GERMANY HAS EIGHT MODERN VESSELS

Administration Feels No Uneasiness

Over the Gathering of Naval Vessels in the Phil-

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- In view of reports that German, French and British ships are centering at the Philippine Islands, much interest has been excited in navy circles as to the strength of the several fleets of these powers. There is little or no apprehension in official quarters here that the gathering of foreign war ships is meant as a menace to American interests in the Philippines. At the same time the strength of the foreign forces in Asiatic waters is an interesting theme of conjecture, from the fact that the German fleet in Asiatic waters consists of eight first-class modern vessels. Admiral Hoffman is the commander-in-chief, with the battleship Kaiser as his flagship. The second in command is Vice Admiral Prince Henry, a brother of the emperor of Germany, on the battleship Deutchsland. The ships of the German squadron are as fol-

Battleship Deutchsland, 7,137 tons; speed, 17.5 knots; armament, eight 10.2-inch guns, seven 5.9-inch guns, nine 3.4-inch guns. Battleship Katser, 7,131 tons; speed, 14.6 knots; armament, eight 10.2-inch guns, seven 5.9-inch guns, six 4-inch guns. Cruiser Irene, 4,400 tons; speed, 19 knots; armament, four 5.9-inch guns, eight 4.1-inch

guns, six 2.9-inch guns. Cruiser Princess Wilhelm, 4,400 tons; speed, 15 knots; armament, four 5.9-inch guns, eight 4.1-inch guns, six 6.1-inch guns, Cruiser Gefeion, 4,207 tons; speed, 20 knots; armament, eight 5.9-inch guns, ten 4.1-inch guns, six 1.9-inch guns.

Cruiser Arcona, 2,373 tons; speed, 14 knots; armament, ten 5.9-inch guns, four 4.1-inch guns, six 1.9-inch guns. Cruiser Cormoran, 1.640 tons; speed, 16 knots; armament, eight 4-inch guns. All of the guns of the German ships are

quick-firing. The British squadron in Asiatic waters is greater in guns and tonnage than that of Germany, France and Russia combined. It includes thirty-one modern fighting ships ranging from the monster battleship Victorious of 14,900 tons to the swift little gunboats Plover and Firebrand. British squadron is under Admiral Sir E. H. commander-in-chief, with the battleship Centurion. Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald is second in command, with his flag on the cruiser Grafton. The squadron is made up of the following able ships: Battleship Victorious, 14,900 tons; speed, 17.5 knots; armament, four 12-inch guns,

twelve 6-inch guns and twenty smaller guns. Battleships Centurion and Barfleur, each 10,500 tons; speed, 18.5 knots; armament, four 10-inch guns, ten 4.7-inch guns, ter smaller quick-fire guns. Two armored cruisers Immortalite, Narcities and Undaunted, each 5,600 tons;

speed, 18 knots; armament, two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, six pounders and ten Unarmored cruiser Powerful, 14,200 tons; speed, 20 knots; armament, two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and thirty smaller

Unarmored cruisers Grafton and Edgar each 7,350 tons; speed, 22 knots; armament two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns and

seventeen quick- fire guns. Unarmored cruisers Iphigenia, Rainboy and Pique, each 3,600 tons, speed, 19 knots; armament, two 6-inch guns, six 4.7-inch guns, eight 8-pounders and six 3-pounders Unarmored cruiser Archer, 1,770 tons; speed, 16.5 knots; armament, ten 6-inch

Four destroyers, Handy, Hart, Fame and Whiting, 260 tons each, 27 to 30 knots speed each; armament, one 12-pounder five 6-

Also the gunboats Linnet, Peacock, Ringdove, Pigmy, Plover, Swift, Rattler, Redpole, Esk and Firebrand

The Russian fleet consists of twenty-two ships, with Admiral Reunoffas commanderin-chief. The fleet is made up of the fol-

