Telephones 618—694. Bee, Oct. 3, 1899.

THERE WILL BE NO

Blanket Famine

One can buy them in November, December or later, but never will the price be as low as just now.

We cannot duplicate them from the mills at the same old prices.

Our prices have not changed yet.

Cotton blankets, gray or white, 45c, 75c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50, $1.80 a pair.

Fancy cotton blankets 75c, $1.25.

Wool blankets, the best for the price, $2.50, $3.00, $3.40, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.25, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.50 pair.

Single robe blankets, large assortment of colorings, at $2.95, $3.50, $4.50, $6.75 each.

Plaid blankets, cotton at $1.10 pair; all-wool at $3.00, $5.00 pair.

Baby blankets, cotton at 30c each; wool at $2.75, $3.00 a pair.

Babies' wool filled health comforters at $1.35 and $2.00 each.

Our comforters are recognized to be the finest in the city.

Pure, clean, inodorous, unsurpassed in finish, prices $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.75, $2.75 each.

Merritt's health comforts, filled with wool, 3 lbs. $2.75, 72x81; 4 lbs. $3.75, 72x84.

Silkoline covers, $1.00 extra.

French flannels 49c, 55c, 75c and 90c a yard.

Wool sacking flannels at 35c and 50c a yard.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

to us from beyond the sea and we shall heed the Macedonian cry. From the day of its birth this nation has expanded and it still expands and its expansion means the spread of Americanism, of American culture, American commerce, American aspirations, American liberty. Our country has become the advance guard of civilization. God has decreed that in the reconstructed Orient shall rule, not the civilization represented by an empire that has extinguished myriads of its brightest minds in the cold darkness of Siberian exile; not that civilization whose type is a nation too cowardly and corrupt to do justice to a wronged man; not a civilization whose ripe fruit is that kingdom, the humbling of whose foolish pride, the crushing of whose brutal tyrannies was begun by Drake and Hawkins and Frobisher in the English channel 300 years ago and has just been finished at Santiago and at Manila bay by Schley, Sampson and Dewey; not by that, but by the civilization whose noblest offspring is the republic that is today the champion of universal liberty, which was born and nurtured in a wilderness, whose fiber has been knit in a thousand battles with nature and foreign oppression and domestic rebellion and which has come out of them all stronger, nobler, fairer, till today it stands the full-armed minerva of victory on land and sea, the queen of all that is knightly and pure in the world, whose sons are Washington and Grant and Lincoln and Dewey and William McKinley.

Chaplain Mailley was frequently interrupted with applause.

Following the conclusion of his address F. W. Farmer of the University College of Music sang, "A May Morning."

Judge Field Speaks.

Judge Allen W. Field was then introduced. The speaker opened his remarks by asserting that never before had republicans a better reason to meet and ratify over the work of a convention than on this occasion. He spoke of the fitness of the different candidates on the republican ticket and compared the issues of the opposing political parties. His speech was an unqualified endorsement of the administration and its policy on the Philippine question. Judge Field also spoke of what the republican administration had accomplished, asserting that wages in the United States today are 10 per cent higher than ever before and higher than wages paid in any other country. Each mention of the name of Reese met with tremendous applause from the audience.

The next speaker was Horace G. Whitmore, the young man who was one of the chief organizers of the regiment of heavy artillery which was turned down last year by the popocratic governor to make a place for Bryan's regiment.

Mr. Whitmore spoke as follows:

I look upon the campaign upon which we are now entering as one involving only local or state interests. So far as the judicial candidates on the state ticket are concerned it is simply a question of the fitness of the two men, which is the safer to entrust with public office, Reese or Holcomb. We can only judge of the future conduct of a state officer by the manner in which he has acquitted himself in the past. If he has once abused public confidence it is but reasonable to suppose he would do so again.

Silas A. Holcomb occupied the governor's chair four years. It is my painful duty to admit that I was one of those who voted for him. He entered upon the duties of his office as a reformer, pledged to correct certain abuses of administration. He was vigorous in his denunciation of the pass system. He boldly announced from the stump that the acceptance of a pass by a public official meant his yielding to railway influence. After his election the record shows him to have been the most favored of all our governors by the railroads of the state and, if his own argument is correct, he thereby became their most subservient tool.

