Telephones 618-694. Bee, Feb. 20, 1900.

New Petticoats.

We are not quite ready yet to show our complete line of tailor made suits—the underskirt manufacturers were a little quicker in deliveries, consequently we are glad to announce that our spring line of petticoats is now ready for inspection and selling. It is not necessary to say they are all new—ladies who have seen the bare shelves and fixtures of our cloak room for the last few weeks know that we never show but the new and crisp goods *right from the factory* to our salesroom.

All day Wednesday we will show the most elegant stock of fine Cotton Petticoats ever shown in the city.

One of our very prettiest Underskirts is made of a high lustre mercerized cloth, with eight little ruffles—price is $4.50.

Another pretty Skirt is made of very light weight black moreen, with three ruffles of black taffeta—at $5.00.

For wearing every day and where service is wanted, we recommend our fine black Coutil Skirt—at $1.25.

Lots of stores sell Black Cotton Mercerized Moreen as SILK MOREEN. We do not think this is right. We have skirts made of the very finest imported cotton moreen at $3.50 each. Many places charge $5.00 for the same quality.

Another Skirt we would like to call your attention to is a very fine Black Sateen Underskirt, made with four ruffles—at $1.50.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

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.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

Middle-of-the-Roaders Appeal to Voters to Rally 'Round Their Political Standard.

LINCOLN, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The middle-of-the-roaders today issued the following address to the people, repeating the incidents connected with the meeting of the national committee and the causes of the trouble:

To the People's Party and Independent Voters of the United States: For many months it has been evident that designing persons were determined to rule the people's party in the interests of the organized democracy; that the chosen leaders and officials of our party thought more of the success of the democratic party than they did of our own, than they did of the welfare and upbuilding of the reform party. While we have in the past been loth to take this view of the matter, recent events have been such that there is no longer any doubt of the aims of these false leaders, and that if the people's party is to live it must be taken in control by the people of the party and the disloyal leaders turned out of its councils.

We have hoped that this matter could be postponed to the meeting of a national convention, but the occurrences of the past few hours at this city, Lincoln, Neb., during the meeting of the national committee of our party have made it imperative that the people delay no longer, but act before their party is destroyed.

There come times in all ages and under all conditions when men who have been associated together can no longer agree, and in the national committee of the people's party that time was reached on February 19, when by arbitrary and unjust ruling certain populist officials who had been by the people intrusted with leadership and control sought to repay that trust with perfidy and political chicanery unheard of in the course and management of reform parties heretofore.

Before entering upon a detailed statement of these outrageous proceedings we consider it well to recount certain matters leading directly up to the points at issue.

In December, 1899, several members of the national committee representing southern states met at Memphis, Tenn., to consider the best plan of procedure to secure action by the national committee. The result of the conference was that a committee consisting of W. S. Morgan of Arkansas, M. W. Howard of Alabama and J. A. Parker of Kentucky were appointed to correspond with members of the national committee and ask them to sign a request upon Senator Butler that he call a meeting of the committee at Chicago, Ill., on February 12. J. A. Parker was selected as secretary of that committee and sent to all the members of the committee blank forms addressed to Senator Butler as chairman of the national committee and embodying the proposition to meet at Chicago on February 12. On December 21 Mr. Parker in person presented to Senator Butler at his residence in Washington sixty-nine of said petitions, embracing a majority of the committee. The senator refused to recognize these documents, saying that he had already sent out to the members of the committee a letter asking their votes on the time and place of holding the meeting. However, this communication did not reach many of the members until late in January; some did not receive it until after the formal call had been issued; while many members of the committee never received it at all, nor did they receive any notification whatsoever of the meeting of the committee. And when the date and place of holding the meeting of the committee were fixed, the wishes of the sixty-nine members who had petitioned Senator Butler were utterly ignored, and on the vote of a small minority of the committee the meeting was called for Lincoln, Neb., on February 19.

