Telephones 618 and 694. Bee, Nov. 21, 1899.

Ladies' Coats, Capes and Furs

We have aimed to make our cloak stock the best and most reliable in this vicinity—not the largest but **best**. Best in quality is none too good for our trade—we have no room for trash—we believe in buying the **best** goods manufactured and thereby holding and increasing our business from year to year.

Reliability is everything in business

LADIES' JACKETS—made with high storm collars lined with elegant black satin cloth, a fine black Montenac—price $10.00.

LADIES' CASTOR color Jackets, all lined, extra good value at $7.50.

Come and see what you can purchase here, as we know we can save you money besides giving you careful and polite attention.

FUR COLLARETTES—In otter, beaver, marten and other fine furs—We will sell you fine garments at prices much less than is ordinarily paid for common goods.

Fine Electric Seal Boa with fox tails—special bargain at $5.00.

Fine Mink Boas with cluster tails, at $6.50.

Fine Natural Marten Muffs at $7.50.

House Wrappers.

We carry an immense stock of ladies' house wrappers in fleece lined cotton at $1.00 each.

Underskirts.

Nowhere will you find such a desirable and well selected stock of ladies' petticoats as we show—we are quite sure you can always find just what you want here at prices much less than you anticipate for fine goods. Fine coutile Petticoats at $1.25.

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.

TEXANS FIGHT NEGRO TROOPS

Battle Between Citizens and Soldiers Stationed at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF ENGAGEMENT

Commanding General McKibben Sends Colonel Roberts with Detachment from Fort Sam Houston to Investigate the Trouble.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 21.—Today Governor Sayres was in receipt of a telegram from the commanding officer of the United States troops at San Antonio, conveying the information that there had been a race riot at Rio Grande City last night between the federal negro troops stationed there and the citizens of that town. About the same time another telegram came from the county judge at that place and they are somewhat confusing. The military commander at San Antonio, General McKibben, telegraphs that the report he received from the commander at Fort Ringgold, near Rio Grande City, states that all the troops were in the garrison last night at 7 o'clock when the citizens of that town advanced on the fort and fired upon the guard. The guard returned the fire and the entire garrison was at once called to arms. The citizens continued their firing upon the fort, the soldiers returned the fire and finally had to bring their Gatling guns into play to disperse the attackers. The commander states that he fears further trouble and asks for more troops.

The telegram from the county judge states that the negro soldiers in the fort deployed in a ravine on the edge of the town and fired into the town for about an hour and a half, shooting into a number of houses, wounding one man and frightening the women and children so badly that a number of them had fled to the surrounding ranches for safety; that the attack was entirely unprovoked and that the community was highly incensed and further trouble was looked for at once.

Upon receipt of these telegrams Governor Sayres ordered Adjutant General Scurry to the scene of action and he left tonight for his destination. The governor also wired to Washington to have a full investigation of the matter and remove the negro troops at once. The commander at San Antonio sent a special detail of officers to the scene at once to investigate. All is quiet tonight.

Governor Notifies Secretary Long.

This afternoon Governor Sayers sent the following telegram to the secretary of war at Washington:

"Please direct immediate imperial and searching investigation into the conduct of negro soldiers at Fort Ringgold, Starr county, Tex., last night. Also issue order for immediate removal of troops.

"Telegram just received from the county judge of Starr county:

"Negro soldiers at Fort Ringgold deployed in a ravine at south edge of town at 7 last night and fired over 1,500 shots into and over the town. The fusillade continued at intervals over one and one-half hours. One citizen wounded in his house. Houses all over town penetrated by balls. Women and children fled to woods and ranches. Population terrorized. I fear the people may decide to avenge themselves for this dastardly act. Civil authorities would be powerless to control. I understood that Lieutenant Rubottom, commanding, directed this cowardly assault. No cause for the act. Wire Washington and San Antonio for searching investigation and removal of troops at once.'

"JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor."