He denounced the appropriation of state money for private use and believed that the taking of money for this purpose by a public officer could not be called by a more polite term than theft. Forgetful of this noble ante-election sentiment, as soon as the opportunity presented itself he drew from the treasury of the state, ostensibly for the purpose of house rent, twice the amount he now admits was required for that purpose. This was done, too, under a law of doubtful constitutionality, and before of this fact the governor immediately preceding him declined to avail himself of the use of one penny of the appropriation, believing that, as the salaries of state officers are fixed by the constitution, they could not legally be increased at will by the state legislature which operates under the constitution. But the legislature had made the house rent appropriation and Holcomb took it and not only that but grabbed enough to pay the water rent, repairs about the house, the hired girl's salary, and other incidental expenses of housekeeping.

Ante-Election Promises.

Before his election Silas A. Holcomb declared himself in favor of an honest ballot and fair count. He then could not conceive of a worse crime than an attempt to interfere with and defeat the will of the people as expressed in the voting booth. As in the case of a fellow who takes a patent medicine we find different symptoms prevailing before and after taking. After his election he attempted one of the most daring plots of this character known in the history of the state in his effort to count in two judges of the supreme court. This was proven by the testimony of the commission appointed by himself to canvass the vote. The only defense that he seeks to make is to impeach the testimony of the men on that commission, his own appointees, by alleging their complete unreliability, that they are men so lacking in truth and honor that under no circumstances are they to be believed. Admit merely for the sake of argument that all the governor says of these men is true, does that make the case appear in a better light for him? If any of you contemplated the doing of an honorable deed and required assistance would you not get honest, respectable men to help you? But when men have in their minds the doing of something dishonorable they do not seek the advice and direction of honest men. They try to get men lax in conscience and of easy virtue as men in whom they could most safely confide, the kind of men Governor Holcomb evidently sought to get but failed.

Being an insurance man I have investigated slightly the insurance legislation of this state and some of the measures proposed by the legislature. During the session of 1895 a bill regulating mutual fire insurance was prepared by Frank Martin of Falls City, assisted by Samuel Lichty, and introduced in the legislature. It passed both houses. A populist paper somewhere down in Richardson county congratulated the people of Nebraska upon having a populist governor who would favor mutual insurance and approve the law. Contrary to all expectations, when it went to the governor it was vetoed. In 1897 another law, identical with the first one, containing the same provisions and regulations, was introduced, passed both houses and reached the governor. After a brief consideration he signed it. The same day it was announced that Silas A. Holcomb was elected president of an insurance company organized under the new law. Why did he not approve the first one? Was it the lack of consideration? If Silas A. Holcomb, as governor, would exact a consideration for his approval of legislation of comparatively little importance, what would he do, what sort of a consideration would he require for his decision if placed upon the supreme bench to have a part in the administration of justice? Is a man so lacking in moral scruples, so lax of conscience, a fit man to sit as a member of the highest court of justice in our state?

Charges Not Disproved.

No one has disproved these charges. No one even attempts it. You all know what sort of a man he is. The mystery to you probably is how he came to be nominated by the fusion party, and such a record thus endorsed. It was simply because he demanded it and a certain political influence wanted him to have it. This nomination was made, too, by a party that was organized as a rebuke to professionalism in politics, a party that was successful at the polls because it stood as a protest against the machina methods of politicians in manipulating conventions, a party that has always condemned self-seeking and wore threadbare the trite expression, "the office should seek the man." Well, in this case if the office did seek the man, there is no question that Silas made it mighty easy work for those who were looking for him.

The democrats at the Omaha convention were opposed to his nomination. But when they assumed a defiant attitude and announced their unwillingness to support him because of the many scandals connected with his administration, one man went to them and said: "Boys, you are not voting for Holcomb, you are voting for me." The appeal was successful. The opposition among democrats ceased. They yielded their better conviction to the personal desire of this one man. Is it right that one individual, such an infinitesimal part of the population of our state, should place his own ambition, his personal wishes, above the welfare of all the rest of his fellow citizens and force upon them a man they did not want and did not believe to be worthy?

This brings us to the question of the real purpose of government. Does it exist to promote the best interests, the highest good of the whole people or does it exist merely for the purpose of doing something for one man's sake? If government exists merely for one man when we could accomplish that purpose better, with less trouble and expense by doing away with the useless formality of conventions and elections and monopolies. The one who leads in this name our officers, administer our laws, leaving nothing for the rest of the people to do but feel grateful for his sake.

