ball, Ohio; Abraham S. Beckham, Ohio; George G. Bailey, New York; Edwin F. Barrett, Minnesota; Briton Davis, Texas; Harry S. New, Indiana; Frederick Buher, District of Columbia; Haldeman P. Young, New York; Ambrose E. Gonzales, South Carolina; Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, Pennsylvania.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain: First Lieutenants E. D. Hoyle, Second artillery; Parker W. West, Third cavalry; O. M. Bundy, Third infantry; Elmer E. Taggaert, Sixth infantry; Eli Piper, Fifteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant H. E. Cloke, Sixth artillery; A. Richard Thompson, jr., Indiana; Daniel Van Vorhis, Ohio; E. B. Fenton, Michigan; John F. Jenkins, Wyoming; E. E. Lynn, Indiana; J. M. Simeral, Nebraska; J. W. Lytle, Pennsylvania; William A. Tucker of Tennessee; Theodore B. Hackens, Tennessee; M. M. Marshall, Iowa; R. H. Beckham, Texas; Frank K. Lord, New York; J. H. Earle, South Carolina; J. E. McCleary, Texas; T. C. Catchings, Mississippi; J. K. Cook, Pennsylvania; Joseph A. Cox of Pennsylvania.

ALL WILL BE ON BOARD BY SUNDAY.

Army of Invasion Will Then Wait the Word to Go.

TAMPA, Fla., May 12.—Before Saturday night it is probable that the entire body of troops at Tampa and Port Tampa will be loaded on the big transports lying at the wharves at Port Tampa and all will be in readiness for the final order.

Every one of the eleven regiments of infantry, the Ninth cavalry, and the ten light batteries of artillery, received orders this afternoon to be ready to break camp at a moment's notice. Tonight these orders were supplemented by orders to pack everything except the tents.

For the first time restrictions were today placed on visitors to various camps. Guards were thrown out and no one was allowed to pass the lines unless on urgent business. The utmost activity prevailed around the docks where the big fleet of transports is being prepared. Carload after carload of stores, ammunition, rifles and army supplies of all kinds were switched on the tracks along the edge of the wharf and hastily unloaded by a small army of stevedores.

By nightfall six of the transports had been loaded and were ready for the troops and horses. Besides the supplies for the United States troops about 15,000 Springfield rifles and an immense quantity of ammunition for the equipment of the Cuban insurgents have been taken on board the various ships.

Several train loads of troops from Chickamauga are expected to arrive over the Plant system before morning and others will follow rapidly. One train with part of the Sixth cavalry came in before midnight.

Kruger Takes the Oath.

PRETORIA, May 12.—President Paul Kruger took the oath of office today as chief executive of the South African republic for a term of five years, succeeding himself.

SPAIN DRAWS BLOOD

(Continued from First Page.)

the blockading fleet on the Cuban coast, telling of the death in action of five American sailors, the first to shed their life blood for their country since the outbreak of war.

The press telegrams had already announced that the Hudson had arrived at Key West, bringing in the body of Ensign Worth Bagley, but as no other names were given at first the officials were keenly anxious to learn who the other victims were. At half past 10 o'clock a brief telegram came to the secretary of the navy. It read as follows:

"KEY WEST, May 12.—Secretary of the Navy: In an action in Cardenas harbor yesterday between Spanish gunboats and shore batteries and the blockading vessels the following named men were killed on the torpedo boat Winslow: Worth Bagley, ensign, U. S. N.; John Varverez, oiler; J. Denefe, fireman, first-class, and Elijah B. Tunnell, cabin cook; G. B. Meek, fireman. The wounded are: J. B. Bernandou, lieutenant commanding Winslow; William Patterson, seriously, but not fatally; Daniel W. McKeogh, quartermaster, first-class, slightly hurt. Dead and wounded arrived on U. S. S. Hudson this morning. Dead will be buried today.

(Signed.) REMEY."