So unfair was the location of the meeting at this point regarded by many members of the committee that they resolved to stay away, as it was plainly to be seen that the meeting was placed at Lincoln for the purpose of giving the Bryan faction of the committee control in its organization. It must be remembered that there was a rule in the committee by which no person could vote but one proxy, and that the holder of a proxy must be a recognized populist by the authorities of the party in his own state. It was thought by the Bryanites that in Nebraska it would be impossible for the mid-roaders to find men to vote their proxies, and it was well known that we were unable to bring men from other states, so it was thought reasonably certain that by locating the meeting at Lincoln the minority of the committee would be able to dictate its actions in the interest of Bryan and the democratic party. But when the men who were in control of the party organization reached Lincoln and compared notes they found that they could only command to a certainty forty-two votes in the committee; while the mid-roaders had fifty-seven, they having found in Nebraska, at the home of W. J. Bryan, plenty of populists who were opposed to the prostitution of the party to cast their proxies in accordance with the will of the mid-road members. Then it was that the plot was laid to control the committee by unfair means.

In giving out proxies of mid-road voters an agreement was signed by all proxy-holders, showing the demands of the straight populists from the committee, and that the populists of the nation may see that there is nothing unreasonable or unjust asked of the committee, nothing revolutionary and unparliamentary proposed or attempted, we are pleased to quote the agreement verbatim, to-wit:

"The undersigned, by their several signatures, witness the receipt of the proxies mentioned to be used in the sessions of the national committee of the people's party in Lincoln, Neb., on Monday, February 19, 1900, and these proxies having been sent to J. A. Parker to be given out to such parties as he desires under direct and explicit instructions, we hereby agree in voting the same to use them in all cases in accordance with the following instructions:

"1. To vote for the holding of a national people's party convention in strict accordance with the so-called Omaha agreement—

"(a) Said convention to be held at least thirty days before either the democratic or republican conventions.

"(b) The basis of representation to said convention to be the highest actual straight populist vote of any record, exclusive of fusion votes, cast for state tickets since and including 1892.

"(c) Nothing to be said or done by the committee or any member or officer of it in submission or suggestion of any fusion proposition with either of the old parties.

"2. To vote for the place to hold the convention agreed upon by the mid-road members of the committee in any caucus or by mutual understanding before the sessions of the committee.

"3. To vote to carry out the law of the party made at Omaha in 1892 preventing office holders from holding seats in conventions of the party.

"4. To vote against any resolution which may be construed as an endorsement of any candidate for president or vice president.

"5. To vote against any resolution or motion to unseat any member of this committee on technical points, such as alleged adherence to Barker and Donnelly, on the ground that such adherence is disloyalty to the party or otherwise.

"6. In event the committee should disregard the propositions of the so-called Omaha agreement or should arbitrarily and without just cause unseat members of this committee, the holders of these proxies agree to withdraw from the meeting and take separate action along the lines above indicated."

When it was discovered by the fusionists that the mid-roaders had a majority and that their votes would be voted solidly on these questions, their leaders became panic stricken and various schemes were proposed—one of which was to boldly bar them out and refuse them admission to the hall under any circumstances. This plan, however, was abandoned and it was finally decided that Chairman Butler should make up a temporary roll of the committee in such a way as to give the fusionists a majority; that they would then settle all contests in favor of their chosen tools and turn out of the committee enough members to give them an unquestioned majority. Goebelism in the days of its supreme infamy in Kentucky, Quayism at the height of its infamy in Pennsylvania never knew a more bold and infamous attempt to disfranchise a people; but that the people may know how this scheme was pursued, we call their attention to the procedure of these political buccaneers.

The committee was advertised to meet at 2 o'clock, but it was late in the afternoon when the chairman called the meeting to order. The secretary read what he purported to be a temporary roll of the committee. It was at once evident what the schemes of the fusionists were. The state of Arkansas was called and the name of A. W. File was arbitrarily dropped from the roll; the name of M. W. Howard, in Alabama; the names of George W. Wickline of Illinois and N. H. Motsinger of Indiana, Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, John Seitz and R. B. McCammon of Ohio and a score of other members of the committee whose title to a seat is unclouded, were also dropped from the temporary roll; while the members of the committee legally elected and recognized by the party in Florida, Indian Territory, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and New Jersey were ignored, and men who have been repudiated by the party in convention assembled in their several states put in their places.

