

W.B.

Ala SPIRIT CORSETS

ALL STRAIGHT FRONT MODELS

HEALTH PROBLEM IS GREAT

Expert is Confident Conditions on Isthmus Can Be Greatly Improved.

SEWERS AND WATER SUPPLY NEEDED

Outside of Ports at Terminals of Canal Country Not Particularly Unhealthy for Tropics—Colon Is the Worst.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Surgeon J. C. Perry, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital service, who has been since last month at Colon, making a special study for President Roosevelt of the sanitary conditions on the isthmus, has submitted an exhaustive preliminary report to Surgeon General Wyman. He deprecates the greatest portion of his report to the city of Colon, but also describes conditions at Panama and along the proposed route of the isthmian canal. His conclusions are in the main, most hopeful. He describes the present condition of Colon as woefully unsanitary and unhealthy, and says that its redemption will be an immense task, but that it should be successful. The climate at the camp along the route of the canal he described as far superior to that of Colon and Panama, and he says that with proper sanitary regulations the health of their occupants should remain good. Colon is built on the island of San Juan, in the bay of Limon, close to the mainland and connected with it by the dam of the Panama railroad. The island is leased from the government by the Panama Railroad company.

Covered by Swamps.

The unoccupied portion of the island, by far the largest, remains today a primitive swamp, covered with dense tropical vegetation and stagnant water, furnishing admirable breeding places for millions of mosquitoes. The swampy area is not confined to the island upon which Colon is situated, but extends back of the town on the mainland for a distance of fifteen miles, the swamp being from three to five miles wide.

The most common and fatal disease in Colon is malaria. This disease exists throughout the year, but is more prevalent and severe during the rainy season. All types of malarial fever are more frequent in Colon than Panama, and the pernicious form is more prevalent.

The question now naturally arises: Can Colon be made a healthy town? I think this can be answered in the affirmative—that is, a healthy tropical city. The task is a large one, and one of engineering, and modern sewerage system, thereby removing breeding places for mosquitoes, etc. A good supply of water can be obtained from the Juan Diaz river, twelve miles distant.

What Panama Needs.

As to Panama Surgeon Perry says: The improvement of Panama and making it a healthy tropical city necessitates the installation of a good sewerage and modern sewerage system, thereby removing breeding places for mosquitoes, etc. A good supply of water can be obtained from the Juan Diaz river, twelve miles distant.

As to the towns along the route of the canal Surgeon Perry says: The inhabitants are almost exclusively negroes and Chinese. The villages are extremely filthy, with no sanitary regulations or restrictions, no sewers or water supply except that obtained from rain water or small springs or streams.

A number of excellent sites exist for camps in the hills and the canal company has located most of its camps in such localities.

The climate where these camps are located is far superior to that of Colon or Panama, and with proper sanitary regulations by which they maintained as sanitary units the health of the occupants should be good.

ARRANGE ENTERTAINMENT

Members of the Board of Lady Managers Meet in St. Louis on Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—Mrs. Daniel I. Manning, president of the board of lady managers of the World's fair, and Mrs. F. P. Ernest of Denver, a member of the board, arrived tonight from Washington to attend the meeting of the board here on Tuesday. Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery of Portland, Ore., also a board member, has been here for several days.

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Australian Mothers Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

The following letter from Mrs. W. F. Mitchell of Broadford, Victoria, Australia, which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy furnishes the same prompt relief and is quoted in full by the Mothers of our far away country as in the United States. She says: "In my family of eight, all of whom are subject to colds and coughs, I have tried many cough mixtures, but have found nothing so good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Even in whooping cough it makes the attack very much lighter. In fact, I have used nothing else since first trying it, for its value was proved. I always recommend it."

DEPEND UPON THE TORPEDO BOATS.

Russians Confident They Can Prevent Landing of Troops.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris the Russian naval general staff is convinced that if the Japanese attack Port Arthur, the vice admiral commanding the naval forces there will allow the vessels to approach the port, confining themselves to defensive operations unless an attempt is made to land troops, in which case the Russian torpedo boats will make an effort to destroy the transports at any cost. The staff is convinced that Admiral Stark, despite the state of his health, which causes anxiety, will succeed in defending Port Arthur and destroying the transports. Port Arthur is amply supplied with coal and ammunition.

