CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

Brief Record of Events Culminating in the Freedom of Cuba.

SHORT, SHARP AND DECISIVE STRUGGLE

One Hundred and Fourteen Days of Actual War—The Cost and the Results—An Instructive Record.

War against Spain was declared by the United States when the intervention resolutions passed by congress were signed on April 25. One hundred and fourteen days later the peace protocol was approved by the respective governments and the war ended.

The substantial fruits of the war for the United States are the freedom of Cuba under American protectorate, American ownership of Porto Rico, of one of the Ladrone islands and of so much of the Philippine group as may be determined by the peace commissioners.

Financially the war cost the United States to date a trifle less than $120,000,000. But many contracts and like obligations already entered into and partly fulfilled will largely increase to total. Computations made at Washington, based on maintaining the present strength of the army for a year, place the cost up to June 30, 1899, at from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000.

The loss of life in battle on the American side was 274, including the Maine disaster, 351; wounded estimated at 1,580.

The inception of the war goes back to February 24, 1895, when the insurrection broke out in three of Cuba's six provinces. It raged with varying success for three years when the United States became involved. The chief events leading up to and during the war are as follows:

January 24—Battleship Maine ordered to Havana on a peaceful mission.

February 9—Spanish Minister De Lome's private letter, reflecting on President McKinley, published.

February 10—Spanish Minister De Lome recalled.

February 15—Battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 266 lives lost.

February 17—Board of inquiry into the loss of the Maine appointed.

February 21—Board of inquiry begins investigation at Havana.

March 9—Emergency bill, appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense, passed by congress.

March 19—Maine board of inquiry finishes its labors.

March 28—Report of the board of inquiry sent to congress with a message from the president.

March 29—Resolutions declaring war on Spain introduced in both houses of congress.

April 7—Representatives of European powers wait on the president in the interest of peace.

April 9—Consul General Lee leaves Havana, accompanied by many Americans.

April 11—The president sends a message to congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.

April 15—War department orders regular troops to coast points.

April 16—Intervention resolution passed by the senate.

April 19—House of representatives agrees to the senate intervention resolution.

April 20—Intervention resolution signed by the president and an ultimatum sent to Spain; Spanish Minister Polo y Bernabe asks for and secures his passports.

April 21—United States Minister Woodford given his passports at Madrid.

April 22—North Atlantic squadron sails from Key West to blockade Cuban ports; first shot of the war fired by cruiser Nashville in capturing the Spanish coast trader Buena Ventura; blockade of Cuban ports proclaimed.

April 23—Call issued for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Asiatic squadron starts for the Philippine Islands; state militia ordered out; formal declaration of war again Spain passed by congress; Secretary of State Sherman resigns.

April 26—Spanish passenger steamer Panama captured by blockading fleet.

April 27—State troops assembled at Lincoln; departure of Omaha Guards and Thurston Rifles for state rendezvous.

April 27—Coast earthworks at Matanzas shelled by American fleet.

April 28—Movement of regulars to Tampa; Cabanas' forts demolished by the cruiser New York.

April 29—Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde; house passes revenue bill.

April 30—Commodore Dewey's fleet arrives at Manila; battleship Oregon arrives at Rio Janeiro.

May 1—Commodore Dewey's fleet attacks and destroys Spanish fleet at Manila; eleven ships sunk, two captured; 400 Spaniards killed, 600 wounded; six American seamen slightly injured; Spanish fleet under Admiral Montejo defeated and destroyed in Manila bay by United States squadron, Commodore Dewey commanding; eleven Spanish ships destroyed, no Americans killed.

May 7—Commodore Dewey thanked by the president in the name of the American people.

May 9—Congress tenders vote of thanks to Dewey and his men, orders commemorative medals struck, orders sword for Dewey and increases number of rear admirals; battleship Oregon arrives at Bahia, Brazil; Commodore Dewey promoted to rear admiral.

May 11—Ensign Bagley and four men on the torpedo boat Winslow killed in an engagement off Cardenas.

May 12—Admiral Sampson's fleet shells forts and land batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 13—Flying squadron under Commodore Schley leaves Fortress Monroe.

May 19—Concentration of volunteers at Chickamauga begun; Nebraska First departs for San Francisco and the Philippines.