As soon as this roll was completed J. A. Parker, on behalf of the middle-of-the-roaders, asked the chair for a re-reading of the delegation from Arkansas, which was done. He then asked for what cause and by what authority the name of A. W. Files was dropped from the rolls of the committee. Robert Schilling at once arose and asked by what authority Mr. Parker came into the committee meeting, stating that he was not a populist.

"It is to answer those questions that I will appoint the following committee," replied Senator Butler, who, amid a storm of protests, named as a committee on credentials Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska, James B. Weaver of Iowa and J. H. Davis of Texas. Mr. Davis did not serve and Harry Tracy of Texas and later Tom Patterson of Colorado was appointed in his place.

A number of delegates were trying to get recognition of the chair to protest against the appointment of such a biased committee, when the chair, without more ado, declared the committee adjourned until 8 o'clock. Notwithstanding emphatic protest Senator Butler refused to recognize a demand for a vote on adjournment, and walked down from the stand, deserting the chair. As soon as this was done Mr. Parker of Kentucky moved that Mr. Weaver of Nebraska take the chair. The motion carried. Alli Reed of Iowa was elected secretary and an adjournment was taken, after appointing a committee of three on credentials, until 7:30 o'clock. At the time the committee received the report of the committee on credentials, showing eighty-seven members of the committee present in person or by proxy. Another adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the chair.

The bolting faction of the committee, which had left the hall before the legal adjournment of the committee, held a session at night and representatives of the regular committee met with them and submitted through Messrs. Allen, Butler, Edgerton, Tracy and Patterson the following propositions of harmony between the factions:

"That the majority would yield to the minority and recognize their organization and sit with them, provided they would accede to these propositions:

"That the committee recognize only legal proxies, stamped with revenue stamps according to law.

"That the roll of the meeting at Omaha in 1898 be accepted as the roll of the committee, except where subsequent state conventions have elected new members; except that cases of contest shall go before a contest committee composed of five members—two to be appointed by the friends of Senator Butler and two by the friends of J. A. Parker, these four to agree upon a fifth member; and that in settling these contests no votes are to be cast on those cases by either contestants or contestees until all contests are settled."

These propositions were signed by forty persons, representing over fifty votes in the committee; but they were utterly ignored, and instead of a conciliatory report, the credentials committee brought in a report rejecting many proxies, by merely stating "proxy rejected." No reason for this rejection was given, and none would be given. The proxies rejected were of the same form in many instances as those received; they were filled out legally and bore revenue stamps, while sixteen proxies accepted by the committee were of similar form and did not bear revenue stamps as the law requires, but they were fusion proxies and, of course, eligible, strictly so.

Tom Patterson of Colorado then moved that all members of the committee who attended the Cincinnati convention, or who had announced since then that they favored Barker and Donnelly for the candidates of the people's party, as well as all proxy holders coming under that provision, should be barred from the meeting. Mr. Walters of Indiana moved as an amendment that all persons who in the past had bolted the action of populist conventions and refused to support the nominees should be barred out. Notwithstanding many of the persons recognized by the minority had bolted the Bryan and Watson ticket, in some instances supporting Bryan and Sewall and in other instances supporting McKinley and Hobart, and although several persons recognized by proxy—otherwise were affiliating with democrats and not recognized as populists by the party in their several states, this amendment was lost by a vote of 49 to 7. The original motion then carried by an almost unanimous vote and the minority of one national committee had gone upon record as being willing to seat confessed bolters, democrats and republicans in its committee, but refusing to seat populists, whose only fault was the presumption on the part of a few politicians that they might bolt the action of a convention which had not yet been called.

When this action was carried the representatives of the regular committee who had come on a mission of peace left the hall and the mid-road members, representing a large majority of the legal votes present at the meeting of the committee, met in another place and proceeded to reorganize the committee by electing D. Clem Deaver of Nebraska national chairman and J. A. Parker of Kentucky national secretary, Paul Dixon of Missouri national treasurer and Messrs. Jerome Kearby of Texas, John C. Luce of Oregon, W. L. Peck of Georgia, L. W. Smith of Maine, H. R. Fay of Minnesota and James H. Ferriss of Illinois members of the national executive committee. A committee of five was appointed to issue a statement to the press of the situation and the same committee was instructed to issue a call for a national convention of the people's party to meet at Cincinnati, O., Wednesday, May 9, 1900, for the purpose of nominating populist candidates for president and vice president and, in addition, to prepare a complete statement of the case and issue an address covering the same to the populists of the United States.