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Japanese Troops Have Reached Seoul.

(Copyright, by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

CHIEF FOX, Feb. 29.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The following is the substance of numerous cable dispatches received here from Seoul: One hundred and twenty thousand Japanese troops have arrived at Seoul up to the present date, consisting of cavalry and infantry, but with no artillery. Altogether 80,000 men have passed through Seoul, and 40,000 through Genlan, within a fortnight, northward bound, via Ping Yang.

The harbor of Chemulpo and the approach to the mouth of the Han river leading to Seoul are filled with submerged torpedoes, the army base being thereby protected from a sea attack.

Japan fully controls Korea and the government is rendering every assistance in the military operations. The Korean army barracks and also the disused imperial palace are used as quarters for Japanese troops.

There is much talk also of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Korea.

Five thousand Russians, with fourteen guns, have appeared on the Korean frontier, and are now making preparations for the arrival of large reinforcements.

The Japanese arrangements show great perfection of detail. The infantry is well equipped, but the cavalry is poorly mounted. The daily arrival at Chemulpo of large fleets of unprotected transports indicates Japan's absolute control of the Yellow sea.

The Japanese authorities have issued paper war currency, redeemable in silver, for use in northern Korea.

The Korean telegraphs are controlled by the Japanese military authorities and a severe censorship is exercised.

Absolute order is maintained here and foreigners are in no danger.

SURVIVORS TELL THEIR STORIES.

Japanese Blow Up Transports and Then Take to Boats.

(Copyright, by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

CHIEF FOX, Feb. 29.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Twenty-nine Japanese survivors arrived here yesterday. In an interview I have had with them they report that a fleet of one battleship, four cruisers, eleven torpedo boats and five transports arrived off the entrance to Port Arthur on Tuesday midnight. The transports, upon separation from the fleet to perform their task, were saluted by the commander of the fleet. He bid the crews goodby and said: "Remember, you are dying for the sake of your country."

Slowly they approached within five miles of the entrance. Here they were fired upon by the Russian and the forts. Three of the transports, after they had been struck several times, sank. The men arriving here had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the survivors of these ships. The two remaining transports had drawn as near to their destination as possible; then finding their scheme unsuccessful the crews dropped anchor and blew up the ships.

Each of the transports had a complement of fifteen men and four boats. The survivors here are from the Itochu Maru under Lieutenant Sato and the Ginsen Maru under Lieutenant Tolstoy. Three boats were shot away, so immediate preparations were made, and when all was ready to blow the ships up the crews took to the remaining boats and went to meet the torpedo boats, showing a blue light, but owing to the heavy fire of the forts these had been forced to cover. At the same time a very strong sea was running and the searchlights caused such confusion that the boats

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The Crackle You Hear Is the Sign They are Fresh

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

were unable to communicate with the fleet. Thereupon the boats pulled to the south, approaching in the direction of other destroyers, but were unable to attract attention. When they broke no fleet was visible and the boats were being carried along by the southeast wind.

In the evening they arrived at the May-tao Islands. Here they chartered a Chinese junk and reached Tung Chow Foo. Next morning they walked forty miles and finally took a boat and reached Che Foo. They said they had been two days without food. While the transports were approaching the entrance of Port Arthur, they said, the fleet engaged the forts. The Ginsen Maru approached within rifle distance of the Russian fleet. Only one man was killed on the two boats blown up. This was a ship's artificer, who was killed while lowering a boat.

THE NOVIK MAKES GREAT FIGHT.

Correspondent Tells of Contest in Front of Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press at Port Arthur, cabling under yesterday's date describes the combat between the Russian cruiser Novik and the Japanese squadron following the attempt of the Japanese to bottle up the Russian fleet in Port Arthur February 24, as follows: The Novik impetuously bearing down on the squadron of the enemy was observed to fire on the Japanese flagship and it then immediately fired all its batteries. The Japanese answered with a running fire. The guns of our squadron thundered and the batteries of the forts roared. The battle had begun.