May 19—Spanish fleet enters harbor of Santiago de Cuba; Sampson and Schley's ships unite at Key West. Second regiment Nebraska volunteers start for Chickamauga; 11,000 regulars and volunteers for Manila reach San Francisco.

May 21—Spanish fleet bottled up in Santiago harbor by Commodore Schley; cruiser Charleston sails with first relief supplies for Admiral Dewey.

May 22—First relief expedition sails from San Francisco for Manila.

May 25—Second call for volunteers (75,000) issued.

June 3—Lieutenant Hobson and seven men sink the collier Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor; the crew captured and made prisoners.

June 4—Senate passes the war revenue bill; Captain Gridley of the cruiser Olympia dies at Kobe, Japan, on his way home.

June 7—Monitor Monterey with collier Brutus sails from San Francisco for Manila; forts at Caimanera bombarded and destroyed.

June 9—Forts at Guantanamo bay destroyed.

June 10—Conference report on war revenue bill adopted by both houses of congress.

June 11—American marines land at Guantanamo.

June 13—American marines attacked by Spanish guerrillas at Guantanamo; four killed.

June 13—General Shafter and an army of 17,000 sail from Tampa.

June 15—Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius tested on Santiago forts; second relief expedition sails for the Philippines.

June 20—General Shafter's army arrives off Santiago.

June 22—General Shafter's army lands at Baiquiri; Monitor Monadnock sails from San Francisco for Manila.

June 24—Two thousand Spanish attack 1,000 Americans, rough riders and regulars; Spanish repulsed; American loss 16.

June 25—Third expedition for Manila sails from San Francisco.

June 27—Commodore Watson's fleet ordered to prepare for a descent on the coast of Spain; Spanish reserve squadron reaches Port Said.

July 1—American troops move on the city of Santiago and capture Spanish entrenchments; great loss sustained on both sides.

July 2—American troops capture the heights of San Juan and El Caney; losses in both battles (official): Killed, 231; wounded, 1,283; missing, 81; total, 1,595.

July 3—Admiral Cervera's entire fleet of four cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers destroyed by the American fleet under Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley; General Shafter demands the surrender of Santiago.

July 4—Request for truce by foreign consuls at Santiago granted by General Shafter; first relief expedition arrives at Manila.

July 7—Lieutenant Hobson and crew of the Merrimac exchanged for Spanish prisoners.

July 8—Admiral Camara's fleet ordered back from Suez canal to Spain; congress adjourns.

July 10—Admiral Cervera and 638 men, prisoners of war, landed at Portsmouth, N. H.

July 13—Colonel Bryan and the Nebraska Third mustered in.

July 14—General Toral formally surrenders Santiago and troops and garrisons in Eastern Cuba.

July 15—Commissioners settle upon the details of the surrender.

July 16—General Shafter takes formal possession of the city of Santiago; Nebraska Third given farewell reception at the exposition.

July 17—Spanish flag taken down and "Old Glory" hoisted on the public building in Santiago.

July 18—Third Nebraska departs for Jacksonville, Fla.

July 20—General Miles starts with the army of invasion for Porto Rico.

July 23—General Brooke and staff leave Chickamauga, bound for Porto Rico.

July 25—General Miles' expedition lands at Guanica, Porto Rico.

July 26—Spain sues for peace through the French minister at Washington.

July 29—City of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to General Miles.

July 30—United States replies to Spain's overtures for peace.

July 30-31—Two night attacks by Spaniards on American entrenchments near Manila repulsed; American loss, 13 killed, 48 wounded.

August 3—Second conference of French minister and secretary of state respecting peace terms.

August 5—Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, taken by American marines.

August 6—First detachment of American soldiers leave Santiago.

August 8—Spain's answer to United States' note reaches Washington.

August 10—Protocol covering peace terms presented by the United States to the French minister representing Spain.

August 12—Peace protocol signed by representatives of Spain and the United States.

MUSIC.

Richard Wagner's aim in life was not simply to write music or to compose operas; he had a much deeper and much nobler ambition. It was to bring into being a form of musical art which should be essentially German, and which should represent and appeal to the German nature. While he was yet a young man, he had considerable experience as an opera conductor, and became convinced that neither music nor the drama could ever attain, as then united, the high position possible to them, surrounded by the influences and traditions that prevailed in the ordinary city theater. Therefore he decided that a theater must be built for the sole purpose of producing his words, and that it should be surrounded by an atmosphere that of itself would inspire both artists and audience to a real appreciation of art as such. Any other composer would have been content to have had his works produced at Paris or Berlin or Munich, but Wagner stopped short of nothing less than his complete ideal.

