

ders, \$25,000; C. H. Farnes, Cash \$50,000; M. Patterson, Cash \$10,000; John M. Ragan, Adams, \$25,000; C. M. Hunt, Douglas, \$20,000; J. E. Curti, Douglas, \$5,000; Amos Gares, S. P. 140,000; Elizabeth Howard, S. P. 14,000; A. W. Trumble, S. P. 130,000; Henry Lee, Wayne, \$10,000; G. A. Lusk, Madison, \$20,000; S. K. Warrick, Madison, \$5,000; Fred Schaefer, Madison, \$15,000; L. B. Baker, Madison, \$50,000; Henry Measman, Madison, \$15,000; J. W. Risk, Madison, \$10,000; Herman Hogen, Madison, \$25,000; F. H. L. Willis, Madison, \$10,000; D. Rees, Madison, \$10,000; H. L. Smith, Fillmore, \$5,000; John Wilson, Polk, \$30,000; L. H. Headstrom, Polk, \$5,000; R. Gold, Polk, \$5,000; Lewis Larson, Polk, \$5,000; John Colson, Polk, \$5,000; Dana D. Little, Polk, \$5,000; C. W. Barnes, Polk, \$2,000; J. W. Wilson, Polk, \$5,000; John Erickson, Polk, \$5,000; L. Bloom, Polk, \$5,000; J. Boestrom, Polk, \$5,000; F. W. Johnson, Polk, \$5,000; Samuel Downer, Polk, \$5,000; J. W. Hart, Polk, \$7,500; R. B. Samuelson, Polk, \$5,000; William A. Wolfe, Gage, \$50,000.

ALL WOUNDED ACCOUNTED FOR

General Lawton Pinpoints One of the Yellow Journal Stories. ACTIVE CAMPAIGNING IS NO PICNIC. Tents Not Provided on the Fighting Line Because It Was Not Practicable to Do So—Fresh Linen Necessarily Short.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Acting for the War Investigating commission, Colonel Denby has taken the testimony of General Lawton, who was in command of the Second division of the Fifth corps in the Santiago campaign and who has been recently relieved of the command of the Department of Santiago. His narration began with the embarkation of the troops at Tampa. Speaking of the voyage, he said that transports were furnished as well as expected, as they were not troop ships. The medical commissary supplies were sufficient to prevent absolute discomfort. True there was some confusion, owing to misunderstanding of orders, but the general did not believe that any real hardship had been occasioned thereby.

After giving particulars of the landing, General Lawton described his march to Siboney, referred to the battle of Guasimas and told how he pushed forward toward El Cane and prepared for the fight there. He said that on the morning before the beginning of the battle he laid his plans before General Shafter, and he rode with his brigade commanders over the ground, pointing out to each of the men the position he was to occupy in the event of the battle at El Cane, he said: "I had imperative orders to move to my left to the right of General Wheeler's command, but my situation was such that it was impracticable for me to leave El Cane until I had the troops about me."

General Lawton said his division had lost 410 men killed and wounded, and that all the wounded had been accounted for. This latter remark was brought out by the suggestion made by Colonel Denby that a statement had been made to the effect that some of the wounded soldiers wandered into the woods and were never seen again.

Wounded All Accounted For. "I never heard that before," said General Lawton. "All the wounded were accounted for and they were all taken to the field hospitals." There were no ambulances, but some litters—how many, he did not know.

Knowing there was to be a fight, how did you get up in some way? The answer was that there were not enough litters, enough surgeons and the proper hospital corps." Colonel Denby asked: "Well, I cannot say there were not enough," General Lawton replied.

"How do you account for the fact that the medical men did not provide themselves with everything necessary for taking care of the wounded?" "I think they did provide themselves with everything they thought necessary, considering the material they had to come from. There was no time to do more or get more surgeons than we had and no ambulances distributed to their various commands."