12,130 tons; Pamyat Azova, 6,000 tons; The combination Kreysser, 1,500 tons, and Zalacia, 1,200 tons Armored guns Otvainy and Gremiastchy. Mordidchur, Sivoutch, Vsadnick and Haki-

ships, with Rear Admiral Gigault de la this part of the state, as the earlier rains Bedolliere as commander-in-chief, with his can be counted as a practical certainty to

WAR SHIPS IN THE ORIENT Bruis, 1,700 tous, speed 18 knots; cruiser Vauban, 6,200 tous, speed 14 knots; cruiser d'Entrecastau, 8,100 tous, speed 19 knots; cruiser Jean Bart, 4,100 tous, speed 19 knots; cruiser Pascal, 4,000 tons, speed 20 knots; cruiser Descartes, 3,900 tons, speed 20 knots; cruiser Duguy Truotn, 3,500 tons, speed 17 knots; cruiser Eclaireur, 1,700 tons, speed 15 knots; also the gunboam Surprise and

> ISLANDS MAY BE RICH IN GOLD. Friend of Senator Teller Writes Him

to that Effect.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Senator Teller has received a letter from a constituent in Colorado indicating that the Philippine is-lands may be found to be very rich in The writer says that in 1875 he traveled from Manila to Singapore with a man who had gone from Montana to the island of Luzon for the purpose of investigating the reports of such wealth, who gave him this information in confidence and as a return for kindnesses rendered him by the senator's correspondent 'He told me," says this correspondent, That the results of his investigations were far shead of anything he had anticipated and that the wealth of gold in that country was beyond estimating. He had gone to the Philippines with the intention of going into mining if the situation was promising When he found it was, he went to the Spanish governor to secure permission, but this official would permit nothing of the kind. He gave me as the reason for his opposition that the development of the mines would tend to enrich and disturb the native population, while the Spanish policy was to keep them in ignorance and sub-

The writer of the letter says his com panion secured his information from Catholic priests located outside the towns.

PEKIN WILL TAKE TWO THOUSAND.

Expects to Get Away for Manila Early in the Week. SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 .- A guard of eighteen men from the coast defense vessel Monterey will watch the loading of the City of Pekin with coal and stores for the American fleet at Manila. The Pekin will carry as many troops as it has accommodations for about 2,000. No extra berths will be provided and the vessel will get away the early part of the week. The City of Sydney will have extra accommodations put in the tween decks and steerage and the Australia will also be flitted out in that manner. It is expected that the vessels chartered at this port as transports will get away within ten days.

SPANISH STORIES OF VICTORIES. Given Out Officially by Ambassadors

in Europe. LONDON, May 14.—The Spanish ambassies in Europe are circulating an official dispatch saying attempted landings at Cardenas and Cienfuegos have been repulsed with loss to the Americans. The dispatch adds that the American fleet has been much damaged and forced to retire from San Juan de Porto Rico before the severe fire of the forts, one vessel being towed away.

Boy Failed to Answer Sentry. KEY WEST. May 14.-A rumor was started last night to the effect that a Spanish spy had been shot at the fort, where the new fortifications are being constructed. Investigation revealed that a colored boy had chased a runaway mule into the garrison grounds and was challenged by a sentry. The boy failed to answer and was shot. He will probably die.

Idaho Volunteers Muster In. BOISE, Idaho, May 14.-Two more com panies of the Idaho volunteers have been mustered in. This leaves but one company o muster. It will be mustered today and roops will then be ready to move. A dispatch received from Senator Shoop states they will be furnished their uniforms and equipment at San Francisco.

Four sloops, Alacrity, Algerian, Phenix and Daphne, 1,700 tons each; speed, 14 to 17 knots; armament, ten 6-pounders, six 4-pounders, four 3-pounders and eight 5-inch and liver troubles.