The work known as "The Nibelungen Trilogy" consists in four parts, each of which is an opera in itself and requires from four to five hours for its performance. It is based upon the old Germanic legend found in its primitive state in the Eddas and Sagas of Iceland. The characters are dwarfs, giants, gods and heroes. The motive power for the whole drama is the ring made from Rhine-gold upon which a curse has been pronounced. The spirit of the story is essentially German and it has been already used as the foundation of a poem. Wagner's first idea was to write but one work in which Siegfried, the principal hero, should be the leading character. In the course of his studies preparatory to writing this work he became convinced that Siegfried would be unintelligible to a German audience unless he was introduced and explained and by way of introduction and explanation he wrote the two preceding music dreams, i. e., "Das Rhein-gold" and "Die Walkura." The music-drama "Siegfried" is devoted to the youth of the hero; the "Gotterdammerung" (The Dusk of the Gods) pertains to the maturity and death of the hero. This work, which is the last of the series, was the first one planned, as Siegfried's death was the central point which Wagner had in view when he made his first outline.

It was for this Nibelungen trilogy that Wagner proposed to erect a theater especially adapted in every way to its performance. Wagner's best friend was Ludwig II, king of Bavaria, and it was owing to his indefatigable assistance that the composer achieved any of the great objects which he had in view. King Ludwig lived at Munich and of course had absolute control over the royal opera house. In 1869 he commanded that on his fete day, August 25, "Das Rheingold" should receive its first performance and the opera house closed its doors for over two months to facilitate the necessary preparations. It was found impossible to be ready by the time first appointed, but on the evening of September 22 the first performance took place. The king waited until the third performance, wishing to see the work given as nearly perfect as possible and feeling that the first two performances would be little less than full dress rehearsals, even though the greatest artists in Germany were in the cast.

The following word portrait of Wagner at this period will be interesting: "Sometimes we are seated; but he, never. No, I do not recollect ever to have seen him sit down, unless it were on a piano or a table. Back and forth all over the great room, moving chairs about, diving into all his pockets for his snuff box, always lost, or his spectacles, which sometimes dangled from the pendants of the chandelier, but which were never on his nose, clutching at his flat velvet cap, which hung over his left eye with the effect of a black cock'scomb, rolling it between his clinched hands, stuffing it into his waistcoat, pulling it out again and putting it back on his head, he was always talking, talking, talking! He flew into transports; sublime imagery, puns, barbarisms, an incessant flow of words, superb, tender, violent or jocular. And, sometimes laughing immoderately, sometimes melting into tears, sometimes working himself up into a prophetic ecstacy, he mixed many moods and many subjects in his extraordinary improvisations."

In 1870 "Die Walkure" was performed, although it was not for the first time, since it had been produced in 1863. It was by the king's command that it was again brought forward and also at his expense, for it cost 50,000 florins. He, in order to appreciate it better, ordered that the "Rheingold" be performed for his benefit a few days in advance. It will be seen that the king was in hearty sympathy with Wagner's idea of having the various parts of this great work performed in succession. This rendering of "Die Walkure" accomplished one object which was especially dear to Wagner's heart, and that was the placing of the orchestra in a sort of pit in front and below the level of the stage so that neither conductor nor musicians could be seen. The orchestra numbered for this performance 120 players. Ever since 1867 Wagner had cherished the idea of a theater especially adapted to the performance of the Trilogy, and his architect friend, Gottfried Semper, had drawn at that time, by the order of the king, a plan which was displayed at the Zurich exposition. It took no account of difficulties or expenses and the king was frightened. It was quite impossible for him, either out of his private purse or from the public treasury, to think of building such an edifice, even for so noble an object as the idealization of German musical art. As it was, the people of Munich were bitter against both Wagner and the king on account of their mutual friendship and on account of Wagner's supposed influence over the king. In 1870, when German pride and self-appreciation were raised to the highest point by the successful war against France, Wagner felt that in the emperor, William I, he would be able to find one who could make his dream an actuality, and he composed for the coronation a march which is known as the "Kaisermarsche" and which was performed for the first time at Berlin April 14, 1871. Instead of receiving any assistance toward building his theater or toward placing German musical art upon the basis which he felt it deserved, Wagner received 300 German thalers; a thaler is worth 75 cents. Wagner had been foolish enough to believe that the vast sums of money received from France as an indemnity might be, at least in part, devoted to the cause of music, but Emperor William knew nothing about music and cared nothing about it.