Governor Sayers received the following official message from the commanding general, McKibben, in charge of the Texas division, U. S. A., from his headquarters in San Antonio:

"SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 21.—To Governor Sayers, Austin, Tex.: The following dispatch has just been received:

"'FORT RINGGOLD, Nov. 21.—Adjutant General, Department of Texas, San Antonio: Every man in garrison last night; citizens began firing on our guard at 7. Troop D and scouts placed on guard around garrison. Enemy opened terrific fire on garrison at 7:20 on side next to Rio Grande City and continued for some time. Our men obliged to protect garrison, fired several volleys. Finally ordered out Gatling gun and silenced enemy's fire. None of our men hurt; no trouble since, but rumors of gathering in country. If true may need more troops. Cannot treat with citizens who will not even respect United States mail carrier; unsafe for garrison. Shall I send men after mail?

'RUBOTTOM.'

"Have ordered troops of cavalry from Fort Brown to make forced march to Ringgold. Am taking every possible precaution to prevent further trouble. Will keep you advised. Please wire me any information you may obtain.

M'KIBBEN,
"Commanding General."

Roberts Goes to Investigate.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 21.—Colonel Roberts, post adjutant at Fort Sam Houston, left this afternoon on a special train for Laredo with a detachment of the Twenty-fifth infantry, to make an investigation of the trouble at Fort Ringgold and to make a full report to General McKibben, the department commander. General McKibben has consulted with Governor Sayers on the subject and was asked by the governor to take whatever steps lay in his power to conciliate the citizens and soldiers. Trouble between the negro soldiers on the frontier posts and the Mexican population has been brewing for some time. A collision between the police and negro soldiers at Laredo a few weeks ago has resulted in abandoning the post there. A small sized riot also occurred at Rio Grande City last month, in which some soldiers were shot and others were arrested and fined. Since then the Mexicans and soldiers at Rio Grande City have been at the bitterest enmity.

To Cure LaGrippe 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.

Freight Carried by the Elkhorn.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The freight carried to and from Rapid City by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad during the months of June, July, August, September and October of this year exceeds that of last year for the same months by 359,771 pounds, or 179.88 tons of 2,000 pounds each. This is distributed as follows: Of freight carried to Rapid City, increase for June, 38,323 pounds; for July, 35,174 pounds; for August, 20,178 pounds; for September, 43,151 pounds, and for October, 89,450 pounds; making a total of 226,356 pounds. Of freight carried from Rapid City, increase for June, 38,554 pounds; for July, 29,151 pounds; for August, 35,125 pounds; for October, 48,585 pounds, and for September a decrease of 16,000 pounds, making a total of 133,415 pounds. These figures represent merchandise alone. The increase for the period over last year same time in receipts and forwarding by carload lots was 10 per cent.

All Meet Death While Intoxicated.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Four people of this city and vicinity have recently met horrible deaths while under the influence of liquor. Two men, Welge and Smith, were instantly killed in a runaway while driving from Deadwood to Spearfish. Hugh McBride of this city fell off an embankment near his house and broke his neck. At Sturgis, Dennis Courtney was killed in a runaway. All of the men were old residents of the Black Hills.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Attention, Soldiers

Prepare for winter by buying **Candee Rubbers, Overshoes** and **Chief Brand Mackintoshes.** They are the best. Ask for them, No goods sold at retail.

ZACHARY T. LINDSEY

Omaha, Neb.

CHASING THE REBEL CABINET

Lawton Believed to Have Run Filipino Government Into the Mountains.

CAMPAIGN IS SEVERE ON THE TROOPS

Officers and Men Reported to Be Marching on Half Naked, Subsisting on the Country—Aguinaldo's Escape.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—6:05 p. m.—The whereabouts of Generals Lawton and Young is becoming as mysterious as Aguinaldo's. The belief is beginning to grow at Manila that General Lawton has struck the trail of the insurgent "government," and is pursuing the ministers into the Binqua mountains. It has been his ambition to capture the Filipino leaders and he and General Young believe that a cavalry brigade, living on the country, could run them down to any part of the island.

One vague report brought by Spanish prisoners, is that Aguinaldo and others were nearly surrounded by Americans soon after the insurgent chief left Tarlac, but he escaped through the lines in peasant's clothes.

Officers and soldiers arriving at Cabanatuan from General Lawton's force describe the campaign as one of great hardships. Many men dropping out sick were left at various towns without adequate supplies and attendance, some of them making their way back across the terrible roads.