LARGE ACREAGE OF WHEAT

Good Prices Induce Farmers to Sov More-Present Prospects Are

for a Good Crop. PIERRE, S. D., May 14 .- (Special.)-Reports from the grain-raising section of the state north of here in the counties of Sully and Potter report a larger acreage of wheat Three battleships, the Naverin, 9,476 tons, put in this year than for many years in Sissolveliky, 8,080 tons, and the Nicoall the past. This is accounted for by two 1, 8,440 tons, each carrying four 12-inch reasons, one being the great advance in guns and other smaller guns. Six armored prices the past year and the other the cruisers, viz.; Ruric, 10,923 tons; Tiossa, unusually heavy crop harvested last season. made wheat-growing Dimitri Donskoi, 5,800 tons; Admiral Nichiagain profitable and those who had almost moff, 7,700 tons; Valdimer Namache, 5,700 abandoned it for other lines of farm Cruiser Korniloff, 5,000 tons. Sloops products are again taking it up. At the nicely, and, with the usual rains in May 1,500 tons each. Also gunboats Koritz, and June, the crop will get a good start. In fact the whole question of wheat-raising demak and volunteer cruisers Saratoff, Tam- pends largely on a few showers in July when the grain is filling, and with these the crop will always be an immense one in lag on the d'Entrecastau. The fleet is get it to that stage. With these rains this made up of the following vessels: Cruiser year there will be a larger crop harvested Bayard, 6,000 tens, speed 14 knots; cruiser in this part of the state than for many year there will be a larger crop harvested

> Get a map of Cuba and get the best and most complete. The Bee's combination map of Cubs. the West Indies and of the world. With a Bee map coupon, on page 2, 10 cents, at Bee office, Omaha, South Omaha or Cuban Map Department.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

Officials Had Hoped to Destroy the Spanish Coal Supply at

WASHINGTON, May 14.-No official re-

port has been received here confirming the sublished statement that the city and fortifications of San Juan had surrendered to Admiral Sampson, nor is any expected, for the reason that the statement is not given credence in official circles. The result of the engagement at San Juan, so far as indicated by official reports, was not altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as one of the prin cipal objects of the expedition was the burning of the large quantity of coal stored there for use of the Spanish fleet. Before he had been able to fully accomplish the destruction of the fortifications and the coal supply, the admiral, it is believed here, thought it prudent to withdraw his fleet through fear of having one or more of his vessels disabled pending the more important contest with the Spanish fleet. His judgment in this matter is favorably commented on, but the officials express regret that the mmense coal piles of the enemy were pot fired. Yesterday the officials were jubilant over the news that the Spaniards had been located at last at Martinique. Today, how-ever, the mystery is almost as deep as tainty as to the present whereabouts and purpose of the expedition into these waters News from Sampson is anxiously awaited.

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headach 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists.

Get a map of Cubs and get the best and most complete. The Bee's combination map of Cubs, the West Indies and of the world. With a Bee map coupen, on page 2, 16 cents, at Bee office, Omaha, South Omaha or Council Bluffs. By mail, 14 cents. Address Cuban May Department.

Present Contest Raising New Propositions in International Law.

Rules Formerly Observed in Regard

COALING PRIVILEGE IS ONE OF THEM

to Ships of Belligerents Only Stightly Modified Since Days of Sailing Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Admiral Sampson has not contributed any further details to the Navy department touching his engagement with the batteries of San Juan and it is doubtful whether the department knows the exact whereabouts of Admiral Sampson at this moment. He did not communicate with the department over night and it is just possible that he finds considerable difficulty in sending his ships to cable stations of neutral powers in the West Indies without exhausting his privilege in the number of calls he can make. It is unlikely, in view of the newspaper accounts of the fight at San Juan, that at the time Sampson drew off his squadron he had been informed of the presence of the Spanish squadron off Martinique and it is possible that he is still lurking on the north coast of Porto Rico preparing for another onslaught upon San

soon as he can be reached by one of the dis-patch boats with the Navy department's instructions. Naval instructors have reproved lecidedly the loose way in which the term combardment is being used descriptive of such engagements as that between Samp son's squadron and the forts at San Juan. They contend that it is not necessary to give twenty-four hours' notice, or notice, of an intention to attack fortifications and that Sampson's fire being directed primarily and entirely upon the forts in the harbor did not in any sense constitute a bombardment of San Juan. It is regretted that civilians suffered in personal property n the attack of the American fleet, but that is one of the vicissitudes of war and the American fleet cannot be held responsible.