King or no king, emperor or no emperor, Wagner had made up his mind that the theater should be built, and without a dollar in sight set about finding a suitable place for its location. He was not favorably inclined toward Munich, for its inhabitants had always been jealous of him and hostile to any of his ambitions. In the month of April, 1871, he visited Bayreuth, a little city of 20,000 inhabitants, in the northern part of Bavaria, away from all the rivalries, political, religious or other, and sheltered from prejudices, traditions and customs by its isolation, and on the 9th of the following November, after having taken council with a number of his friends, he decided that his model theater should be erected in this tranquil, out-of-the-way spot. In order to raise the money necessary for its building a subscription list was opened, consisting of 1,000 patronage shares, each of 300 thalers. While the subscription was going on, in June, 1871, a system of Wagnerian associations was founded, which brought into being societies all over Germany and in her colonies, and also in St. Petersburg, New York, Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris, Stockholm, Milan and London. The members of these societies, united under the name of "Wagnerverein," organized entertainments for the benefit of the undertaking. The cornerstone of the theater was laid by Wagner with great ceremony May 22, 1872, his 59th birthday.

King Ludwig sent him the following telegram: "On this day of such great importance to all Germany I send you, dear friend, from the depth of my heart my warmest and most sincere congratulations. Greetings and blessings to this grand enterprise of the coming year. Today, more than ever, I am with you in spirit." It was then expected that the theater would be completed and the Trilogy produced in the spring of 1874. The laying of the corner-stone was an elaborate ceremony and nearly 2,000 musicians and singers came from all parts of Europe to take part in it. A concert was given in the little old theater of the Margraves of Bayreuth and Wagner conducted his "Kaisermarsche" and Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony." It will be remembered that Beethoven introduced a chorus in the last movement of this symphony and one of the lines they sing is "All men are become brothers." It seemed as if in the musical world this were a sort of prophecy come true. Work was begun immediately on the theater and by the zeal of disciples and adherents a third of the money required was soon raised; then the subscription suddenly dwindled to almost nothing. Had it not been for King Ludwig the work would have been stopped, but he advanced the 200,000 thalers which were lacking on condition that he should be repaid from the future sale of shares. Wagner continued his efforts for raising money, conducted performances all over Europe and labored with the zeal of a fanatic and an energy that was indefatigable. In March, 1876, he went to Berlin to superintend the first performance in that city of "Tristan and Isolde." The emperor and his court were present and the entire receipts were generously given to forward the Bayreuth enterprise.

As early as 1872 the city of Chicago had offered Wagner $100,000 to come there and conduct a number of his works, but he had declined the offer, pleading that the building of the Bayreuth theater made so long a voyage impossible, but in 1876 he received an invitation from the Centennial exposition, to be held in Philadelphia, to write a grand festival march to be played at its opening and he was offered the sum of $5,000 for the work. The composer accepted and the march was written. The first movement is built upon an American theme combined with a song of Wagner's own conception. He gallantly dedicated it to the women's committee of Philadelphia with an epigraph borrowed from Goethe, "He alone deserves freedom and existence who daily conquers them." Concerning this march Wagner afterwards made in London the following apology: "Not being a learned musician, I have never been able to write to order. If a subject does not interest me and completely absorb me I am incapable of writing twenty measures which are worth the trouble of listening to." No one who has heard his "Centennial March" will question the accuracy of his implied opinion concerning it.

The theater was built somewhat after the plan of the ancient Greek amphitheater. The parquet accommodated only a few over 1,200 people. In the rear of the parquet and extending the entire width of the room is the box of honor, which is designed for sovereigns and princes and is divided into nine compartments. There are no boxes or seats on the sides. There is very little decoration and no drapery in the room, neither is there a chandelier. Overhead some ground-glass globes give just light enough to enable the spectators to reach their seats, but these are entirely extinguished when the performance begins. There is no prompter's box, no footlights and invisible to the audience and the orchestra is in a pit in front of the stage, shielded by a sort of hood, which renders invisible player and conductor.