The general said that while it was difficult to get supplies to the men while they lay in the trenches from the 24 to the 17th of July he thought the quantity was sufficient for the time being, he said, mentioning only after the campaign. There had been no tents except the shelter tents which some had until just previous to the embarkation for the United States. Asked where he fixed the responsibility for not having the tents, General Lawton replied: "I don't fix it at all, because I don't think there was any responsibility about it. The men were there without tents because of the fact that it was impossible to unload them from the ships for lack of time and facilities. It is a difficult matter to unload a ship in a rough sea. There was very little complaint on account of the tents. Complaints did not come to me and I was with my men constantly. That they should have to lie out as they did was one of the contingencies absolutely necessary in the conduct of the war."

It was true as reported, he said, that men had to wear their shirts for possibly thirty days without a change, but this was because they had thrown away their extra clothing. Climate Was Responsible. He said the climate was responsible for the sickness that followed the campaign, though it was possible that with more appropriate food, better cooking and shelter for the sick men might have been prevented. He had, he said, remained at Santiago until about two weeks since, and while the health conditions were now improving, there had been much suffering among the soldiers left there.

TRADE AND THE INDUSTRIES

Large Failures in a Few Branches This Week Out of the Ordinary. NOT DUE TO PRESENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS. Volume of Business Through Clearing Houses is 8.5 Per Cent Larger Than Last Year—Manufacturers Confident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: Not even the pending election disturbed business or industries on the financial side this week. Although many are doubtless waiting the votes before borrowing, the volume of business through clearing houses is 8.5 per cent larger than last year and 1.51 per cent larger than the returns for October. While political doubts may count for much they can only have prevented a growth of business which might have been much more than has been realized. Returns for October are curiously puzzling, because, while the small failures compare remarkably well with those of previous years, the large failures of \$100,000 or more, and about two-thirds of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches not generally due to present business conditions. The transport Miami, which his regiment went to Santiago, was not fit for troops. The men would have died in their quarters if the voyage had not been made so the port holes were left open and air thus supplied. The supplies of the men and the officers were the same, but the officers were on foot "on loss of horses."

General H. C. Egbert was the next witness. He is now brigadier of volunteers and colonel of the Twenty-second United States infantry. He commanded the Sixth infantry after the retirement of Colonel Cook, and he was wounded July 1. He had no fault to find with the camp at Tampa or the supplies, or even with the transport Miami except with the ventilation. He found troops abundantly supplied for the campaign. The witness received excellent care at the hospital. Regarding his march on the Seneca, he said the conditions on that vessel were not good, especially below, where the troops were. He remonstrated against certain conditions and Captain Dougherty remedied them. There was a shortage in water. The boat was sent away hurriedly.

Incident on the Seneca. General Egbert said that while the Seneca was not in good condition for transporting troops, its officers and crew had been in command along the voyage as much as the surgeons. When the Seneca reached Port Monroe, the surgeon telegraphed to Surgeon General Starbuck, who ordered the vessel to go to New York. The next day, to his surprise, the vessel returned to the port, and was told the captain refused to go until ordered to do so by the quartermaster department. The witness called on the captain and found this to be true. After remonstrance against holding the vessel in such a place, the captain told the witness he would telegraph to the secretary of war, telling him of the conditions and asking for orders. Meantime he sent a note to the quartermaster at Fort Monroe and as soon as the situation was unaltered he telegraphed to the secretary of war to sail at once to New York and the captain obeyed it.

Fred J. Flueger of Newport, Ky., was next examined. He went to Chickamauga August 1, to bring home Albert Boedecker of the Second Kentucky, who was in the hospital. He found him in a very bad condition. He was in a tent with four other patients, the space between the cots so narrow that witness had to walk sideways in going through. The nurses were detailed men. In an adjoining tent he heard quarrels, and he saw a man with quantity of marks on his body. He reported this immediately to the attendants, who said they did not know it had happened. They carried the man out, washed him off and took him back. The next day he died.