The officials of the State and Navy departments strongly deprecate as mischievous and dangerous the efforts to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observance of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that even were there slight foundation for the statements, the time is very inoportune for newspaper attacks that might even involve France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact, they say, there is no evidence of any disposition on the part of the French colonial officials in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain. If there has been any delay in the transmission of cablegrams from Martinique to the United States, r in the reverse direction, our government is not in possession of any evidence tending in the slightest degree to show that obstacles were purposely interposed.

No Precedents for Guidance, As far as the matter of coaling is conerned, there is also an entire absence, as yet, at least, of any evidence that the spanish flect was accorded any undue advantage in this respect. If they took coal at Martinique, and even this is not certainly known, much would depend upon the quantity allowed. The practice is to give ships in such circumstances just enough to carry them to the nearest home port, which might be Porto Rico or Cuba. If the Spaniards replenished their coal bunkers rom colliers lying in the port another incresting question would be raised. In fact he application of neutrality laws to such ases as are now presented by the frequent movements of both American and Spanish war ships is very much beclouded.

A distinguished official, one of the leading lights in construing international law, pointed to the fact that there were few end the United States, just as it did in the war of the rebellion, will make a good many precedents and a good deal of international aw for the guidance of the family of nations hereafter. Such a question as that presented by the action of the French auhorities in detaining the United States ship Harvard at St. Pierre for twenty-four hours after the departure of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which it found in that port, raises in itself a host of interesting questions and reveals the fact that there is absolutely nothing like a uniform rule in the matter. Some nations require when two belligerent vessels meet in-their ports that the first comer shall depart first, while the other shall be detained twentyfour hours. Another rule is that the weak r vessels shall be allowed to depart first in order to prevent the stronger from lying in wait for it outside. In other cases still, the i second boat is not detained in port twentyfour hours, but the neutral contents itself New England mills. Yours truly, with a pledge from the commanding officer of the belligerent ship that he will not engage in hostilities with the other rhip until twenty-four hours shall elapse after his departure from port. Generally these rules

FEW PRECEDENTS TO GUIDE has not worked to our hardship. On the contrary the officials bere are rather inclined to be grateful to the French authorities for their concession, of the privilege to the Harvard to remein in port until it has completed some necessary repairs to its machinery. With a number of Spanish torpedo boats and crufsers lurking around Matintque there is no disposition on the part of the naval authorities to expose to their attack a vessel like the Harvard, absolutely without protection against the smallest gun fire, and without much defensive

The State department satisfied itself as for as was possible to do so before making the statement yesterday that no French artillerymen had been landed by the Lafayette at Havana. They are now inclined to think after looking at the matter carefully, that the whole basis for this absurd story grew out of a remark by some naval officers that from the superior gun fire of the Spanish at Cardenas it is very evident, in view of their wretched shooting before, that some of the Frenchmen must have come over to help them out.

One of the brightest, most popular and expert young officers in the Ordnance bureau, Ensign G. L. Lattimer, at his own request, has been designated to take the place of the late Ensign Bagley as second officer on the torpedo boat Winslow. He will leave Washington tomorrow and proceed directly for Key West. It is believed that the injuries to the Winslow can be repaired at that point, but the constructor's report must be awaited before deciding ositively on that point.

Maps of Cuba at The Bee office-Omaha-Council Bluffs or South Omaha. Cut a coupon from page 2. Address Cuban map

ADVERTISING THE EXPOSITION.

iew England People Are Alive to the Impending Show. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 11,—To the Editor of The Bee: I am touring the New England cities and towns in the interest of the curfew ordinance and am frequently interrogated as to the coming exposition at Omaha and regarding the state of Nebraska in particular, and I make about the same reply: that is, that the state of Nebraska is 450 miles long by 250 miles wide, with no coal or iron and only "scrub" timber; that it is one vast grain and grazing field for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.; produces choice fruits and vegetables; that these in point of financial value are a fair offset against the coal and iron fields and products of manufactories of some of the eastern states. I explain that the trains coming east from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to the Missouri river are loaded with cattle, hogs, sheep, corn, wheat or oats, while those meeting them goin; west are loaded with furniture, lumber, agricultural implements, merchandise and household goods; each a fair exchange for he products of the other.