The first performance took place August 13, 1876. "Das Rheingold" being given and began at a quarter past 7 in the evening. The other works followed on the three succeeding days and their performance began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Between the first and second acts an hour elapsed, which was devoted to supper. The beginning of each act was announced from the exterior balconies of the theater by a trumpet call, reproducing certain characteristic motives of the work. A large number of crowned heads were present, including the emperor of Germany, William I. On the evening of August 18 a banquet was tendered to Wagner by his artists and patrons and the following speech was delivered by Count Appomyi of Budda-Pesth: "Like Siegfried, Wagner has gone forth fearless to the conquest of a celestial being, Tragedy. Like the German hero, he has passed without trembling through the destroying flames of envy and hatred. Like him, he has awakened the beautiful sleeper, which for centuries has been the inaccessible goal of the efforts of so many geniuses. Wagner also has forged a sword, has brandished a blade. 'Nothung' is his divine music, in which he he welded together the fragments of the arts of all peoples. And we, his admirers and his friends, we may repeat to him what Brunhilda said to the hero who awakened her: 'Hail to thee, triumphant light.'"

HOMER MOORE.

Musical Notes.

William H. Sherwood has been spending the summer at Chautauqua, N. Y., where he holds the position of dean of the piano department of the Chautauqua College of Music.

Homer Moore has engaged to give a lecture-recital at the Iowa State Agricultural college on the evening of August 26. The musical program will be about equally divided between selections from the works of Richard Wagner and songs by American composers.

Richard Strauss has been engaged as conductor of the opera at Berlin. He leaves Munich for his new position. As a composer Strauss stands in the front rank in Europe and much more is expected of him than he has yet accomplished. He is a devoted follower of Wagner and especially successful as a conductor of his works.

Jean de Reszke will sing the title role in "Parsifal" at Bayreuth next summer and will begin its preparation immediately. He has been selected for the part by Cosima Wagner, widow of the composer. Mme. Wagner is a daughter of Liszt, the great pianist and composer. She is a brilliant woman, well educated and thoroughly capable from a business point of view.

Ante Room Echoes

Last week two prominent fraternal organizations of the United States, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, had special days at the exposition and lent their influence to the success of the enterprise. The celebration of the Knights of Pythias was called Iowa Knights of Pythias and was attended mostly by Iowa Pythians, the day upon which the national organization is to hold its exercises having been set for later in the season. The grand lodge of Iowa was in session at Council Bluffs during the week and the day the delegates spent at the exposition was one of the enjoyable features of the grand lodge meeting. Most of the delegates arrived at the exposition early in the afternoon, and after marching to the Iowa building a few brief addresses were made and the remainder of the day was devoted to a general good time.

The Red Men's celebration was somewhat hampered by the failure of the Tennessee delegations to arrive, but Captain Mercer came to their assistance in giving the sham battle, and the program for the day was carried out as had been originally planned. Great Incohonee Robert T. Daniel of Griffin, Ga., the chief officer of the order, was present, and delivered a very eloquent address on the subject, "The Improved Order of Red Men, Its Origin and Objects."

Monday brings another fraternal day at the exposition, being the day set apart for the Fraternal and Business Association. The day appointed for the Knights of the Maccabees comes a little later, and then come the Women of the World, September 9; the encampment of the Sons of Veterans, September 12 to 17; Modern Woodmen day and many others, Odd Fellows day, October 17, being among the last on the list.

Fraternal Union of America.

Lodges were established last week at Carbonade and Billings, Mont., and a large lodge will be installed at Cheyenne, Wyo., this week.

Banner lodge met Thursday evening and voted upon several applications for membership. The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday evening, August 18. A full attendance is desired at this meeting as arrangements will be made at that time for a public entertainment to be held in September.

Mondamin held a meeting on Monday night, at which it was decided to conduct another excursion up the river this week. The date was not decided upon but will be announced later.

Deputy Doran of Mondamin lodge is visiting the lodge at Gelwin, Ia., and Deputy Bailey of Banner lodge is doing some special work in Sioux City, Ia.