Secretary Long promptly wired to Commodore Remey at Key West for details of the affair. Ensign Bagley, who was killed, is a native of North Carolina. His mother, Mrs. W. H. Bagley, resides at 125 South street, Raleigh, N. C. His full name is Worth Bagley and he was appointed to the naval academy in September, 1891, from the Fourth district of North Carolina. He graduated June 30, last year, and was appointed an ensign on the day following. While a cadet attached to the academy he was assigned to make cruises in the Texas, Montgomery, Indiana and the Maine. Upon being appointed an ensign last June, he was assigned to duty on the Indiana, but in the following month was transferred to the Maine. He served on that ship until November 23 last, when he was ordered to the Columbian Iron works for duty in connection with the Winslow, which was under construction at that time. When it was completed and put in commission last December, he was attached to it and remained so until the moment of his death.

The disposition of the remains of the young officer await an expression from his mother, but it is believed the body will be sent north from Key West with a detail of naval officers.

Lieutenant John Baptiste Bernadou, who was reported as being wounded, is one of the most dashing and venturesome young officers in the naval service. It was because of this very quality that he was selected for the command of the Winslow, as it was known that the service required would be of a hazardous nature. Lieutenant Bernadou is really an expert in torpedo work. He watched the building of the Winslow almost from the time the keel was laid to its trial trip as inspector in charge, and was made commander of it immediately on its acceptance by the government. He was born in November, 1858, in Philadelphia, and was appointed to the naval academy by President Grant, in 1876. He was a midshipman in 1882, and an ensign, junior grade, in March, 1883. In June of the following year he received his appointment as a full ensign. In 1892 he became a lieutenant, junior grade, and attained his full lieutenancy in 1896.

The first dispatch given out at the Navy department was not complete, in that it left out reference to the condition of the Winslow. Later the following additional paragraph was posted:

"Winslow badly damaged. Will be sent here as soon as temporary repairs can be made. The bureau of naval construction at once took steps to learn just how far the Winslow had been damaged, and what repairs they would be called on to make."

The surgeon general of the navy, Dr. Van Reipen, has complete preparations made for caring for the wounded from the Winslow. The hospital ship Solace arrived at Key West only Wednesday, so that its splendid equipment is ready to give every care to the wounded. Aside from the Solace the navy has at Key West a temporary hospital.

It is the intention of the department to use the Solace mainly for the wounded, and bring them north as fast as their condition will permit, in order to get them out of the southern climate.

Just before the official dispatch came a private dispatch received asked that Ensign Bagley's family be notified, which was done promptly.

The dead man has a mother living at Raleigh, also a sister, who is the wife of Josephus Daniels, the editor of the News and Observer of Raleigh. Another sister lives in Washington. The dead ensign was about 25 years of age, and made a great record as a foot ball player while at Annapolis, being its star player during two or three seasons.

John Varveres, oiler, was a native of Smyrna, Asia, but a naturalized citizen of the United Stetes. He had been in the navy about three years and nine months. His next of kin is his father, George Varveres.

Mother Lives in Ireland.

John Denfee, fireman, first class, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, but was naturalized and has been in the naval service about five years. His next of kin is his mother, Margaret Denfee, who lives in Kilkenny.

George B. Meek, fireman, first class, was born in Clyde, O., and his father, John Meek, now resides in that city. He had a total naval service of five and one-half years.

Elija B. Tunnell, cook, had been in the service only a few months, his first enlistment bearing date of March 21, 1898. He was born in Accomac county, Virginia, and his next of kin is his father, John Tunnell, now a resident of Wattsville, Va. Tunnell was the only colored man in the list of dead and wounded.

Of the wounded, Daniel McKeown, quartermaster, second class, was born in Newry, Ireland, and his next of kin is his sister, Anna McKeown, who lives in Dublin. McKeown was naturalized and had been in the navy about ten years.

Late tonight the Navy department received additional official advices concerning the battle of Cardenas, which took place yesterday. Practically only two new points are developed in the official advices, the one being that the Machias, Commander Merry, was a spectator, if not an actual participant in the battle; and the other, that the conflict lasted from 1:40 p. m. until 3 p. m., when the vessels retired to their outer anchorage.

The report of the fight made to the Navy department is from Commander Merry, the senior officer. He incloses skeleton reports from Commander Todd of the Wilmington and Lieutenant Bernadou, commander of the Winslow.

The reports speak in high terms of the management of the vessels and the conduct of the men, Commander Todd referring particularly to the handling of the Winslow in the hot fire as "highly meritorious."