Case of One Boedecker. The witness detailed Boedecker's case; how he took cold from marching through the rain and snow, how he was taken to the hospital, how he was at first refused admittance to the hospital, but finally the captain got him in. He lay there twelve days on a blanket on the ground, with one blanket over him. Then he was sent to his quarters full duty and next day at the hospital he stood in line three hours, when he again broke down. He was then in the hospital until the witness brought him home. He reached home August 2, and died August 8.

After the afternoon session, Major Griffith testified regarding the camp conditions at Chickamauga and the hospitals. He had difficulty in getting enough tents and when he secured the proper number he found the last ones were of poor quality. From private and state sources the regiments were supplied with hospital tents. As a rule the men detailed as nurses were unfit.

Witness asked Dr. Hoff for female nurses. This relieved the situation. The staff of the division hospital was inadequate when the increase in sickness occurred. Sickness among the surgeons reduced the working force. He said there would have been no difficulty in getting hundreds of competent surgeons at Chickamauga within a week. He said he knew many applications were refused.

Needed a Hospital Corps. Major Griffith attributed the failure at the Camp Thomas hospitals to "red tape" and "peace for thirty years," which incapacitated the department for expansion for emergency. If congress had established a hospital corps the red tape would have been avoided. One great difficulty in getting supplies of drugs arose from passing requisitions from the division surgeon to the corps surgeon and surgeon in chief. This required a week. He asked the corps commander on June 20 to have the typhoid patients isolated. The epidemic could have been avoided, but no attention was given the request. He regarded files and water as causes of the infection. The beer drinking and the unwholesome food assisted in developing typhoid germs. The mortality from typhoid fever in this hospital was sixty-six out of 1,587 cases.

Father Valmas, past chaplain, was next examined. He served at Tampa, Camp Thomas, Fort Sheridan and Thomas. The witness had no complaint at Fort Thomas from either friends or patients. At first at Fort Thomas there was trouble for lack of good nurses, but that was soon remedied. In certain cases he regarded men better than women for nurses, as the work is now divided so that men do the work proper for men and the women attend to such things as women can do better. He thought the perfection of nursing had been reached.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TOTALS.

Table with columns: CITIES, Amount, Inc. Dec. Includes New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Cincinnati.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Table with columns: CITIES, Amount, Inc. Dec. Includes Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Hamilton, St. John, N. B., Vancouver, Victoria.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Pre-Election Quiet in Various Ways. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Further quieting down of new business in iron and steel, the release into dullness, though at steady prices, of the great quantity upon the withdrawal of the excited foreign demand, some slight increase of quiet in general trade, chiefly at the south, and results of the week of the previous week, are all features calling for special mention this week. Among the more actively favorable features are the price steadiness displayed by most staple articles and the enlarged distribution of staple goods at many western and southern markets as the result of improved weather and removals of quarantines. Confirmation of the quite favorable reports as to general trade during the latter part of the month is given by the returns of bank clearings for that month and scattered reports as to the business will take place at the polls.

Export statistics of grain, too, are beginning to show that an ample basis for the week has been laid. The week's exports of wheat, particularly steel, is reported. Export trade, however, is large and increasing and mills are still so well supplied that steady prices are being maintained quiet with something approaching equilibrium. Important negotiations touching future prices of steel rails are now in progress, which are entirely without result, and some reports are that an important consolidation, or at least, control of prices and output has been practically agreed upon.

What has been duller at steady and uncertainty as to possible foreign political complications, offsetting a heavy gain in movement from producers. The current demand and output of iron and steel are equal and even exceed all previous records. An encouraging feature is the continued active demand for domestic wools, largely at Boston and much of it at present seasons, with raw wool prices being done in cheap makes of worsteds. Cotton has made another new low record on heavy crop movements, touching 5 cents in November delivery at New York, but improving for export with the working of the new print, cloth restriction has tended to firmness for the manufacturers' product.