This was the kind of a nomination made by a party that is loud in decrying trusts and monopolies. The one who leads in this agitation against the trusts and for whose sake the cry was raised is so full of sympathy for all mankind that he devotes all his time to talking in their behalf and so busily is he employed in looking after other people's business that he has not had time to acquire any of his own. Speaking of trusts, is there a trust or monopoly quite so dangerous, so freighted with evil as a political one, embodying in it everything, the educational, social and industrial life of a community? Must it be said that the people of Nebraska are no longer free to act, no longer permitted to run their local affairs in a manner that best suits them and promotes their highest good, but that they must first consult the personal ambition of one man? If it is dangerous to permit certain financial interests to combine, if such combinations are a menace to the liberties of a people, is it not infinitely more prolific of danger to delegate to one individual political absolution and make him a despot in political power? Must this antiquated idea of government prevail in this era of intelligence and enlightenment? Let us not do so. Let us continue to conduct our state government in a manner most agreeable to the whole people. Let us elect men to office because of their personal fitness and ability to perform the duties of the office to which they aspire.

Bugaboo of Imperialism.

The supporters of Holcomb, realizing his questionable past, conscious of their inability to explain his conduct, are trying to divert public attention from the weakness of their candidate by injecting into this campaign the bugaboo of imperialism. It has no place here. We all agree that the rebellion in the Philippines should be suppressed and as speedily as possible. There is no difference of opinion on this point. But with the adjustment of the affairs of the colonies after the rebellion is put down, the kind of government they shall have, the supreme court of Nebraska has nothing whatever to do. According to the constitution of the United States this is a matter to be attended to by congress and that alone. Next year we will elect a congress and then will be the time for us to indicate our preference in regard to the disposition of the newly acquired territory. All discussion now is futile and premature. The plain duty that confronts us is to elect an honest man to the supreme bench.

You know Judge Reese. You know he was the unanimous choice of a convention, nominated in spite of repeated declinations. You know his record on the bench, as a practitioner and as dean of the law school. In his public and private life you know him as a man of unquestionable integrity and honesty against whom not one word has or can be said. Ought we not to have on the supreme bench a man who knows something about law and not one whose knowledge is confined to the law governing chattel loans, in which he was a specialist, and who owes his chief claim to fame to the immortalization of his name by its association, in verse and fact, with the unhappy owner of the spotted cow called Speck?

The issue is plain and it ought to be an easy matter to determine which man would make the better judge.

Roscoe Pound Speaks.

Roscoe Pound spoke as follows:

One of the latest of the epigrams which in the speeches of our eminent fellow townsman are too often compelled to do the work of arguments is that his opponents are putting dollars above men. And yet the very campaign for the extremities of which he has brought forth this epigram sees him placing above the interests of the state and of every citizen thereof his ambition to be president—which may or may not be a matter of dollars to him, but which has certainly been one of the most profitable ambitions in a pecuniary sense that Nebraska has yet witnessed. There is no office in the gift of the people in which a mere politician can do so much harm and so little good as upon the bench. When, therefore, our distinguished townsman seeks to delegate the high office of passing upon the lives, liberties and property of Nebraskans to a politician for the avowed purpose of furthering his personal ambitions in national politics he may or may not be placing dollars above men.

The interests of the people demand that the administration of justice be confided to a lawyer of ripe learning, wide experience and unblemished integrity. The interests of one man are said to demand that it be entrusted to a politician whose learning in the law and experience in its practice must be measured by charity rather than by justice and about whose integrity in public office his own partisans are not entirely agreed. And he at whose behest we are expected to change the motto of our commonwealth from "Equality Before the Law" to "Bryan Before the Law" is even he whose solemn warnings against monarchy, Cassarism and imperialism have been ringing from the stump for years.

It is the business of the politician to adapt himself, his views and his actions to the exigencies of the moment. It is the function of the judge to subordinate himself and his interests to the general rules established by the state for the orderly administration of justice. The politician upon the bench is no great improvement over the legal system of the orient, where the quality of the justice administered depends upon the frame of mind or state of the digestion for the time being of the sultan or his vizier.