Riddled by Enemy's Fire.

Lieutenant Bernadou's report indicates that the Winslow was riddled by the enemy's fire, but he believes that it can be so repaired as again to render it efficient.

Appended is the text of the dispatch received by the department from Commander Merry. The dispatch written yesterday is dated at Key West today, and was received at the department at 9:40 tonight:

The arrival of the Wilmington and the Winslow off Cardenas this morning induced me to confer with Commander Todd of the Wilmington on the subject of attacking and cutting out three small gunboats in the harbor.

The Machias, Wilmington, Hudson and Winslow proceeded in as far as the obstructions would allow. The Machias took a position 2,100 yards northeast of Diana bay. The Wilmington, Hudson and Winslow entered the inner harbor between Romero and Blanco bays, where there were no mines and were soon steaming into Cardenas bay.

At 1:40 p. m. fire opened from these vessels and continued until 3 p. m., when they started to return to the outer anchorage. I enclose reports of Todd and Bernadou.

Commander Todd reports:

It was impossible for the Wilmington to approach nearer than 2,000 yards. The Spanish gunboats could not be seen from this distance and the Winslow was directed to go nearer to see if it could determine where they were lying. It had gone only 700 yards inside the Wilmington when it was fired upon from a gunboat. The Wilmington and Winslow returned the fire. After a rapid exchange of shots for fifteen or twenty minutes, in which a shore battery is supposed to have engaged, it became evident that the Winslow could not steer.

Winslow is Disabled.

At this time the Hudson came up and opened fire and the Winslow asked to be towed out, as it was disabled.

The torpedo boat seemed to be the only target at which the enemy fired. It was struck several times. One engine was disabled, the steering gear shot away and one boiler was disabled. Its commanding officer was wounded, but not seriously. Ensign Bagley was fatally wounded and died before he could be brought on board the Wilmington. John Varveres, oiler, and John Denfee, first class firemen, were killed on board the Winslow. Two other men were fatally wounded, one of them J. V. Meek, first class fireman, died in a boat while being transferred to his ship. The other, Josiah Tunnell, ship's cook, first class, died after being brought on board the Wilmington. He was struck twice. No casualties except on the Winslow.

The handling of the Winslow in the hot fire was highly meritorious. The commanding officer of the Winslow desires through me to commend to the department the general conduct of his crew, especially that of Chief Gunner's Mate Brady.

Lieutenant Bernadou of the Winslow reports:

I was directed by Commander Todd to approach a small steamer along the wharf at the eastern end of the town and examine its character. We steamed toward Moal at full speed. On approaching within 1,500 yards a gunboat and a battery on shore opened fire. The Winslow returned and maintained the fire until the end of the action. It was riddled by shells of calibre two and one-half inches to three inches. It was finally towed out of range by the revenue cutter Hudson. Casualties as reported this morning. I desire to express my thanks to Lieutenant Newcomb, commanding officer of the Hudson, when, being under heavy fire, he towed this vessel out of action. My opinion is the Winslow can be repaired so as to render it again efficient. Full report mailed.

Lieutenant Bernadou is one of the very few men who have received the thanks of the secretary of the navy for gallant conduct and good judgment. He started with the Winslow from Newport last February to join the squadron at Key West. He had scarcely disappeared from sight when one of the most terrible gales experienced for years swept over the Atlantic coast.

The torpedo boats are not good sea boats and the Winslow was just out of the builder's hands and had not been thoroughly tested. The Navy department was in the greatest apprehension for its safety, when it turned up at Delaware breakwater.

In the height of the gale, when the ablest seamanship was required to keep the little torpedo boat above the water, Lieutenant Bernadou had discovered two poor fellows adrift on one of the big scows blown away from New York without food or water.

Regardless of the great risk to himself and his little craft, by adroit handling of the boat, he managed to rescue the men and bring them to the breakwater. Ensign Bagley was with him on the trip and assisted in the rescue, which earned the commander a letter of thanks from the secretary of the navy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 12.—Ensign Worth Bagley was one of the best known men who ever came out of the naval academy. He was a bright and capable man. His local fame here was chiefly on the athletic field, being the fullback of the academy eleven, and he played in the series of West Point and Naval Academy games.