A number of horses were dying and many of the soldiers and even some of the officers were marching on, half naked, their clothes having been torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Some of them were reduced almost to breechclouts and hundreds were barefooted, their shoes being worn out, and all were living on any sort of provisions. Bread was rare and caribou meat and bananas were the staples.

General Lawton foresaw that the campaign would involve such hardships, but he considered it the quickest and cheapest way of ending the war.

The last number of the Independencia, published at Tarlac, the day before the Americans entered the place, contains a despondent valedictory entitled "Adieu!" The tone of the article showed that the writer considered the game played out. He said:

"Obliged by circumstances, we have found it necessary to interrupt with this number the pleasant labor of defending our ideals and interests. We take leave of the public and our readers with grief most profound and bitterness most cruel."

The paper also contains "news" illustrating in what a Munchausen world the Filipino leaders have tried to keep the people. A Washington dispatch, dated September 14, described Senator Hoar as opposing the McEnery resolution in the senate that day.

COURT TO FIX THE BLAME

Loss of the Charleston to Be Inquired Into and Responsibility Located.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—5:40 p. m.—A court of inquiry will be appointed to inquire into the loss of the Charleston and any subsequent action will depend upon the fixing of the responsibility for the disaster, which is dependent on the court's findings.

The United States gunboat Helena arrived at Camaguin during the night of November 12. The watchers of the wrecked cruiser saw its lights and thought there was a fire upon a nearby island, whereupon they began to take steps to help those endangered, but as the searchlights of the Helena communicated its presence, the village where the men of the Charleston were located rang with cheers. A party from the Helena and Charleston visited the stranded vessel November 13. It was found that the bows were clear and the aft bridge submerged, making it doubtful whether anything can be salvaged. The Helena left for Rampaguin November 14, but heavy weather obliged it to return to Camaguin for shelter until the 19th. It signaled the Baltimore at Lingayen last night.

The crew of the Charleston first landed on a small island near a town, not knowing what kind of a reception they would meet from the natives. When the Americans learned the natives were friendly they occupied the town's nipa huts and the inhabitants supplied them with beeves, rice and fruits. In order to guard against possible attack from the mainland, detachments of the Charleston's crew patrolled the island and a post was established on a hill.

A few of the men experienced slight attacks of fever, owing to exposure.

The Zambalese coast is carefully patrolled by war ships in order to prevent the escape of Aguinaldo.

It is believed the Baltimore has proceeded north to receive the American prisoners from the Filipinos.

AGUINALDO SLIPS THROUGH

Wily Insurgent Leader Escapes Between Commands of Generals Young and Wheaton.

MANILA, Nov. 22.—12:50 p. m.—Aguinaldo has escaped between Generals Young and Wheaton. General Young is pushing toward Bayambong.

NAVAL RACE IS BECOMING CLOSER.

Brooklyn Loses Time to New Orleans Going Through Canal and Red Sea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The ocean race for Manila is becoming closer. The New Orleans arrived at Aden today. Its principal competitor, the Brooklyn, sailed from Aden yesterday for Colombo. It is consequently only about three days, at most, ahead of the New Orleans, allowing time for the latter to coal at Aden. The Brooklyn lost time to the New Orleans in going through the canal and Red sea.

Right in the rear of the leaders the Marietta and the Nashville are having a race of their own to Manila, with the chances in favor of the latter. The Nashville sailed from Port Said to Aden on the 18th inst. and the Marietta started on the same trip today, three days behind.

To Move Bodies of Maine Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Navy department has about concluded arrangements for carrying to this country the bodies of the 164 sailors of the Maine, now interred in Colon cemetery, Havana. It is now proposed to assign a war ship to this duty between December and February. The bodies will be interred in Arlington cemetery.

Colonel Metcalf Incident.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Relative to the allegations that have been made by some of the late officers of the Kansas volunteers against Colonel Metcalf on the ground of cruelty, it is said at the department that the regiment and all the officers concerned having been mustered out, the department can take no cognizance of the matter.

Americans Land at Malta.

MALTA, Nov. 21.—Eight hundred troops of the Forty-seventh United States infantry landed here today from the United States transport Thomas on its way to Manila and were inspected by the governor, General Sir Francis Grenfel, on the Florain parade grounds. The physique of the Americans made an excellent impression.