The interests of the people and the people themselves demand in a judge of our highest court professional standing, experience and ability of the highest grade, which in a man of untarnished character breed respect for the tribunal and its decisions. Had the wisest executive set about it to find such a man conscientiously he could not have done better than the people have done in the choice they have made, of which the nomination of Judge Reese is but a registering. In no place would the impropriety of the perpetual bickerings with appointees, of which the administration of our late governor was so prolific, be more manifest or mischievous than in our highest court.

Our constitution provides that every person for every injury done him in his goods, person or reputation, shall have a remedy by due course of law and justice administered without denial or delay. Who is more likely to give effect to this, to mete out the same justice to all without reference to the political status of litigants, the political bearing of controversies, or the pressure of influence and interest, a politician by trade, forced upon a reluctant party by the mandate of its dictator, or a leader among the practitioners and teachers of the law, called to his nomination without the aid or consent of any dictator by the mandate of overwhelming public sentiment in all parties?

Whedon Speaks.

C. O. Whedon was then introduced and spoke as follows:

In many respects conditions which now confront the administration are similar in character to those which President Lincoln was compelled to combat during the civil war.

Now the nation is engaged as all its energies were then employed in the prosecution of a war against those who refuse to recognize the supremacy of the government within national territory. President McKinley insists now as President Lincoln insisted then that all the people within the jurisdiction of the United States shall submit to the authority of the government and that such submission on the part of those who resist by force of arms shall be in the form of unconditional surrender.

President Lincoln found within the boundaries of the non-seceding states thousands of men living under the protection and enjoying the blessings of a beneficent government whose every impulse was treasonable and who earnestly hoped for the failure of every attempt made for the preservation of the union. Such men were never republicans and to distinguish them from loyal democrats they were called copperheads. While every democrat was not a copperhead, every copperhead was a democrat. By all conceivable means, save by enlisting in the confederate army and taking their chances with those who risked their lives in the attempt to enforce secession, they sought to give aid and comfort to those whose ultimate aim and object was the complete destruction of the union.

Today democrats whose political principles have not changed an iota have the impudence to charge a republican administration with the purpose of depriving the inhabitants of the Philippine islands of their liberty. Those who today pray for the defeat of our armies in the field contend that it is the duty of the administration to proclaim to those in arms against the government what the policy of the administration will be towards the insurgents. The plain and positive duty of the administration is to compel submission, unconditional surrender, on the part of those in arms against the government and to make known the intention of the government after and not before such surrender.

The non-combatant rebel sympathizer of 1861, like the Tagal sympathizer of 1899, lived in daily fear of the great injury which the republican party was about to do to the Declaration of Independence. The outcry against government without the consent of the governed was used so vociferously by Jefferson Davis and his adherents thirty-six years ago as it is now by W. J. Bryan and the silverheads.

Mr. Bryan's denunciation of trusts and monopolies is not less earnest than was his demand for free silver three years ago. Upon the question of trusts and monopolies the congressional record is silent as to the acts of W. J. Bryan.

You veterans of '61, who carried the flag when McKinley carried it; who risked your life to save the Union, and who had neither lot, part or sympathy for or with those who sought its destruction; who lived in a hole and starved in Salisbury prison; who are almost standing in the gray of the morning of another existence; this year may witness the last ballot you will cast. Will you stand with the party whose leader is the president of these United States, your one-time comrade in arms, or with the party whose recognized leader is the political agitator who, if asked his vocation, must of necessity answer as answered an equally honest and ambitious personage thousands of years ago, who, when the question was propounded to him: "From whence cometh thou?" replied: "From going to and fro in the earth and from walking up and down in it."

After C. O. Whedon concluded his remarks a man in the audience arose and moved that a committee be appointed to go out after Judge Reese. This motion was put to a vote and carried with a tremendous outburst of applause, followed by college yells and the yell of the Reese University club.

While the committee was out, Captain W. H. Hunter, for several years a leading populist in this section of the state, acknowledged allegiance to the republican party principles and republican candidates.