Coppinger Returns to Mobile.

MOBILE, May 12.—Major General Coppinger and staff returned here tonight. The Second regiment of cavalry is arriving tonight. Seven trains of men, horses and equipment will be in before morning. The transport Mattawan is being fitted to carry 700 men and 400 horses.

RIOTING IN ITALY IS SUBSIDING.

Ministry on Verge of Collapse, with Crispi the Coming Man.

ROME, May 12.—The government reports the whole kingdom is quiet, but it is thought the position of the ministry is critical. Dissensions and collapse are expected at any moment.

Besides the economic reforms the marquis di Rudini, the premier, is credited with an intention to restrict the liberty of the press and the right of the public meetings.

It is not impossible that Signor Crispi's turn may have come again. He declares that the disturbances are the outcome of anarchist propaganda and should prove a salutary warning to the classes, who must organize for their own defense.

The prince of Naples has gone to Naples, where, in his capacity as the commandant of the army corps there, he will assume supreme direction under the state of siege. The latest reports from Milan say quiet has been restored and the city is resuming its normal aspect.

In Jail on Charge of Murder.

MILAN, Mo., May 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. F. D. Lumsden, charged with murdering her husband near here Tuesday night, was brought here and jailed this afternoon. The proof against her is almost conclusive. She had recently persuaded the old gentleman to take out a life insurance policy for $1,000, payable to her. Footprints at the window where she says robbers broke into the house tally exactly with her shoes. One had a piece on the sole and that made an impression in the soft ground. Another fact greatly against her was the finding of an empty pocketbook in the front yard, while another with several dollars in it was securely hidden in the hay under a setting hen in the hen house.

Mrs. Manning Asks a Divorce.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Mrs. Mary C. Manning, eldest daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States supreme court, has made an application in the Cook county superior court for a divorce from her husband, Colin C. Manning, on the ground of non-support and alleged bad habits. Mr. Manning is now United States consul at Fayal, Azores islands. He has given notice of an intention to resist the granting of the decree. The parties were married about six years ago.

Arthur Unfurls a Flag.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—About noon Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, in the presence of 500 delegates to the locomotive engineers and the Ladies' auxiliary conventions, unfurled an immense United States flag from the high tower of the Union station.

Mayor Zeigenheim and Vice President Bryan of the Terminal association participated in the speech making and the ceremony was enlivened by the tooting of numerous steam whistles and bursting of bombs.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 12.

At New York—Sailed—Cufic, for Liverpool; America, for London; Edam, for Amsterdam. Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen.

At Genoa—Sailed—Werra, for New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived, Ancheria, from New York. Sailed—Siberian, for Philadelphia.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Waesland, from Philadelphia. Sailed—Germania for New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York. Sailed—Amsterdam, for New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Navel, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

At Naples—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, for Genoa.

WHY WOMEN FAIL

Methods of Treating Her Ills Entirely Wrong.

A MODERN WAY IS RAPIDLY BEING ADOPTED.

Much attention is being given a new remedy for woman called Hazeline, which is applied locally as opposed to the old and fruitless in question is placed in immediate contact with the diseased parts and produces almost immediate results. The idea is not new, of course, but there has never heretofore been found a medicine which would satisfactorily stop all pain and remove congestion or obstructions causing pain during a woman's monthly sickness. Hazeline is therefore a most welcome and marvelous blessing to womankind since it cures those distressing ailments of womb displacement, leucorrhoea, neuralgia and greatly improves the complexion and the figure.

Nearly all women using Hazeline have referred to the remarkably short time in which all symptoms of sickness and pain and headache disappear; they also speak of the fact that it seems to make no difference how long a woman has suffered Hazeline is effective in every instance. It is a matter of congratulation that the proprietors of the remedy have taken steps to see that the leading druggists in Omaha, at 124 South 15th street, 1513 Dodge street; and 1521 Farnam street, are supplied with Hazeline but women who may dislike to call and ask for it may get it direct prepaid by sending one dollar to the Hazeline Co., South Bend, Ind.

It would be advisable, however, to first try the druggist and be sure the remedy asked for and obtained is Hazeline. This firm issue a very valuable little book to women which is very convincing and explains fully just why Hazeline cures all female diseases. It is mailed free to all.

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