Woodmen of the World.

An elaborate order of exercises has been prepared for the Woodmen of the World day, September 9, when it is expected that every state in the union will be represented.

The head camp convention of the Pacific jurisdiction takes place this year, August 27, at San Francisco, Cal. This is the biennial convention and there is no doubt but it will be a very important session. Election of officers and the discussion of an emergency fund are uppermost in the important transactions to come before the convention.

At a recent meeting at Butler, Pa., when Sovereign Manager Farmer was on his lecturing tour, he delivered an address to the public, at the close of which 119 applications were filled out and added to the already large camp.

A. O. U. W.

At its last session Union Pacific lodge adopted an excellent measure known as a war relief call, by which all death losses incident to service in the army will be paid by the supreme instead of by the jurisdiction, thereby decreasing the excessive assessments on the latter. This assessment was fixed at 50 cents per capita on the membership in the United States. To meet the demands of this fund upon Union Pacific lodge it was voted to pay it out of the general fund.

Omaha lodge, No. 18, initiated one candidate on Monday night.

Imperial Mystic Legion.

State Deputy Duggan of South Dakota has recently established castles at Watertown, Castlewood and Howard, and will install lodges at Twin Brook and Egan in a short time.

Windsor Castle No. 1 will initiate a number of candidates at its meeting Monday night.

In Texas, State Regent Somers has organized castles at Denison and Brenham and has begun work on castles at Gainesville and Sherman.

State Regent Smith of Nebraska has taken on his headquarters at Beatrice and begun active work.

Royal Highlanders.

Colloden castle, No. 124, of the Royal Highlanders was established at Laurel, Neb., on August 5. The following officers were elected and installed: J. A. Henderson, P. A. P.; J. B. Juvenal, I. P.; J. A. Douglas, C. C.; W. R. Phelps, W. E.; E. W. Miller, S. D. McBain, T. S. Snyder, W.; J. B. Alva, S.; A. T. Fortner, H.; A. McElderry, G.; M. T. Wandruff, F. W. C.; W. A. Hughs, S. W. C.; D. D. Coburn, C. G. S.; M. T. Woods, C. G. A.; J. W. Devitt, F. P. C.; E. J. Dysinger, S. P. C.; Fred Linberg, T. P. C.; J. C. Hay, P. E.; C. C. Hackett.

Fraternal and Business Association.

Monday is the day which has been set aside at the exposition as Fraternal and Business Association day. In the morning there will be a meeting of delegates at 10 o'clock in the lodge rooms at 1320 Farnam street and in the afternoon there will be exercises on the grounds. The Wilber band has been engaged to furnish music for that occasion and will play throughout the afternoon on the exposition grounds. On Tuesday night a reception and entertainment will be given in honor of visiting delegates.

Odd Fellows.

Omaha lodge, No. 2, installed the following officers on Saturday night: Charles Kastman, noble grand; W. A. Larkin, vice grand; J. J. Myers, secretary; F. B. Bryant, treasurer.

The committees which are preparing for the celebration of Odd Fellows day at the exposition, October 17, are receiving hundreds of inquiries from Odd Fellows in all parts of the United States who have heard of the proposed celebration and are thinking of coming to Omaha on that day. The committees are confident that they will secure an attendance of 25,000 Odd Fellows.

Secret Society Notes.

Nebraska lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, worked the first rank on one candidate Monday night, and Triune lodge, No. 56, worked the third rank on one candidate on Thursday night.

For the last four weeks there has been little activity among the Masonic lodges, initiatory work having been suspended entirely. Preparations are being made, however, to take up the work with greater vigor than ever, commencing early in September.

Some time ago a statement was published that the Royal Oaks had disbanded. This statement was erroneous and Chancellor Guiwits of that fraternity says that it has never ceased to exist and that it is now on a stronger basis than it ever has been before. The executive board of the order was reorganized and the work is being actively pushed by organizers in all parts of the country.

The railroads are making extensive preparations for the accommodation of crowds in attendance at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held at Cincinnati September 10 to 15. The present war, in the opinion of railway officials, has revived the military spirit in the country and as a result the encampment is expected to be the largest ever held.