There are numerous inquiries about the outlook for the fair. I explain that I was on the grounds a few weeks ago and saw the numerous buildings about ready for occupancy and that they would be equal in capacity to the Nashville exposition, and quite as valuable in advertising the almost inexhaustible agricultural resources of Nebraska and other western states as was the World's fair at Chicago. I believe you can safely count on an army of tourists from New York, Boston and New England cities and towns during the opening of the exposition. I hear of many of the clubs and various corporations discussing a trip to Omaha. I do not see as many advertisements in this section as I noticed in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and on the New York Central railway, though it is perfectly certain that Omaha will enjoy a vast concourse of tourists. I noticed specials in the Boston papers referring to a vast company of Chinese women and Buffalo Bill's Wild West among the attractions to be at Omaha.

I have addressed a number of the public schools in Massachusetts and some of the educators make inquiries about the Omaha precedents of value to guide a neutral government just now, and the probabilities are that by the time the present war is at an field, Boston, Providence and elsewhere and posted will be a valuable means of advertising. I noticed the poster in a few of the schools. It indicated that your advertising bureau was reaching out in all directions. The war with Spain has cut off all pros pect of Americans going to Europe and it is certain that they will for this season journey in their own country and many of them will take in the Omsha fair.

There seems a growing desire among these New Englanders to look once before they die upon the valleys of the far-famed and classic Platte and Republican rivers, the land where the sun rises and sets in the grass, the land of herds and flocks and fields of waving grain, and where the piping of the plover is so grateful to the ear of the invalid, and for once in their lives they will enjoy a brief respite from the clatter and hum of the shuttles and spindles in the ALEXANDER HOGELAND.

A Map of Cuba for Ten Cents. The Bee is giving its subscribers a chance to keep posted on the movements of troops and cruisers by means of its combination were founded on the old practice that ob-map. The map of Cuba shows all the towns, tained in the old days of sailing ships, and railroads and divisions, while from the map they have not been modified to meet the needs of modern naval service.

Favored the Harvard.

The matter of coal supply is also obscured by doubtful interpretations in construction. As far as the Harvard is concerned, the rule

Tailroads and divisions, while from the map of the world you can locate just where the war ships are at any time and how far they are from different ports. Cut out a Bee coupon, page 2, and bring it to The Bee office. Omaha, South Omaha or Council Bluffs. By mail, enclose a coupon and 14 cents and address Cuban Map Department.

cents, at Bee office, Omaha, South Omaha or Council Bluffs. By mail, 14 cents. Address Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Omaha, June to November, 1898.



THE PRESS BUILDING.

This building is 58 by 50 feet and is centrally located, near the Administration Arch. The reception hall is 30 by 36 feet and 24 feet high, on three sides of which are located the telegraph rooms, eleven small rooms for reporters, and other utility ms. Access to these rooms is from the main room, by doors or arcades extending along the four sides of the building. The telegraph rooms, at either side of the assembly room, are emphasized on the front by pavilions. The main entrance to the building is composed of treatment of Corinthian columns, forming a shallow portico, on which will be erected statues representing the emblems of Press and Telegraphy, and also a flag pole with an ornamental base. The entrances to the telegraph rooms are on the sides of the building, and are also embellished with figures descriptive of Telegraphy and kindred subjects.

The general aspect of the building from the exterior forms a treatment of Italian Renaissance of the sixteenth century, the walls terminating in the heavy projecting cornices, with a low pitched roof, giving a somewhat classical effect in teeping with its particular purpose. The lighting of the main room will be almost entirely from a row of ciere-story windows, which will light the room from a height

of fourteen feet from the floor, giving a pleasant, diffused light to the interior.