Judge Reese, on his appearance, spoke as follows:

Speech by Judge Reese.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Friends, All: Something has happened to me (laughter). Things with me are not as they have been. An accident seems to have occurred. I cannot express to you the gratification I feel for this reception you have given me tonight. I have not been here during the meeting and of course I enjoyed the enthusiasm which I heard as I came in. It is not a secret to you that I did not expect the honor which you so unceremoniously, by ringing the telephone bell, conferred upon me. I cannot express my appreciation of the honor which that convention conferred upon me. My best friends, I know, were following the direction which I had asked them to take and were saying to the members of the convention, "No." I was called over there during the day and by others than those good friends who represented this county and I said "No." They went into the convention and they said as I said and as I requested them to say, "No." And somebody made a mistake.

The team got away, it appears, and the horses ran off. I esteem that an honor of which any living man may be proud. No other has ever been conferred upon any other in this state equal to it, so far as I know. I esteem it an honor to meet you tonight and to receive the reception which you have given me. Now, I presume, since we are in for it, since we could not very well say no and be respectful after the word had been communicated to us of the nomination—since we are into the fight there is just one thing to do and that is to march forward (applause).

A great many men have said to and perhaps a great number have written to me: "When are you going to take the stump? When are you going to canvass the state? When are you going to start out? Why aren't you gone? What are you doing?" I take this opportunity now to take you into my confidence and answer these questions very briefly. There is nothing of which I can conceive more unseemly, more distasteful and more disgusting than to see a candidate for a high judicial position, such an one as the position to which I have been called to aspire, running about over the country engaged in talking matches with anybody who would engage with him, denouncing a large portion of the citizens of the state, trying to array neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend, citizen against citizen—trying to array himself against a large percentage of the population of the state, himself against them and they against him. I for one do not propose engaging in any such business (applause).

The supreme court of our state is the court of last resort, as the decisions finally come there, so must the rights of the parties be considered to have been settled. The responsibility is appalling when you think of it. The obligation which is resting upon an individual who would undertake to discharge those important duties is one which could not be described in thought or language. The proper rights of people must be placed in his hands, involving many dollars and perhaps all that one side or the other in the litigation possess. Not only property rights, but the liberties of the people are to be placed in the hands of the court—even their lives at times, and I want to tell you at times that you can have no conception of the terrible responsibility that rests upon a court of that kind when it comes to sitting down, as I have had to do, with a calendar in my hands hunting the day upon which a human life must be taken. Talk about obligation, talk about responsibility, talk about accountability, I say we can have no conception of that obligation until we once take it. And you remember that there are two sides to every lawsuit at least.

To see a candidate of the supreme bench yelling at the top of his voice until it sounds like a fog horn, stirring up the people, denouncing this side or that, and there are only two sides—one side is for the government and the other against the governmen—denouncing the people who are of the opposite view, who are just as honest as he is. Think of it for a moment. What degree of confidence can these litigants which happen to be arrayed upon the other side appeal to that court for even square-toed, upright, downright justice?

I wish to say to you now and here that after the reception you have given me here tonight, if it should be upon the canvass of the votes at the next election I shall be called upon to occupy the position to which I have been nominated, I can only promise that I will discharge the duties of that office to the very best of my ability, that I will give it all the energy and industry which I possess, will give it all the intelligence with which the Creator has endowed me, that I will give it every ounce of integrity that can be found in my makeup. When I have served the time, if I shall live so long, if some accident does not occur, or I am removed through impeachment, I shall hope to be able to retire from the place with your confidence, with your esteem and with your personal friendship, the same as I have it tonight.

To Cure LaGripe in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BIGELOW CENSURES AMERICA

Geographical Congress at Berlin Listens to His Views on the Philippine War.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—At today's session of the International Geographical congress and in the presence of a distinguished audience, including many colonial and other government officials, Poultney Bigelow discussed "Colonial Administration in Different Parts of the World." The paper was received with much favor.

Mr. Bigelow said that this year, memorable for the International Peace conference at the Hague, whose noble purpose it had been to make war less frequent and less brutal, would be none the less gratefully remembered for the supplementary work of peace intrusted to the great geographical congress of Berlin. It had taken centuries of business and bloodshed to reach the state of comparative civilization now enjoyed by the world. We were just beginning to realize that what interested one interested all and that in colonial matters the most important condition today was unity among the whites, whether English, Russian, French or German.

"In the far east," continued Mr. Bigelow, "the United States has now become a rival of Europe through the occupation of Manila, Americans thus become next-door neighbors to Hong Kong and are almost equally interested in the projected railway terminating at Kiao Chou. In common with Germany, however, the United States has experience yet to purchase; and from observations made during the war I fear my country is learning her lesson at an extravagant price.