When the week's business is summed up for the week aggregate 6,773,643 bushels, against 5,590,991 bushels last week, 5,590,498 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,472,976 bushels in 1896, 2,566,748 bushels in 1895 and 2,639,323 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 73,545,523 bushels, against \$3,574,092 bushels last year.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,556,640 bushels, against 2,424,376 bushels last week, 2,190,550 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,874,800 bushels in 1897, 416 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 5,340,450 bushels, against 5,899,104 bushels during the same period a year ago.

PREPARE FOR ANY OUTCOME

Army and Navy Are on a Formidable Working Basis. READY FOR USE ON SHORT NOTICE. Extensive Repairs Made to Ships and Army in Spite of Depletions in More Efficient Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The administration is waiting results from the Peace commission with equanimity, in the realization that the government is perfectly well prepared for any turn the negotiations may take. The navy especially is in a state of preparedness, should it come to a resumption of hostilities, far in advance of its condition at the outbreak of the war. One by one all the splendid fighting machines of the North Atlantic squadron, which had been brought north at the earliest moment, were docked, cleaned and thoroughly refitted at the New York and Norfolk navy yards. Their ammunition and supplies were replenished and they are now, with possibly one or two exceptions, ready for instant service in almost any quarter of the globe.

Admiral Dewey has taken considerable precautions in the case of his own vessels, having dispatched them one by one to the big British docks at Hong Kong, where they have been placed in as good condition as possible outside of our home ports. Secretary Long has prudently declined to part with the now numerous fleet of auxiliary vessels acquired by the government just prior to and during the war. These were all inspected by a technical board, which found that a number of them were not well adapted to navy use, but the secretary concluded that these vessels are still sufficiently serviceable for emergency uses, and accordingly kept them in condition to be commissioned at short notice. As far as the army is concerned, while the original force of nearly 250,000 men called into the service by the president has been largely diminished by the mustering out of many regiments, it is the opinion of expert military officers that the army as a whole is really a more formidable force than it was at any period during the war. This apparently paradoxical statement is explained by the fact that the troops now in the service have had the discipline of several months' hard training; the men have steadily improved in efficiency and their officers know how to take care of them as well as to fight battles. The staff corps has cured many of the evils from which it suffered during the war and is prepared to move troops with rapidity, with due care for their health and for their adequate rationing during any campaign that might be expected. In fact, all branches of the military and naval service have profited by the experience of the war and are now, as previously stated, in better shape than ever before.

Peonage of R. M. Raab. BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The will of the late R. M. Raab, a wealthy and benevolent merchant of Burlington, makes the following bequests: A sufficient sum to erect a handsome statue and drinking fountain in Crapo park; \$1,000 to the Burlington hospital and \$500 to St. Francis' hospital; \$1,000 to Michael Reese hospital, Chicago; \$500 to Old Folks' home, Chicago; \$1,000 to the Orphans' home, Atlanta, Ga.; \$1,000 to Orphans' Home and Hospital, Baltimore; \$1,000 to a hospital in Philadelphia; \$1,000 to the Theological seminary in Cincinnati; \$500 to the Old Folks' home; \$250 to the Home for Incurables; \$250 to Ladies' Benevolent society, all in Richmond, Va.

Fear No Trouble at the Polls. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—The outlook at noon today is that the election Tuesday will be a quiet affair and that no serious disturbance will take place at the polls. The acquittal of Captain Kitchener and others charged with intimidating a registrar is cited by democrats as evidence that reports of intimidation were exaggerated.

Burlington Route

To the Hawaiian Islands. Why not go there this winter? It is an ideal trip—and NOT NEARLY as expensive as you would imagine. How long does it take? Only ten days—three days Omaha to San Francisco via the Burlington Route and a week for the sea voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu. Tickets, berths and information about steamship rates and sailing can be had at

Ticket Office: 1502 Farnam St. Telephone 250. New Depot: 10th & Mason Sts. Telephone 128.