It is proposed to make this building the headquarters of the visiting newspaper ditors and correspondents, and in the large room will be kept on file the principal newspapers and magazines of the country. The small rooms will be for the exclusive use of reporters, where they can write their reports and send off their mes-

The building will be finished entirely of staff on the outside, and will compare very favorably with the surrounding buildings of the Main Court in general style and architecture. Design by Fisher & Laurie, architects, Omaha. MONDAY

money saving -big value-May

reduction sale-These shoes are going fast -and the sale will soon be over and it will be a long time before such another shoe sale will be held in Omaha.

We have some odd lots of Men's Tans that we are going to close -many have sold for \$5.00, a few at \$4.00, in small sizes only; in this May reduction sale \$1.98.

\$2.98

Men's Summer Tans.

You might get as much style elsewhere, but it's the price we make on the quality that fills this store with eager buyers: these are all new goods -plain and fancy vesting tops -all the new toes-the greatest shoe value even offered in Omaha-at this May reduction sale \$2.98.



68 Cents

A whole table filled with Child's Shoes, 6 to 8-no matter what they have sold at, all go in this May reduction sale at 68 cents.



Ladies' Vesting Top Tans \$1.98.

we bought to sell for \$2.50-new fancy vesting tops-fine vici kidbut we're going to make this May reduction sale a success-so down they go to \$1.98.

a shoe that beats the world-you can't duplicate it anywhere for style, finish and wear, in tans and blacks with vesting topstheir equal never before offered for less than \$3.50—here in this May reduction

For \$2.98 we offer

sale \$2.98. 98 Cents Ladies' \$2.50 Tan Oxfords 98c.

This is a new shoe that

\$2.50, sizes somewhat broken. \$1.00

Not near so many as at the the beginning, yet most all sizes, in button or lace, Columbia Juliets, sold readily at \$3.50, to close at \$1.00.

We've added to our

98c table a line of tan

oxfords and juliets that

we've been selling at

T. B. NORRIS,

THE BIG SHOE SALE, 1413 DOUGLAS STREET.

Ante Room Echoes

Carararararararararar As nearly all fraternities offer life insurance to their members the question which has agitated fraternities most in the present condition of war is whether the risks of men who enlist shall be carried. The policies of many orders make no definite The Alpha guards and band attended in full statement in regard to risks during war uniform. declare the insurance null in case the party still other orders permit their members to has a wide circulation among Woodmen and impairing their insurance. Orders which deny insurance to men in the service in that clause by a general vote of the members of the order, and the results show that the general feeling is strongly in favor of continuing the insurance of men who enlist. General officers of fraternities are flooded with letters from men who desire to enlist in case their insurance will hold good, and it is quite likely that all orders will have to day. He has been successful in getting all in this matter if the war continues.

Royal Highlanders. Spencer castle of the Royal Highlanders was organized on May 6, at Spencer, Neb., M. E. Sharp of Aurora and F. R. Pettett of Madison, Neb., being the organizers. The following officers were elected: Past illustrious protector, Louis Storm; illustrious protector, F. M. Boggs; chief counselor, Frank Maun: worthy evangel, Rev. George Wadsworth; secretary, Frank Woods; treasurer, Samuel Hanson; warden, William Shattuck; sentry, Harry Carter; herald, James Ross; guide, Joseph Maun; first worthy censor, C. H. Bennett; second worthy censor, P. T. Tinsley; chief of spearsmen C. J. Coffey; chief of archers, Fred D. Ellis; first prudential chief, George Dorothy; secand prudential chief, W. H. Foster; third

purdential chief, William Barney; physical examiner, Mrs. Dr. Barney. Helen castle of the Lady Highlanders, located at Aurora, Neb., gave a very enjoyable entertainment on the night of May 9. A program consisting of music, recitations and an address by Hon. R. W. Graybill was followed by the sale of dainty lunch boxes, prepared by the members of the castle. Dalkeith castle, No. 93, located at O'Neill, Neb., held its second meeting on the night of May 7, and added seventeen new mem-