"The United States has officially commenced the government of a tropical empire under conditions which make it probable that the Americans will repeat the blunders which the Englishmen corrected a century ago. Much as the Filipinos disliked Spanish rule, they dislike Yankee rule even more. Nor is this to be wondered at. Methods successful against American Indians and against negroes are not found successful in the Philippines, nor do they attract a high-spirited race such as inhabit the Philippines.

"The curse of America today is that her politicians and newspapers stand in fear of the mob. Any one who dares to criticise the wisdom of mob-inspired machinery is howled at as unpatriotic, if not as a traitor.

"The war fever has gone to the brain of the American mob, especially that section of the mob which did not go to the war. Consequently, the colonial operations of the United States are marked by great haste in preparation, by frequent changes of plan, by reckless expenditure of life and money and by a lamentable failure to fulfill the reasonable anticipations of the merchant class, who are, after all, the best judges of colonial administration.

"The American has been a magnificent colonist insofar as his task has consisted in hunting out the red Indian and administering territory for the white man only; but he has not yet succeeded in more than exterminating an inferior race. The enormous liberty he claims for himself becomes ridiculous when shared with the red man, the negro or the Chinaman. England has purchased great experience in India."

COFFEE HEART.

Many People Think They Have Heart Disease.

"My husband and I used to drink mocha and java coffee at forty cents a pound. We made it strong and always had it for breakfast; sometimes in cold weather for luncheon and dinner. A form of heart disease came on to both of us. Husband complained of his heart missing a beat sometimes and that he could not sleep after drinking coffee for the six o'clock dinner. I had pains at the heart, and very peculiar smothering sensations, frequently accompanied with sick headache. My physician forbid the use of coffee, and we were put on Postum Food Coffee, with the result that both husband and myself have fully regained our health and our hearts are all right and perfect now.

"I have reached such perfection in making Postum that husband cannot tell either by look or taste whether he is drinking fine coffee or Postum, and he is a connoisseur in coffee. We drink Postum two or three times a day and it never palls our taste.

"A good many people make Postum in a very slipshod manner; that is, they dash a little into the coffee pot and let it bubble up a little while and serve it, but that makes the flattest kind of a drink. On the contrary, when four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water are used and the Postum allowed to boil fully fifteen minutes after the boiling begins, (not counting after it is put on the stove, but after the real boiling begins) then one obtains a beverage that is worth while.

"I have no objections to your using my name." Mrs. J. M. Courtright, 800 Third street, S. Minneapolis, Minn. Postum is sold by all first-class grocers.

Dillon Declines to Speak.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—John Dillon, nationalist member of parliament for East Mayo, has declined to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the memorial to Charles Stewart Parnell next Sunday on the ground that the Parnellites are striving to make party capital out of the movement.

To Welcome Kansas Volunteers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—The committee appointed by Governor Stanley to welcome the Twentieth Kansas back to the United States left for San Francisco at 1:30 today. Governor Stanley, his wife and son Eugene accompanied the party. T. H. Little of Abilene, father of Lieutenant Colonel Little, was appointed a member of the committee, but was unable to accompany the party.

Stanley Will Speak in Ohio.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—Governor Stanley, owing to the persistent demand which has been made upon him by the Ohio republicans, has consented to go to the Buckeye state and assist the party in the state campaign. The governor will speak October 26, 27 and 28 at places yet to be selected by the state committee.

Veiled Prophet Celebrates.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The fall festivities reached their height tonight when the Veiled Prophet celebrated his seventeenth entry into the city with a grand parade and ball.

AWAIT ATTACK FROM BOERS

English in Natal Believe the Burghers Will Take the Aggressive.

ALARMING RUMORS AFLOAT AT DURBAN

All Kinds of Stories Told as to the Intention of the Boers, but All Indicate Fear of an Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Durban, Natal, announces that the Boers are expected to take the aggressive today. The most alarming rumors are afloat there respecting their intentions.

While all the dispatches from South Africa dwell upon the condition of wild excitement there and the expected imminence of a Boer attack there is in reality little change in the situation, although the massing of the Boers in all directions inevitably increases the tension.