Illinois Odd Fellows Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—The fiftieth annual convention of the grand encampment of Illinois Odd Fellows convened here today. Grand Patriarch Robert Smith of Chicago, presided. The report of Grand Scribe John C. Smith showed 177 subordinate encampments, with a membership of 6,000. The following officers were elected: Grand patriarch, C. M. Lytle, Decatur; grand high priest, George M. Seeley, Prairie City; grand senior warden, H. M. Pemberton, Galatia; grand scribe, John C. Smith, Chicago; grand treasurer, Julius H. Raible, Alton; grand junior warden, Thomas Wood, Princeton.

KILLED BY A FLYING ROCK

Iowa Man Meets Instant Death by a Rock from a Blast Near Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Jacob Bradshaw was almost instantly killed this morning near Englewood by a flying piece of rock from a blast made by workmen in the Homestake water ditch. Bradshaw came to the Black Hills from an Iowa town a few months ago with his family. He was warned that the blast would soon go off, and dodged behind a tree. He stuck out his head and it was struck by a rock.

SHEEP AND WOOL MEN ORGANIZE.

Association is Formed at Pierre and Officers Are Elected.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Sheep breeders met at Fort Pierre for the purpose of forming an organization, which was given the name of the Central South Dakota Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' association. The officers selected were: President, Henry A. Seevel; vice president, W. P. Winmer; secretary and treasurer, Frank Zeske; executive committee, Henry A. Scovel, W. P. Wimmer, Charles Lewis, William Skinner and Frank Zeske. January 1 was set as the date for a meeting of this committee.

The wool growing industry is one which is increasing rapidly in this section of the state, over 500,000 pounds of wool having been shipped from this immediate vicinity last season, as well as a number of heavy shipments of sheep.

Trying to Keep Lawyer Howard Out.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—When the application for admission of S. M. Howard of Gettysburg was filed in the supreme court, a protest was presented and the court set December 6 as the date of hearing on the question of appointing a referee in the matter. Howard, to escape disbarment proceedings brought against him, made the plea that he had never been admitted to practice, and the present case is only a continuance of the old fight.

Petitions for rehearing were granted in the cases of Ashton against Ashton, Bruce against Van Epps and State against Bradford. Petitions for rehearing were denied in the case of Bank of Commerce against Feeny, Root against Sweeny, Cornwall against McKinney, Piliter against Safety Deposit company and Whiffle against Hollister.

Affairs at South Dakota's Capital.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The state treasurer has up to date registered warrants amounting to $90,000.

The past week applications for $14,500 of the permanent school fund have been made. Of this Miner county asks for $10,000, Campbell county for $2,000 and Sanborn county $2,500. About $25,000 of the fund has been applied for so far this month.

The outlook at present is that there will be a meeting of the State Brand Commission about December 12. It has been a year since the commission held a meeting and brands have been accumulating until there are about 400 waiting action.

Murderer Shannon's Property Sold.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—An auction sale was held of all of the personal property and mining stock of the late Ed Shannon, who murdered three persons, including his wife, and then shot himself at Central City. The property consisted of one of the largest hotel buildings in the Black Hills, together with the furniture and fixtures. The hotel was bid in by William Oats of Central City for $1,600.

Investigating Sioux Falls Wreck.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The coroner's jury sworn in to fix responsibility for the accident on the Omaha railroad Sunday evening near Humboldt has been conducting an investigation today.

Its labors are not yet concluded. It is believed that Edward Howard, the American who was killed, was from Cincinnati and that his father and mother reside in that city.

Large Verdict Against a Mine.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The jury in the case of John Hedlun against the Holy Terror Mining company for $20,000 damages for injuries sustained in the mine brought in a verdict for $12,000. There are other similar suits against the company at this term of court.

Black Hill Educators to Meet.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The eleventh annual meeting of the Black Hills Educational association will be held in this city December 1 and 2. A large attendance is expected.

South Dakota News Notes.

Frank Olson, a Spink county former, raised $600 worth of flax on eighty acres of land.

The Catholic society of Hillsview, Edmunds county, has decided to erect a new church at a cost of $2,000.