bers to its strength. M. E. Sharp of Aurora

was present and assisted in the degree

Odd Fellows Canton Ezra Millard No. 1 held an installation of officers on Thursday night, Colonel N. B. Hein being the installing officer, assisted by Louis Heimrod and Thomas J. Evans. The following officers were installed: C. J. H. Kasman, captain; Jacob Marks, ensign; William Lyons, lieutenant; Silas Wright, clerk; D. Hardson, treasurer. The Odd Fellows of Omaha and South Omaha are determined to have all Odd Fellows who come to the exposition well cared for. The building which they have contemplated erecting for some time as an information bureau for visiting Odd Fellows is almost completed. The location is on Fourteenth street near Dodge, between the

to give any information that may be desired. Fraternal Union of America. Banner lodge met in regular session Thursday evening, and after the business was transacted it received representatives from Magic City lodge, South Omaha, and Mondamin lodge of this city, who were entertained and treated to light refreshments. general good time was had by all present.

on June 1. A list of rooms for rent will be

year. The members are making elaborate preparations for this entertainment. It will be held in Mondamin hall, in the Patterson building, corner of Seventeenth and Farnam streets.

The unveiling of the monument at Neola, Ia., on last Sunday drew a large crowd of Woodmen from Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Woodmen of the World.

engage in defense of their country without | will doubtless attract much attention to the ago at Conneant, O., with 119 members.

Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Stone was chosen committeeman from the Grand Army of the Republic to secure speakers who will address the scholars of the city on the Friday preceding Memorial make a definite stand as to their position the best orators in Omaha to give their service for that afternoon and the school children will all hear patriotic addresses. The idea of having speakers bring Memorial day to the attention of school children is one that first originated in Omaha and has posts in the United States.

Knights of the Maccabees The Kinghts of the Maccabees have made arrangements for headquarters in the Nebraska building at the exposition and June 11 has been set aside as Nebraska Maccabees day. Notice has been sent to all the tents in Nebraska concerning the day and replies which have come from all parts of the state indicate that a large representation of Nebraska Maccabees will be at the Transmis sissippi Exposition on that day. A special program is in preparation and no effort will e spared to make the day a memorable one

The high standing committee of the Forresters held a meeting last week in the office of the High Chief Ranger M. A. Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for the entertainment of the meeting of the high court of Nebraska, which will convene in Omaha on July 19, and stay in session several days. A banquet will be given the at that time is Dr. Oronhyatckha, supreme ranger of the order.

Secret Society Notes. Windsor castle No. 1 of the Imperial Mystic Legion has changed its regular time of meeting, and instead of meeting every Thursday night will meet only on the first and third Thursday nights of each of the and are in fear of an immediate attack. summer months.

The American Loyal league will hold a Myrtle hall annex. A program consistbe rendered during the evening and refreshments will be served. Fraternal orders are taking an active in-

terest in preparing for various public meetings and demonstrations to take place during the exposition. Various lodges and bands of imargents have appeared in the Odd Fellows' hall and the Odd Fellows' orders throughout the country are figuring province of Capiz. The Guambolez island temple. John W. Nichols has been chosen as on running excursions to Omaha on cer-tain days. It will add very materially to ired for the defense of the province. the gate receipts of the exposition. is expected that a sufficient number of orkept at the bureau and care will be taken ders will take an interest this week in the fraternity building to guarantee its erection. W. H. Haven of Fremont, Neb., great sachem of the Red Men, called on Fraternal Commissioner Roose to make further arrangements for his association. The Red Men are making very complete arrangements for entertaining their friends at the exposition, advertising the order and showing the public the benefits and objects of this great fraternity.