The Novik going at full speed, did not give the enemy a chance to aim but few by its bow guns belching forth solid shot. Then turning at full speed it showered him with shells from its stern batteries. The Novik was in the very midst of the enemy's fire and shells hissed past and fell close by, raising tremendous columns of water.

The officers remained cool and calm. The battle proceeded without the least confusion and was seasoned with that humor which never deserts a Russian even in moments of terrible danger. With the accompaniment of whistling shells were heard the witty remarks of the gunners. One stoker could not help running on deck to see what was going on. Approaching the ammunition storekeeper, this stoker took a shell and handed it to a gunner with the words, "God bless it, send them back with my compliments."

The Novik continued maneuvering alternately approaching the enemy and withdrawing until it received an injury to its stern. One gunner was killed.

Still energetically sustaining its fire the Novik turned to the shore. At this moment a column of fire and smoke was noticed on the Japanese flagship. After that the Novik repaired to its deck.

ON HIS WAY TO THE ORIENT

General Crowder Stops in Omaha to Visit Friends, Enroute to the Far East.

Brigadier General E. H. Crowder, judge advocate of the United States army, arrived in Omaha yesterday morning and will be here until this evening, when he leaves for San Francisco to take the steamer for Japan, where he goes as an official witness of the war for the United States. He will leave San Francisco March 5 on the Doric for Yokohama, thence he will go directly to Tokio to meet the imperial authorities and make proper arrangements for joining the commander of the Japanese military forces in the field. General Crowder will accompany the Japanese army on the battlefield merely and solely in the capacity of an observer or witness for the United States. His sever, of course, will be indefinite. He is unaccompanied now, but at San Francisco will be joined by Captain P. C. Marsh of the artillery, who will go with him to the Orient.

General Crowder, being under special commission from Washington, deems it of course, improper to discuss, in any way, the Russo-Japanese conflict or matters per-



Russia—Japan

The timeliest magazine article of the year, by Frederick McCormick, now in Pekin as special war correspondent for the NEW YORK SUN and METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

In the

Metropolitan Magazine

for MARCH

160 Pages of Reading 100 Illustrations

A 35-Cent Magazine for 15 Cents At All Newsdealers

(No 58) R. H. RUSSELL, PUBLISHER, 3 WEST 29TH STREET, NEW YORK

taining to it with reference to this or any other country.

Having been stationed in Omaha while in the Department of the Missouri, General Crowder has many friends here. He is the guest of Luther Drake while in the city. He was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Drake residence, 125 South Twenty-fifth avenue, last evening, to which numerous of his old friends were invited.

The Army and Navy Register says: The government of Japan has consented to permit the presence of four of our army officers with the armed forces of that country and accordingly the officers hitherto designated for duty—Colonel E. H.

who will also make a special comment on the cavalry, to which arm that officer was formerly attached. Other special subjects will be assigned to the officers who are best qualified to treat them. It is possible that some of the reports will be used in part in making up the quarterly publication of the military information division. The duties devolving in Washington upon Colonel Crowder and Captain Marsh will be transferred to others of the general staff and those officers will continue in the capacity of members of the general staff. Colonel J. T. Kerr, adjutant general's department, for the present and probably indefinitely assuming the duties hitherto performed by Colonel Crowder as chief of the first division, with which branch Colonel Kerr has been connected as head of one of its sections.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

Vaudeville at the Creighton-Orpheum.