The call of this committee is the only legitimate call which can be issued, as the faction which claims that it is the national committee at its best was only able to muster fifty-two votes, two less than a quorum. Of these sixteen were proxies without the required revenue stamps, and consequently illegal; twelve were men who were refused a right to sit on the committee at the meeting in Omaha in 1898, as shown by the report of the credentials committee, which is in the possession of this committee, and bearing the signatures and indorsement of William V. Allen, A. H. Cardin, John P. Buchanan, T. A. Harlow and Eltweed Pomeroy; and five others have been turned out by regular conventions in their several states since the holding of the meeting at Omaha as the party law provides, at regularly held state conventions; while certain proxies were held and voted by persons who do not and have not for some time past affiliated with the people's party in their own states.

It is with regret that your committee has to chronicle this record of political chicanery. We had hoped to see harmony prevail here, but when tails illegal and arbitrary power to decide who should sit in the sessions of the national committee and who should not was invoked to gain temporary advantage, it became clear that under any conditions upon which such an illegal committee would issue a call for a convention the same tactics would be pursued there in making up a temporary roll of the convention, and the will of any majority, it matters not how great, thwarted by a few designing politicians. Recognizing this feeling that we are in the right; that we represent the sentiments and principles of the rank and file of the people's party throughout the United States, the majority of your committee refused to temporize further with the insignificant minority which presumes to dictate the policies of a great party.

It has been evident for some years that the intention of certain persons placed in the leadership of the people's party has been to lead the stalwart reform voters who make up the membership of our party into the camp of the organized democracy. This has been accomplished to some extent through the policy of fusion, through which principle and honor are put upon the auction block and sold in exchange for offices and position. Your committee does not believe it is the will of those who have in the past unceasingly fought the battles of reform movement shall be sold to the corrupt and servile politicians of either of the old parties, and therefore we call upon the people's party of the several states of the union to support us in various ways in our efforts to save the party from those who would destroy it. The cause is too great to surrender to spoilsmen—it is the sacred cause of human liberty. When this cause goes down, with it goes the hope of liberty for the people. We propose that we never surrender the people's party, but stand by it and uphold it in its onward course, until finally the victory shall be ours. It was at Cincinnati that the people's party was born; it was there that a few determined men met in 1898 and declared that it should not die; now let us gather the clans into a mighty conclave on May 9 at the birthplace of our party and kindle anew the fires of liberty in our ranks which have been dimmed by the faithlessness of our chosen leaders in the past, and in this revival of the people's party let us adopt a system of party government that will make another betrayal impossible. And in this effort to make the people's party the people's party in deed, as well as in name, we invite the assistance and co-operation of all citizens of this republic who are opposed to the plutocratic measures of the two old parties; who favor the great principles of human liberty enunciated in the Omaha platform, and with direct legislation our battle cry we will go into the campaign of 1900 stronger than ever before as a party, and rid, thank God, of those false leaders who have in the past buried us for the fleshpots of democracy and the crumbs that fall from the masters' tables.

D. CLEM DEAVER, Chairman.
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.

DEATH RECORD.

Nettie E. Miller.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Miss Nettie E. Miller, only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Miller, editor of the Springfield Monitor, died in this city at 2 o'clock this morning, death resulting from typhoid fever. Miss Miller was taken suddenly ill some three weeks ago, requiring an operation for appendicitis, which she had successfully withstood, and was almost fully recovered when the fever set in, one week ago, with the above result. She was born at Republican City, Neb., December 24, 1880, removing with her parents to this county when but 2 months old. She had just completed a very successful two years' course of study at the Sacred Heart convent at Omaha.

Funeral services will be held from the family home in this place Friday, February 23, at 10 o'clock.

Wealthy Nebraska Farmer.

AUBURN, Neb., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—P. W. Henning, one of Nemaha county's wealthy farmers, died at his home, northeast of Auburn, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness of but three days.

Old Nebraska Settler.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—J. V. Hawk, aged about 75 years, died Monday morning. He was an old settler. He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter.