BLANCO PREPARES FOR SIEGE

Banks on the Climate Compelling Americans to Cult Cuba Before Obtaining Results.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 14.-Leading Spanish residents have inside news from Havana, brought by the steamer Lafavette to Vera Cruz. Blanco has shown great energy in preparing for the expected slege of the order, together with its last issue sent city and forts are provisioned for three or by the American fleet and land forces. The insured engages in military service. And out an exposition supplement. The paper four months. It is believed the mortality among the besiegers in the hot and rainy season will compel the Americans to raise the siege. Havana is now surrounded by One of the largest camps of Woodmen entrenchments for thirty miles. The troops some instances are endeavoring to strike out ever established was instituted a short time in the garrison number 70,000 and a like number are in the interior fighting the in-

surgents. The condition of the reconcentrados in Havana grows steadily worse. The Spanlards ask them when their Yankee benefactors are coming to relieve them. The mortality is increasing among this wretched class, who have taken to begging for morsels of food. Nobody in Havana, except a few higher officers, know that the Spanish fleet was annihilated at Manila, and the story is believed that the Americans were beaten there. Blanco allows no unfavorable news to be circulated. It is believed in since spread to nearly all the Grand Army Havana that the campaign in the island will prove enormously fatal to the American

troops and will be prolonged a year. Another account is that the food supplies in Havana are good for a much less time and that Blanco is in a trap unless the Spanish fleet breaks the blockade to allow supplies to come in. The Havana people continue lighthearted

and theaters put on pieces ridiculing the American fleet. ARE IN A BAD WAY AT MANILA

Spanish Reports Indicate that Hunger is Beginning to Pinch the Beleaguered City.

MADRID, May 14 .- A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila, dated May 9, and sent by a special steamer to Hong Kong, says: The arsenal has surrendered and Cavite has been evacuated by our troops. The Spanish losses were 300 men killed and 600 men wounded. The enemy suffered considerably, isitors on the night of July 19. Among the including an officer killed on the Olympia. distinguished Forresters who will be here The Baltimore was damaged. Our shells did not burst and all the enemy's shells burst. Admiral Dewey has had a long conference with the foreign consuls. The Yankees took and burned the merchant ships. Corregider

island was betrayed. A consultative assembly is discussing the horrible situation created by hunger and misery. We are isolated by the blockade

Since the cable was cut little new has happened. The blockade continues, but social gathering on next Tuesday night in Admiral Dewey says he will not bombard the town without his government's orders. ing of speeches, recitations and music, will He also says he hopes that a general rebellion will take place within four days.

New bands are on foot in Pamanga. The Manila dispatch to the Liberal also says the Panay insurgents have been con-Luezon militia, it appears, is being organ-

The reference to the Panay insurgents is probably another version of the official dispatch received in Madrid on May 7, by way of Labuan and cabled to the Associated Press, announcing that the Spaniards had captured Panay, the headquarters of the Philippine insurgents. The capture of Panay was pronounced to be a most im-portant step toward the pacification of the Philippines.

Mondamin lodge will entertain its members and friends next Monday evening, the lifth, with a May pole party and dance. This promises to be one of the most attractive entertainments given during the dept.

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S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes—"I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Wittis Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cum on the market."



Woman's power is largely dependent upon her ability to interest, entertain, at-tract and please. It is for this reason that women strive to become accomplished.
They study in order that they may converse
intelligently on all subjects. They strive
to become good musicians, graceful dancers and amiable hostesses.

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All accomplishments are unavailing if a woman suffers from ill-health in a womanly way. The special weakness peculiar to the womanly organism, will rapidly wreck the general health. The sufferer will lose her natural vivacity, her wit, her good looks, and the ambition and power to display the accomplishments at her command. Any woman affected in this way should resort to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It is the invention of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It aims to cure but one class of diseases, and claims to be good for nothing else. It imparts health, elastic strength, vigor and virility to the delicate feminine organs. It prepares a woman for wifehood

Mrs. Ramon Sanches, Penasco, Taos County, N. Mes., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says. "From a grateful heart my voice goes up to God both night and day in a soleum prayer that He may guard your health and preserve your life. I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Pavorite Prescription.' After suffering years of misery I am to-day a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully recommend to women the use of the "Favorite Prescription" as a regulator of the mouthly seriods."