The committee of Elks which was appointed to consult in regard to having an Elks' day still has the matter under consideration and will no doubt decide to fall in line and celebrate as the other fraternities are doing.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Not Dangerous When Properly Treated.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by all druggists.

Send your out of town friends three photogravures of the Exposition. Only ten cents. The Bee office has them.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.

The End is Near....

The last of the goods from the warehouse fire are now on our floors—this week ought to see the ending of this great sacrifice fire sale—and it will if we are judges of the peoples appreciation of furniture bargains—You will find these last pieces which were among the least damaged priced even lower than last week's selling prices—the goods left on the floor last night we take it did not show as good values as their neighbors that have been sold—so we have gone through them all and marked them lower yet—some of these haven't moved readily and as they must go—the cut on them is unusually deep—

A good almost perfect Iron Bed—3 foot size $1.25

Full size bow foot, extended end Brass trimmed reg., $5.50 — sale 2.95

Regular $11 folding bed, fire sale price 2.90
Others at $3, $3.50, $5, $6.50 up to $11 worth up to $20.

Childs' Hammock and frame, can be used in house or on lawn, regular $2.50—sale price 1.35
The frame only is slightly damaged by smoke and water.

Solid Oak, 24-inch top stand, regular $1.40, fire sale 35c

$1.25 Cain Seat Chair, brace arm. 25c

Wood seat, brace arm, Panel Back Chair, regular $1.10, sale price—slightly damaged 45c

Large easy upholster chair covering only slightly damaged by smoke, regular $17.50, sale price only 3.50

Just a few of those choice 3-piece Mahogany finished parlor suits with in-laid back, regular $27.50, price now 10.00

Ladies' Sewing tables, regular $1 now 50c. Regular $1.40 now 70c

$1.25 woven wire cot, frame discolored by smoke and water, regular price $1.25, sale price 55c

A double wire cot bed, regular $3—sale price 1.65

$3.50 Iron frame Srings, hardly any damage, sale price 2.00

Full size Woven Wire Springs regular price $1.50, sale price ... 65c

One lot Cain Seat Oak Chairs, regular $1.25 and $1.35 goods put in this sale at one price—each ... 25c

$7.50 Ratten Rockers very slightly soiled, price 3.90

$27.00 solid Mahogany Ladies' Dressing table, almost perfect, sale price 17.25

$25.00 Over Stuffed chair upholstered in Brocatelle, sale price. 9.60

$7.50 upholstered Mahogany finished, Parlor chair 9.60

Couches in almost perfect condition, some with fringe, some Mahogany frames, elegantly tufted in fine corduroy and velour 10.25
For a $14.50 couch—$12.90 for a $20 couch.

1 large cedar box couch with pillow, regular $35, sale price 15.25

A few more of Cutter desks that are just as good as new, regular $21, now 16.00
$27 now $20.50—$19 now $14.50.

Dinning table, solid Oak, regular $14, sale price 6.15

Round top Dining table $15 regular price, sale price 7.25

$5.75 Dining table, solid Oak, sale price 2.90

$12.50 Dining table polished solid oak, sale price 4.90

$12.50 Dining table, solid oak, very slightly damaged 5.85

3 pieces Bed room suit, regular $13.75, sale price 7.65

$13 Comb Writing Desk and Book Case now 3.00

$22 Solid Oak Dresser, large French plate glass 12.75

Draperies....

NOT A FIRE SALE BUT A FIRING SALE

of all the odd lengths and remnants in our Drapery department—lengths from one to five yards—the cream of our spring buying—they must be moved to make room for our large early fall purchase.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN TAPESTRIES, oriental stripes, metal stripes, cotton and wool tapestry for coverings—these hints of the prices:

$2.50 goods now $1.25
2.00 goods now 1.00
1.50 goods now 85c
$1.00 goods now 65c
75c goods now 50c
60c goods now 35c

Hammocks....

The last of them—and such selling as there has been—our prices have always been at the bottom, but now the're going down farther yet—At the prices we quote you now you can afford to store it away till next spring—We are bound to close them out no matter what the sacrifice.

FRILLED SWISS CURTAINS—3 yards long, full width in a variety of patterns in stripes, pin dots and insertions—these goods just received and in newest designs—at

$1.25, $1.50, 1.95, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.,
1414-16-18 Douglas Street.