The business men of Bowdle are talking of organizing a business men's association for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of the town.

A new republican newspaper, to be called the New Era, has been established at Mansbridge, Charles Mix county, by Seward Ersland of Kelley, Ia. The first issue will appear the coming week.

The Beresford band has disbanded and its instruments have been surrendered to the city authorities. It is probable a new band will be organized.

Business of all kinds is reported to be more lively in Rapid City at present than for several years. The hotels and boarding-houses have not sufficient facilities to care for the demands upon them, and other business is said to be equally brisk.

Beresford has made great strides this season. Many old buildings which have been sufficient for the business of many years have been moved back and replaced by larger and better structures, which are better adapted to the rapidly increasing business of the town.

A resident of Volga, who owns several farms which he rents upon shares, has just completed his threshing and figured up his earnings from his crops. He finds that he has cleared over $3000 in cash as his share of the produce from his land. On some of the land he realized about $5 an acre as his share of the crop.

LIKE POISON

Coffee Acts on Some People.

"Being forced to give up coffee, I did it in a half-hearted way, drinking cocoa in the morning, but soon became tired of that and longed for the real Java.

"Finally I tried Postum Food Coffee, and since that time have drank it to the exclusion of every other beverage. You can imagine I like it.

"Last summer I was in a place where nothing but Java coffee was served on the breakfast table, and I re-commenced the use of it.

"In two or three weeks I began to suffer from dizziness and explosive noises in my head.

"One evening after walking about half a mile I became dizzy and could hardly get back home, where I fell, exhausted, on the bed. I knew what the trouble was, and insisted upon having Postum instead of the old-fashioned coffee, and got well in short order.

"I have always thought it worth while to warn the cook, wherever I happen to be, to make the Postum properly, that is, by boiling it long enough. Please do not print my name."

This lady lives in Pasadena, Cal., and the name will be given on application to the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

GREAT BANQUET AT NEW YORK

Five Hundred Representative Business Men Listen to National Orators.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS PRESENT

Former Speaker Reed Responds to Toast "The Gold Standard," Dividing Honors with Governor Roosevelt in Attention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The one hundred and thirty-first banquet of the Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's tonight, and brought together 500 representative business men of New York. There was also a number of distinguished guests, including Governor Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, former Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Whitelaw Reid, President Seth Low of Columbia university, President A. T. Hadley of Yale university, Major General Wesley Merritt and John Barrett, former minister to Siam. President Morris K. Jesup pronounced grace and the diners sat down to the music of Sousa's "Hands Across the Sea."

The members of the chamber present included Henry W. Cannon, James G. Cannon, Henry Clews, James M. Constable, John D. Crimmins, Charles D. Flint, Edward Gould, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Seligman, J. Edward Simmons, Isaac Stern and Frederick D. Tappen.

Shortly before the speechmaking began a party of men and women entered the small balcony overlooking the banquet hall. In the party was George Dewey, son of Admiral Dewey. Rear Admiral Erben shook hands heartily with young Dewey and asked for his father's health.

Mr. Dewey did not at first want to admit his identity to reporters. He finally, however, did. He declined to discuss the transfer to him of his father's Washington house.

The introductory remarks of President Jesup were brief. After congratulating the members of the chamber upon the prosperous condition of the country, he said:

"I now ask you to fill your glasses and drink in silence to the toast I will give. We have met with a national loss and I am sure our beloved president has met with an individual loss and were he here he would ask you to drink to the toast that I shall now give you in silence: "The president of the United States." The toast was drunk standing.

Next, President Jesup proposed a toast to Queen Victoria while the orchestra played "God Save the Queen."

Governor Roosevelt spoke to the toast, "The State of New York." His reception was most flattering. He said:

I know you will pardon me saying one word before I speak to the toast allotted to me, on a subject that is close to the heart of every man here tonight. I wish to say one word about the statesman and the good citizen who has passed away, Vice President Hobart. Of him it should be said, what ought to be the highest ambition of every decent man to have said of him, that he single-mindedly and disinterestedly did his duty to the whole country, entirely without any regard to any credit or glory accruing to himself. Mr. Hobart occupied the very trying position of every one with great titular rank, who, nevertheless, was not supposed to have any active share in formulating the policy of the government and helping to carry it through. What he did was done not by force of position, but by force of character, his rare tact, his rare commonsense and the impression of his sincerity upon every man with whom he came in contact. In short, he had the quality of disinterestedness, the quality which more than any other is needed in a man who has to do work of genuine worth for a nation. There is nothing which impressed me more in dealing with the government of this state in the last year than the need of disinterestedness of men not in political life and in the next place the readiness with which that service is rendered.