While constant military orders are being issued here progress seems very slow and it must still be weeks before Great Britain will be in a position to strike, although it is believed the British troops now at the front or near it are sufficient to protect British territory. The government is certainly not showing any signs of haste in sending an ultimatum. This is probably due to a recognition that Great Britain is not yet ready to substitute force for negotiation; and the cabinet, therefore, is giving the Transvaal every chance to accept the latest proposals.

MAKES ENEMY OF A FRIEND

High-Handed Measures of Venezuelan President Responsible for Revolution.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—About a month ago General Jose Antonio Velutini, president of the Venezuelan congress, came to this city, accompanied by his son and daughter. The ostensible object of General Velutini's visit to New York was to consult a physician for the treatment of his daughter. Last Saturday General Velutini and his son left this city hurriedly for Trinidad, West Indies, without even advising his friends. His sudden departure from here and his leaving Venezuela at a most critical time, for which he said the cause was his daughter's ill health, were explained yesterday by Senor Jose Gonzales, who represents the Venezuelan revolutionists in this city.

A few months ago President Ignacio Andrade introduced a bill in the Venezuelan congress providing for the division of certain states. Under the laws the act was clearly unconstitutional, and it was this same measure which caused the present uprising of General Cipriano Castro. General Velutini, who is a close personal friend of President Andrade, tried to persuade him to withdraw the bill. He refused to do so, and the general, in terms that could not be mistaken, informed the president that he would not take part in any such unconstitutional act. Immediately thereafter he came to New York, saying he would return when the matter had been disposed of. On his arrival here General Velutini found a cable message awaiting him from President Andrade, in which the latter said that under the circumstances he had left the country he would be considered an enemy of the government and must remain in exile. Simultaneously with this dispatch came the news from Caracas telling of the imprisonment of General Velutini's friends.

This was more than the old warrior could bear. He immediately put himself in communication with the revolutionary junta at Curacoa, which authorized him to purchase arms and ammunition for the fitting out of a filibustering expedition which they wished him to take from Trinidad. The general bought, with his own funds, 500 rifles and 50,000 cartridges, besides other war implements, which he will take with him from Trinidad to the eastern part of Venezuela, where he will take the field against General Andrade.

General Velutini is a man of influence in Venezuela. In the administration of President Crespo he was the latter's adviser on many important questions. He is the owner of large estates in Barcelona, his native state.

AWARD IN VENEZUELA CASE

Court Unanimous in the Decision—Compromise on Claims of the Parties.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—By the decision of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission some of Great Britain's claims as to the interior and on the coast are disallowed. Its frontier will start at the Waini river.

The award was unanimous. It is considered in the nature of a compromise rather than as favoring Venezuela. It was read at 12:05 p. m.

The decision, which was read by M. F. DeMaartens, the umpire, who has presided over the deliberations of the tribunal, is as follows:

"The undersigned, by these presents, give and publish our decision determining and judging, touching and concerning the questions that have been submitted to us by said arbitration; and, in conformity with said arbitration, we decide, declare and pronounce definitely that the line of frontier of the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is as follows:

"Starting on the coast at Point Playa, the frontier shall follow a straight line to the confluence of the Barima, and the Marulma, thence following the thalweg of the latter to the source of the Corentin, otherwise called the Cutari river. Thence it shall proceed to the confluence of the Haiowa and the Amakuru; thence following the thalweg of the Amakuru to its source in the plain of Imatika; thence in a southwesterly direction along the highest ridge of the Imatika mountains to the highest point of the Imatika chain, opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imatika mountains; thence in a southwest direction to the source of the Acarabisi.

Following the thalweg if the Acaribisi to the Cuyuni, the northern bank of which it shall follow in a westerly direction to the confluence of the Cuyuni and the Vanamu; thence along the thalweg of the Vanumu to its westernmost sourse; thence in a straight line to the sum-mit of Mount Rorairima, thence to the source of the Cotinga.

"From this point the frontier shall follow the thalweg of the Colinga to its confluence with the Takutu; thence along the thalweg of the Takutu to its source, thence in a straight line to the most western point of the Aketrari mountains, the highest ridge of which it shall follow to the source of the Correntin, whence it will follow the course of the river."

The award of the tribunal, briefly summarized, means that of the 60,000 square miles claimed by Venezuela, that country obtains only 100,000, formed partly of the marshland near the river Barima and a portion in the interior; while Great Britain retains all the forest country.

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