Snowslide Buried Teams.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Persons coming down from Jackson's Hole report that a snowslide occurred on Teton pass a few days ago. Two teams were buried and it required two days to dig them out. The drivers escaped, but some of the horses were killed.

Woman Suffrage Beaten Again.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The house today had its annual debate on woman suffrage, resulting in the defeat of the proposition, 124 to 32, a larger majority than for many years.

TOO SOON FOR CONSCRIPTION

Motion for Amended Militia Ballot Act Defeated by the Lords.

LORD SALISBURY FEARS THE EFFECTS

Asserts it Would Drive Men to Trans-Atlantic Countries—Rosebery is Among the Proposal's Supporters.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Lords during the discussion of the motion of the earl of Wemyss, favoring an amended militia ballot act, Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, said he thought it would be inexpedient to have recourse to the militia ballot except in the case of a complete failure of the volunteer system.

The duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, expressed similar opinions, adding that the present emergency did not call for the "recent hysterical appeals" of Lord Rosebery nor for a mobilization of the fleet.

The earl of Kimberley supported the contention of Lord Lansdowne.

Lord Rosebery, Lord Dunraven and Lord Northbrook, with others, supported the proposal of Lord Wemyss.

The marquis of Salisbury opposed the motion. He said there was not the slightest chance of passing such a bill without angry and acrimonious debate and without a public discussion of those dangers to which Lord Rosebery thought the country exposed. He asked if the house thought that would be advantageous.

Would Drive Men from England.

"Suppose the bill were to pass," said the premier, "and the ballot were to prove unsuccessful? It would give abroad an impression of defenselessness, thus adding to the many dangers enumerated by the noble lord (the earl of Rosebery).

"If the ballot were introduced it would be impossible to stop short of conscription.

"It has been suggested that the ballot would have the effect of driving men into the ranks of the volunteers. I rather suspect that it would drive them to emigrate to transatlantic countries where their own language and religion prevail and where there is no ballot of that sort to frighten them. I prefer not to run the risk of awakening unaccustomed emotions at a time when it is necessary that the nation should work in harmony."

The House of Lords rejected the motion of Lord Wemyss by a vote of 69 to 42.

COMMONS ON JAMESON RAID

Government's Friends Defeat the Motion to Reopen the Inquiry—Chamberlain Defends Himself.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The House of Commons today was crowded when Mr. David Alfred Thomas, liberal, moved the reopening of the inquiry into the Jameson raid. Among those in the diplomatic gallery was the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Thomas disclaimed any personal animosity against Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, but said the inconclusive nature of the first inquiry had created widespread dissatisfaction, which had deepened the indignation at the disclosures of the continental newspapers, impugning the impartiality of the committee. He said it was in the interests of the nation and the character and reputation of the House of Commons, and Mr. Chamberlain, that there should be a full and searching inquiry.

Mr. Thomas further asserted that the previous inquiry was a farce and that the fresh facts adduced in the correspondence published by the Independence Belge were strong grounds for a fresh inquiry. Mr. Samuel Thomas Evans, liberal, seconded the motion. In so doing he agreed that there were strong grounds for suspecting that the colonial officer, Mr. Chamberlain, had prior knowledge of the events leading to the raid.

Mr. Chamberlain, amid profound attention, said there was absolutely nothing in what had happened since 1897 which could possibly be raised as ground for a second inquiry. He then proceeded to review the whole history of the committee and repeated his previous declaration, especially referring to the Hawkesley telegrams.

Mr. Chamberlain ridiculed the grounds advanced for a new inquiry and said the "precious collection of documents" published by the Independence Belge had been offered for sale to various London papers which "would not touch them with tongs," and at last, he added, they "found a customer in a friend of the Boers."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who defended the committee's proceedings, said he feared the speech of the colonial secretary would not tend to lessen public suspicion. He appealed to the government to allow the inquiry to be reopened, declaring that it would be a great relief to show to the world that the British government and people had no part in the "iniquitous folly of 1895."

Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, stigmatized the motion of Thomas as a "personal attack on the colonial secretary which will recoil on his opponents." The division followed.

The House rejected the motion to reopen the inquiry by a vote of 286 against 152.