Reed on the Gold Standard.

The next speaker was Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives. He was as warmly received as was the governor. He responded to the toast of "The Gold Standard," in part as follows:

New York is the acknowledged financial center of the great republic. While this position is not without its jealousies, yet it is a great power for good, which ought to be exerted for the benefit of the whole country. When, however, you go beyond your immediate sphere in this great city you labor under great disadvantage, which, however, can be made less by knowing it. This disadvantage arises from the fact that you do not realize the immense divergence of opinion in this great country. Of course this is not a reproach, for the ablest men in New York, whose very business brings them in contact with vast enterprises which know no bounds except Canada, the gulf and the two oceans, do not appreciate this diversity of opinion. It must be because it is the power of a few men to understand it. It is a fact that you don't know and don't appreciate it. This country is so large that it is only in the central place, where the representatives from everywhere meet, that men can get a real idea of the features of the nation.

The greatest struggle any statesman has today in any matter affecting the whole union is to reconcile differences of opinion which are honestly entertained by men who are pursuing liberty and happiness in states thousands of miles apart. A law can easily be made which will fit New York state but will not suit either Texas or Oregon. A law can easily be made under which in Massachusetts there will be peace and in California a social overturn. When you undertake to adjust your laws to the whole forty-five states and do it by the processes of party government you ought to be very much astonished if the law you can actually put on the statute books comes anywhere near within sight of the law you dreamed of when you started.

Takes Time to Make Changes.

We have made many orations and delivered many speeches on the union of states and they have been well made, but it will be useful for you, as practical men, to bear in mind always that in a country 4,000 miles long and 3,000 miles wide, with only twenty-one persons to each square mile, even the telegraph and the railroad cannot mix them up as they can be where 200 miles by 250 miles sums up the distance and there are 500 people on every square mile instead of twenty-one.

All things, however, are finally settled by discussion and it takes a great deal of time to settle anything among a people so widely scattered. But discussion does settle questions in time and when they are settled they should be nailed down.

It is no wonder the currency question has taken so long a time to settle itself, even to the fundamental basis. We have approached it from different points of view. Men in newly settled parts of the country have been in a very different position from ours. We have been through the experiences of a false currency and have established ourselves at last on the basis taught by that suffering which renders experience the best educator. We have our records and do not wish to have history repeat itself. The men in the new country are facing what our ancestors were facing, an undeveloped country, the riches of which they long to possess. They made the same mistake our ancestors made, that money was what they wanted and not capital, money which could be got for nothing instead of capital which costs years of trust and faith.

Make Sure of the Standard.

This is a question which can now be disposed of and against this disposal no reproach of locality can be raised. If it is said that there is no security, that congress may repeal, to that I answer, that I should hope not. Among American people, still free, are we never to settle anything because that settlement can be upset? If the people wish to repeal it, that is their right, but it should not have been left in the hands of any administration to administer the laws we have so that its amply and fully declared intent should be frittered away. Let us make sure of our standard. Whether anything else should be our aim, I am not here to discuss. But what we know we agree on, let us have.

Do not forget that in a great and widespread nation such as we have there are other questions besides money to be discussed and settled. If the standard question drags too long on the roadway some impatient horse-hoofs may strike it in the mud. There are some other questions. How soon they will come on for settlement nobody knows. That they are in the air is quite evident.

I am not obtruding politics upon this assembly. That would be out of place. Without any reference to its political significance, take the vote of Ohio. Two years ago, when we were in earnest and the question of monetary standard was fully before the people, the candidate who represented the gold standard received 536,000 votes and all of his opponents received 486,000. That was 40,000 majority. This year the republican candidate had but 49,000 plurality, while a third candidate had 106,000 votes. In the old days, when a majority over all was required, this would have been no election. I don't enter into the question of whether such opposition can be united; I think it could not; nevertheless, that is a chance which better not be taken. But it is not the figures themselves that are of much account. It is what they indicate. If there is a settled national feeling, men vote for men and things, but when the public mind is unsettled, they vote against men and things. Both Ohio and Kentucky are examples of this.