Steel Ranges

The Majestic The Monitor The Garland The Quick Meal. Made of extra Cold Rolled Bessemer Steel, asbestos lined, patent duplex grates—will save enough fuel in one year to almost pay the cost of a range. With proper care they will last a lifetime. Arranged with water front in fire box to heat city water pressure boiler or provided with low enclosed reservoir for heating water when city pressure boiler is not used. Made in a great variety of styles and sizes, at prices from \$24.00 up. All stoves and ranges are warranted. We are exclusive agents in Omaha for the above celebrated ranges. A No. 8 6-hole Range, handsome design, nickel plated, large oven, \$13.50. A large 6-hole Range, with reservoir, a perfect baker and a heavy range, complete, \$21.75.

SYRUP OF FIGS

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co., only, a knowledge of that fact will save one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families makes the name of the Company a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them and it does not grip nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company— CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOS ANGELES, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pennyroyal Pills

AMUSEMENTS. METROCADERO. Cor. 11th and Harney Sts. Telephone 2217. Lentz & Williams, Props. and Mgrs. W. W. COLE, Act. Manager. Week commencing SUNDAY Oct. 30. MATINEE EVERY DAY. Always the best show in Omaha. ARTHUR DUNN. The diminutive comedian assisted by the clever soubrette, Miss M. S. Bois, present the comedy, "The Actress and the Bell Boy." Miss Pearl Light—The American Anna Let. The Maximilian and Shields—Knockabout Comedians. Del Salvo—Sensational Sketch Troupe. Letty and Morris—Comedy Bar Act. Howard Trio—Singing and Dancing Comedians. Ziska—Modern Melphisto of Magic.

BOYD'S THEATER. PAXTON & BURGESS. TODAY 2:30—TODAY 8:15. Koster & Eial's Magnificent Spectacular Production. Gayest Manhattan. 40—All Star Artists—10. New Music—Novel Specialties—Elaborate Scenery. The Creighton. PAXTON & BURGESS. Managers, Tel. 1582. G. U. Woodward, Amusement Director. TODAY 2:30—TODAY 8:15. THE WOODWARD STOCK CO. PRESENTING "INCOG." Special Feature—CLIVETTE. Next Sunday—IRON MASTER. BOYD'S—PAXTON & BURGESS. Managers, Tel. 1919. Sunday matinee and night, Nov. 6. Positively the last appearance here of the greatest of all Swedish comedy successes.

OLE OLSON. With new features. Up-to-date specialties. A great cast. Popular prices. Boyd's—PAXTON & BURGESS. Managers, Tel. 1919. Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 7 and 8, CHAS. FROHMAN presents JULIA MARLOWE in her newest success. THE COUNTESS VALESKA. A romantic drama of the Napoleonic era. Sale commences this morning.

Wonderland Theatre. Bert Davis 1315-17 Farnam St. Best show Manager. Special Attractions for this week. IN THE CURIO HALL—William Cook, the great fire eater; Millie Martin, and her den of monster serpents; Milo Bata, America's greatest juggler; The De Calavillos, double trapeze artists; All Clubs the original magician; Prof. Mias, wonderful troupe of trained dogs; May Warren, lady magician; Mrs. Owens, phenologist; years ago Wild Howard, comedian of 2 Harlowes, sketch artists; Florence Brockway, song and dance; John Shannon, 1890 specialties; Rosa Banks, the lady drum major.

THE MAIN THEATER—Dorothy Russell, butterfly dancer; The Hoffmanns, Carl and Helen, in opera; Doll Leon, character artist; Wild Howard, comedian of 2 Harlowes, sketch artists; Florence Brockway, song and dance; John Shannon, 1890 specialties; Rosa Banks, the lady drum major.

Big Reductions in Brass Band Instruments. Drums and Uniforms. Write for Catalog, 45 Illustrations. FREE, it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. LYON & HEALY 49 Adams St., Chicago.

HOTELS. THE MILLARD. 13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. CENTRALLY LOCATED. J. E. MARKEL & SON, Props.

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism, And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.