CHAMBERLAIN MAKES APOLOGY

Tries to Cover Up His Alleged Complicity in the Jameson Raid.

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LONDON, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The opinion is generally held among politicians of all parties that if Chamberlain is innocent, as he asserts himself to be, of complicity in the Jameson raid conspiracy, he made the mistake of his life in refusing the fresh inquiry demanded. But he is determined the secrets of that transaction shall not be disclosed and the ministers and their supporters had no option but to support him or provoke a cabinet disruption.

Chamberlain's defense was a masterly example of special pleading. He cleverly evaded reference to the main points in the indictment and posed before his party as a victim of political intrigue and personal animosity for his imperialism. His defense was completely shattered in the powerful criticism by Edward Blake, but no speech could affect the result, once the government was committed to the policy of obstinate concealment. The radicals are resolved to pursue the question persistently until the whole facts are disclosed, availing themselves of every parliamentary opportunity for bringing it forward.

There are profound misgivings of a grievous tactical blunder having been perpetrated, affording crowning justification for the Boer refusal to believe in Chamberlain's good faith.

Ambassador Choate and his son were present during Chamberlain's speech, to which Mrs. Chamberlain was also an agitated listener in the woman's gallery.

An amusing incident occurred in the House of Lords this evening when Earl Wemyss was speaking on the militia ballot question. The prince of Wales was sitting with his back to Wemyss on the bench in front and Wemyss being given to vigorous gestures suddenly brought his papers down with a bang on the prince's hat, knocking it over his eyes. The prince laughed and moved to a place of safety, inspecting his ruffled hat ruefully and Wemyss said reassuringly to the house: "There is no harm done. It was only a light touch."

Outburst Against Chamberlain.

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LONDON, Feb. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—As an outburst of a protest from the Wesleyans against Chamberlain's presiding at the anniversary luncheon on March 2, in commemoration of the founder of the church, the Leader this morning prints thirty-seven letters from clergymen and laymen declaring that Chamberlain is responsible for the war and insisting that he shall not be honored by the Wesleyans. Other radical papers throughout the kingdom have taken up the crusade of the Wesleyans against Chamberlain and are denouncing his appearance as chairman at the memorial meeting.

BOERS FALLING BACK

(Continued from First Page.)

but to push forward to reach Ladysmith and join White. The meaning of this is that the Boers have sent the bulk of their force to resist Roberts. Buller's cue now is to advance to Laing's nek or send two divisions across to reinforce Roberts. The main Boer army from Natal and the bulk of the forces south of the Orange river are hurrying to the central scene of action. It is to be hoped that Cronje's resistance will be overcome before their arrival. Serious actions are now in progress, the decisive battles of the war, for the Boers are collecting all their forces to oppose Roberts and every nerve should be strained to strengthen his hands so as to ensure his success."

GERMANY WOULD BE FRIENDLY

Government is Solicitous About Growing Anti-German Sentiment in Great Britain.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Foreign office watches with solicitude the growing anti-German sentiment in Great Britain. The truth is that Germany, since the outbreak of the war in South Africa, has maintained the strictest neutrality. No responsible German statesman or official has hitherto expressed sentiments denoting Anglophobia.

It may also be asserted positively that Emperor William has on several occasions spoken in a spirit of decided friendliness toward the British. True, the German press is inclined to be anti-British, as are also the masses of the people, but, the Foreign office points out, this is a spontaneous outbreak, for which the German government cannot be held responsible.

The Foreign office denies that there is any justification for the statement in parliament of William St. John Broderick, British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, particularly for the assertion that Germany harbors schemes against the independence of the Netherlands.

The Berliner Post tonight contains an inspired article setting forth the foregoing in detail.

Ready for a Four Months' Siege.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

GABERONES, Feb. 11.—(By runner from Mafeking.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There was an artillery fight all around on the evening of February 3. The Boers fired all night fitfully and on Sunday from Fort Ayre. The Boers sent through the lines Transvaal newspapers which contained nothing but reports of Boer victories. It is presumed here that these are nothing but burgher lies. There was more shelling on the 6th and 7th and the night of the 8th. The town has been warned to prepare for four months' more siege. Citizens and the garrison are ready and willing. All have absolute confidence, but the siege is dull work. The 9th was a quiet day with night firing on the 10th. The first shell blew James Dall, a linen draper, to pieces.