This country, and indeed all the world, is prosperous, but in our rush for gain we must not forget the foundation of our prosperity, which is a consciousness that the machine with which we do business is sure and steadfast. One party now has possession of both houses and is responsible to the country. For long years we have had no responsibility. The senate was one way and the house another and nobody knew whom to blame. Now we know where to put the blame. If the wishes of our people are not carried out the responsibility is clear.

But some may say: "You were once in position to settle this question." I am ready to answer all judicious questions, especially when I put them myself. I was never so placed. In my time the senate was given over to badness. Besides, I am not urging you to push people into propositions they don't understand.

We have discussed many currency questions and don't agree, but there is one thing on which we all agree and that is the basis of all currency, the standard on which we all agree, are all willing to trust our prosperity.

The next speaker was President Hadley of Yale, on "Education for Modern Business Responsibilities."

At the conclusion of President Hadley's speech Senator Platt who it was thought would address the chamber informally left the banquet hall.

The next speaker was Whitelaw Reid, who spoke to the toast "The Existing Conditions Between the United States and Great Britain." Mr. Reid said in part:

Long years ago Thomas Jefferson remarked that of all the nations of the earth Great Britain could do us the most harm and therefore we should sedulously cultivate a cordial friendship with it. These latter days have shown that of all nations of the earth Great Britain and the United States can give the other the most cheer and each other the most good. There is a nobler motive on both sides, for the same sedulous cultivation of the same cordial friendship. In the lamentable wars in which both are for the moment unhappily engaged the most one need do is to hope for the other as for itself, an honorable and a speedy end to conflicts which neither began.

Few thinking people seriously suppose either war can have any but the one obvious and inevitable result. The heavier battalions will win. For the rest, whatever the national sympathies aroused for the feebler side in either war and whatever may have been urged in partial justification of the attacks by which they precipitated hostilities, the thinking person will not doubt that the end, which is foreseen from the beginning, will be best for the security of personal rights, for liberty and the advancing civilization of the world.

Three Great Nations Natural Allies.

We cannot but regret that in one case the victory will bring some national pangs to as noble a race as dwells in Europe—the race that stood like a rock when the flood of Spanish aggression threatened to overflow the continent, the race that gave to England William of Orange and to America the city of New York. But the Dutch sympathy, with illusory Afrikander aspirations, will breed no blood feud. Meanwhile it cannot prevent the return of good relations between the two peoples of the world nearest to ourselves in origin, aims and interests, the two great Indo-Germanic peoples, ruled from London and Berlin. That is an event momentous in the world's history, auspicious for us and auspicious for the solution of the eastern problems in which we must now bear our share.

No doubt it is our duty to cultivate friendly conditions with all peoples and they may be right who say that in general we should seek no special relations with any. But you cannot overrule the forces of nature or blind with the parchment of diplomatists the hidden and irresistible influence of blood and history. I say without hesitation that if there are three great nations in the world that God and nature meant for eternal peace and amity these three are Great Britain, Germany and the United States. There is obviously every reason why England and Germany should be friends. Yet more should the United States welcome and prize the growing friendship of each.

We Have Pledged the Open Door.

We are rivals in trade just as you friendly merchants of New York are all rivals in trade. But we are also indispensable customers to each other and we have a common interest in the east—the interest of the open door. Here and there one still hears a discordant voice, declaring that the United States cannot do what it committed itself to do in the treaty of Paris—maintain the policy of the open door in its eastern possessions. But this is a notion based on confusion as to the different uses of the term, "The United States" in the constitution. The use of it justifies the term that territory and property are not necessarily an integral part of the United States, and the unbroken line of decisions by the highest courts for over half a century sustains the absolute right of our country to acquire such territory anywhere and to govern it as we please. We have pledged the open door in the Philippines to Spain, in a document which is now the supreme law of the land, as well as the constitution, and what we give to Spain we will not refuse to the most favored nations. Therefore, the Philippines are, as our possessions, added to the commercial map of the world and I venture to think that in the century that is dawning they will fill a large space upon it.