The Rays—Johnny and Emma—head the list of funmakers at the vaudeville house this week, and there is no room for doubt as to where they stand in the estimation of the patrons of that theater. They are both well known here and deservedly popular. Their one-act farce, "Casey, the Fireman," is a scream from start to finish, and was the cause of more laughter yesterday than has been heard at the Orpheum for a long time. The wind-up is particularly good. Closely following the Rays for popularity is the entertainment presented by Misses Adeline Roasting and Clara Stevens. Miss Roasting sings well, her voice being a rich, full soprano, while Miss Stevens is one of the most graceful and artistic dancers ever seen. Last evening Miss Roasting gave a cavatina, a sailor's song, "Comin' Through the Rye," and a new Indian song, which Miss Stevens illustrated with an operatic toe dance, a hornpipe, the Highland fling and a graceful conception of her own that merits far better than to be described as an Indian dance. The arrangement of the numbers, the setting and the lighting effects are novel and artistic in the extreme and fully merited the unusually cordial reception. Mazuz and Mazett are well known in Omaha as acrobats who can do clever stunts and make fun at the same time. They have an entirely new line of covers this season and received much applause for their efforts. Carrie Scott, the "original Bowerly girl," is good, her presentation of the tough young lady who frequents the dance halls of the East Side of New York being healthy and accurate. In addition she can sing and dance and make some fun in her own way and she has the assistance of a pickaninny who isn't slow as a dancer and cakewalker. James H. Cullen contributes some songs and stories and McBride and Conley do a song and dance turn, with some jests interspersed. The kinodrome is offering a lot of new pictures.

"Hearts of Oak" at the Krug.

This tried and true play of down east domestic life and sacrifice drew two large audiences at the Krug yesterday. It is played in such a way as to win hearty approval. "Hearts of Oak" is from the pen of the late James A. Hearne and was his first success in the matter of the same type. Villains are absent in the piece and certain questions of "duty" are settled by strong men and women, who have no desire to do other than right, the difficulty being in choosing the road that will be the kindest and the best to the greatest number. In the end, Terry Dennison gives up the wife he dearly loves because he discovers she is deeply attached to her girlhood playfellow—his own ward. Dennison's philosophy and strength of will makes it possible for him to take the step that will result in grief to but one heart in place of two.

The part of Dennison is handled by James Horne, who is in every way capable. J. Leonard Clarke as Owen Garro-way, an old salt, accomplishes some clever comedy work of the subdued type. The domestic glimpses are minute and done with careful attention. The company as a whole is good and the play one worth seeing for old times' sake if nothing else.

"Alphonse and Gaston" at the Boyd.

"Alphonse and Gaston," the farce comedy built about the adventures of the two ex-combatants, drew the accustomed large

Sunday audience at the Boyd last night.

The two Frenchmen in the flesh were quite as funny in their actions and the trouble their actions caused, as the originals in the pictures. Joseph Smith and Ed. Gorman were seen in the parts. Dan Mason, a yearly visitor to Omaha, gave his accustomed splendid characterization of a funny German. He and Harry Watson, who has the role of a tramp, were the life of the piece, when Alphonse and Gaston did not have the center of the stage. James Lamont, as the Irish biddy, Mrs. Garrity, can give all in her line a handcap and beat them out, not excepting the bolshewick Mrs. St. John Hussey. The piece is excellently staged and the costumes worn by the boys of beauties, who make up the female contingent are quite elaborate. Nellie Nichols, a vivacious little damsel, heads the feminine end of the show and sings several new songs well accompanied by the twinkling part of her followers.

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\$1,000 in cash prizes

to the person sending us before June 15, 1904.

The word Egg-O-See

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Try how many different ways you can spell Egg-O-See and it will be easy for you to get one of the 745 cash prizes running from \$1.00 to \$100. Divided as follows:

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Total.....	\$1000.00

The prizes will be sent out immediately after the close of the contest.

The competition is open to all. The only conditions being that for each five different ways of spelling Egg-O-See you must send in one of the little printed folders, same as used in the school children's drawing contest, found on the inside of each package of Egg-O-See. For instance if you have 15 different spellings it would be necessary to send three folders. Be sure and write your name and address plainly. The spelling must be such as could properly be pronounced Egg-O-See. The school children to whom we have paid thousands of prizes for drawings can all enter into this contest with equal chance of gaining a prize. Save the little folders in the Egg-O-See packages, and make out so many ways of spelling as you can, and then ask your parents and friends to add to the list. Here are a few ways of spelling Egg-O-See: Eg-O-See, Egg-Oh-Cee, Egg-O-Sy, Eg-O-Cie.

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We offer these prizes to more thoroughly familiarize the people with the merits of Egg-O-See, the best of all flaked wheat foods. It is now generally conceded that flaked wheat is the most healthful and convenient of all foods, and Egg-O-See is displacing 90 per cent of all other kinds, because of its superior quality and cheaper price.

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