MAJOR BAILLIE.

Boers Are Beaten Off.

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STERKSTROM CAMP, Feb. 19.—4:55 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A force of 1,200 Boers at Stormberg under command of Vandardt with Field Cornet Dewet of Barkly, with six guns, attacked the camp of the Royal Scots Cape police with two guns of the Seventy-seventh battery at dawn today from the hills northwest of the position. Colonel Morgan Payler, commanding, shelled the Boers out and drove them in the direction of Jamestown. At Dordrecht the British casualties were none. One Boer was killed. The shell fire of both sides was ineffective.

JEWELL.

Mafeking is Under Ground.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mafeking, dated Friday, February 9, says:

All business here is being conducted under ground. The resident commissioner has sumptuous apartments in a subterranean "bomb proof."

The Cape police have a large hall, with a piano. The Mafeking hotel dining room seats forty. All these have been dug out and are impervious to shells.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S CONVENTION

Republican Central Committee Meets at Huron and Agrees on Date.

WILL BE HELD ON MAY 23 AT SIOUX FALLS

Gathering Will Choose Eight Delegates to the National Convention and Nominate Congressmen and State Officers.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The republican state central committee tonight named Sioux Falls as the place, and May 23 as the date, for the convention to nominate eight delegates to the national convention and candidates for congress and state officers. Strong efforts were made for two conventions. The basis of representation will make a total of over 1,000 in the single convention.

MORMONS FAVOR THE BIG HORN.

Probability that They Will Go Ahead with Colonization Scheme.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Apostle Abraham Woodruff and party of Mormons, delegated by the Mormon church to visit the Big Horn basin and investigate the climate, resources, etc., preparatory to sending a large colony of Mormons to that section, has returned. He says he was delighted with the Big Horn country and believes it an ideal place in which to locate a colony of his people. He said that he and his colleagues would make a favorable report to the higher officials of the Mormon church and that in all probability they will decide to go ahead with the Big Horn river colonization scheme. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the members of the investigating committee, as the weather was bitter cold during the last few days of their stay in the basin. They were the guests of Hon. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) for two days and nights at his ranch near Cody City.

Prepare for Soldier's Body.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The remains of Clyde Woods, the Cheyenne boy who was killed in battle in the Philippines, will arrive in Cheyenne from San Francisco tomorrow morning. Definite arrangements for the funeral have not been made, but in all probability it will be a military one and will be held tomorrow. Woods, whose mother and sister live here, was a drug clerk in Denver at the time of the breaking out of hostilities with Spain and from there went to Oregon, where he enlisted with the First Oregon volunteer infantry. He served in the ranks with the regiment and with distinction until the day of his death.

Chief of the Shoshones Dead.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Washakie, chief of the Shoshone Indians at the Wind River reservation, Wyoming, died at Fort Washakie last Friday. Washakie was about 90 years old, and one of the best known Indian chiefs in the United States. He was chief of the Shoshones for fifty years and always the friend of the whites. He negotiated the famous treaty of 1876 with General Sherman and rendered the government valuable aid in all of its campaigns against the Sioux, Cheyennes and Blackfeet. Dick Washakie, aged about 35 years, will succeed the venerable old warrior as chief of the Shoshones.

Large Wolf Bounty Secured.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—William Werd of Meade county has just returned from a forty-three days' wolf hunt upon the range north of the Black Hills, where he succeeded in capturing 227 wolf scalps. He says that the best of the season is yet to come, as in March the young pups can easily be caught, and there are lots of them breeding. The wolf bounty is thus proving a bonanza to some of the cowboys, and is appreciated by the cattlemen and sheepmen, who would be overrun with wolves and much loss of stock result were it not for this method of disposing of the ravenous animals.

Wyoming Volunteer Buried.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The funeral of George Rogers, sergeant of Company C, First Wyoming infantry, was held here last Friday afternoon. This was the first funeral of a Wyoming volunteer who lost his life in the Philippines. Sergeant Rogers was ill and confined in a hospital at Manila at the time of the breaking out of hostilities with the Filipinos and while standing at a window watching the progress of a battle he was shot down by a Filipino. Rogers was the first man from this state to lose his life in the Philippines.