Does any one in this country of great merchants ask what good our trade with them will be to us, if open to everybody? Let them ask what good our trade with Great Britain is to us? It is open to everybody. Or our trade with France or Germany? Does any one believe that with the political control and with the Pacific ocean in our hands we are still such feeble competitors in eastern markets that we cannot command the trade? I have not thus rated the enterprise or the ability of my countrymen.

So we welcome to the east all the world, and are sure that those we shall see oftenest there will be our English and our German friends. Together we shall enter the vast, awakening unknown, where dwell one-fourth of the people of the world, and together in peaceful rivalry we must bear our respective shares of the white man's burden in the dark places of the earth.

At the conclusion of Mr. Reid's speech, voluntary toasts were called for and a toast was drunk standing to the army and the navy. It was cheered enthusiastically. There was no response to it, General Merritt having retired, and the banquet ended.

Hunting Him for Attempted Murder.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—A telegram from Lennox says that officers are close on the trail of Johan Schmidt, the Lincoln county farmer who is wanted for attempted murder. Schmidt has been working land belonging to Paul Nickel on shares. The latter and a hired man were leading a wagon with corn on a farm occupied by Schmidt, when Schmidt appeared, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, the contents of which he emptied at them, fortunately without hitting them. They escaped before the gun could be reloaded. Schmidt fled, but is believed to be hiding near the scene of his crime. Officers are confident of effecting his capture.

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MEET TO TALK OVER FAIRS

President Furnas Delivers Annual Address—Reports of Officers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The annual convention of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions began here today, attended by delegates from all the states and territories of the United States and from Canada. The object of the association is to promote fairs and expositions and the membership is composed of boards and societies. President Robert W. Furnas of Nebraska delivered his annual address, reports were heard and members elected at the morning session.

Democrats Bury the Tomahawk.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The Iroquois club, the gold democratic exponent, and the Monticello club of free silverites, both prominent local political organizations, buried the tomahawk today and consolidated on the slogans of anti-trusts and anti-imperialism, as drafted at the Monday meeting of the national committeemen. The invitation to consolidate was extended by the Iroquois club three weeks ago and has not been formally accepted by the Monticello club. The combined organization will adopt the Iroquois title and Judge E. J. Dunne, president of the Monticella club, will be installed as the head of the united factions.

Roosevelt Grants Requisition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Governor Roosevelt has granted the request of the governor of Illinois for the extradition of Alonzo Whiteman, the alleged swindler.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 21.

At New York—Sailed—Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton. Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen; Kensington, from Antwerp; Mamminee, from London.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Californian, from Montreal.

At Leghorn—Arrived—Victoria, from New York.

At Auckland—Arrived—Moana, from San Francisco. Sailed—Paikling, from Tacoma, for Manila.

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These tablets comprise those elementary substances found in the vegetable kingdom which help the growth of bone, muscle, hair, teeth and give zest to the blood and nerves. Children are quickly susceptible to their influence and their little bodies thrive and their nerves grow strong under the guidance of this remarkable and natural tonic. Do not mistake this remedy as a medicine. It is a food, practically, since in each tablet are the same elements found in bread, meat, eggs, etc., only in a much more concentrated form and designed to build up the body when the digestion fails to perform this necessary duty. Do not hesitate to write for the free trial. Your child will eat more heartily, sleep soundly, play with more vim, laugh at bumps instead of crying and soon take on the picture of rosy, bright eyed childhood. Send your name and address to Hayes & Coon, 103 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will send you by mail free a trial package of the most perfect remedy known or if you prefer you can get a full sized package at your druggists for only 50 cents. These tablets are equally valuable to adults. The reasons why they cure are thoroughly explained in a book which cannot fail to interest everyone.

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"THE QUEEN'S FAN"
La Petite Elsie—Howard's Miniature Circus
Mr. and Mrs. Budworth—Famous Eddys Trio
The Gilissandos—The Mitchells.
Evenings, 10c, 25c, 50c.
Next Week—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle, Lotty and Five Other Big Acts.