Dakota Republicans Meet.

LEAD, S. D., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The second meeting of the Republican club of Lead met Saturday night with a very large attendance. Speeches were made by prominent republicans and resolutions were adopted upholding President McKinley in the policy that he has pursued on the Philippine question and Senator Pettigrew was denounced. A challenge was read and accepted from the American league of this city for a series of debates on the political questions of the day.

Explosion Wrecks Opera House.

IPSWICH, S. D., Feb. 20.—An acetylene gas explosion this evening wrecked the interior of the new opera house at this place, which was opened last night. One man received a badly fractured shoulder and several others were struck by the flying debris. There were about fifty people in the house at the time.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about Dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago

PAYS MILLIONS

To Talk Health to the Public.

A short time ago the advertising manager of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich., furnished this paper with a statement as follows: "We receive in some single months 1,200 to 1,500 letters from people explaining their experience with coffee drinking, which would interest any physician or any person making the subject of health a study (and that is really a very important subject for every one). Many of these letters give the details of how the writer, having been ill for months, and in some cases for years, without discovering the cause of illness, has finally been led to suspect that coffee (which is really a drug) has been the cause, and in order to prove for their own satisfaction, have abandoned coffee and taken up Postum Food Coffee, with remarkable results in many cases.

The most common ailments from coffee are headache, general nervous prostration and stomach trouble. Many times a blotchy complexion is the result, and a very large number speak of serious kidney troubles that have been set up, which disappear when coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee taken in its place, but the range of disorders to the human system is very wide, and directly points to the effect of coffee on the nervous system, which locates in some one or more of the different organs of the body.

It is plainly evident that any person suffering with lung trouble, catarrh, heart trouble, bowel complaint, pain in the back of the head or at the top of the spinal column, female troubles and a wide range of difficulties will be surely and permanently helped if coffee is left out of the diet, and Postum Food Coffee taken up. The reason is as clearly marked out as any plain conclusion that the mind can reach and is absolutely proven by personal test. Coffee is a distinct poison to many people, often slow and insidious, but sure. Leaving it off will remove the cause of the trouble, and on the other hand, if Postum Food Coffee is taken up, the natural elements which exist in it, and which are selected from the grains of the end, intended by Nature for rebuilding the nervous system will make themselves shown in increased strength, vitality and health.

We feel that we have a clear right to tell these facts over and over again to the public, and to ask them "to make trial for themselves, in order to prove the truth of our statements." The subject is worth the attention of every one interested in physical and mental health.

Catarrh! Asthma!

can be permanently cured by the constant use of

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

as directed.

Dallas, Tex., February 2nd.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I have used some four or five bottles of your Malt Whiskey, and find that it has benefited my *catarrh* more than anything else I have tried. Send me a case of say three dozen bottles of Malt and the Formula. Yours respectfully,

T. J. MASSOM.

Spring Valley, McPherson Co., Kan., Jan. 16th.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.

Dear Sirs: I read your Annual and I am using your Malt Whiskey for *catarrh* and *asthma*, and it helps me. Respectfully yours,

E. MAHER.

Government stamp marks the genuine. Druggists usually sell it. If your druggist has a bottle will be sent you, prepaid, on $1; six for $5. Write for interesting book.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

It Cures Dyspepsia

Are you drowsy after eating—wakeful at night—easily irritated? Sour stomach—coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, full, splitting feeling in head? Are you constipated? Chronic dyspepsia, poisoning every organ in the body will be the result if you neglect these warnings.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

CURES dyspepsia and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. This is a fact—an undeniable fact. Here's proof. GEO. W. HERVEY, editor Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb., had dyspepsia in its worst form. Three of the best physicians in Nebraska failed to help him. He was practically to go to Chicago for treatment, when he heard of Dr. Kay's Renovator. He writes: "It is eight months since I used Dr. Kay's Renovator, and I now have no symptoms of my old stomach trouble."

If not at druggists, we will send it postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Kay's Renovator—25 cts and $1—six for $5. Advice, samples and book free. Address

DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR HAS NO EQUAL.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia.

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

OBSERVE

The following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

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I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do. MUNYON.

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