Telephones 618-694. Bee, Feb. 22, 1900.

The New French Flannels for Waists

Just in. New desirable French Flannels, embroidered with silk polka dots, light and dark grounds, 27 inches wide, $1.25 per yard.

All the new plain colored French Flannels, 27 inches wide, at 65c per yard.

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

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

CRONJE DYING HARD

(Continued from First Page.)

Buluwan and lately there has been unusual activity at Blaauwbank. The surprise is that though there has been persistent shelling the damage has been ridiculously small. Have seen shrapnel bursting 150 feet above the object aimed at, usually large cattle and horses.

One hundred and thirty wagons trekked north along Modder spruit today. I fancy despite this and the despatch of over 400 wagons to Bergwards last week, the Boer force is very slightly diminished.

Dr. Jameson's fever is doing well; Maxwell of the Standard, dysentery, is better; MacHugh, of the Telegraph, dysentery, and Nivenson, of the Chronicle, sunstroke, are doing well.

The general expectations are that relief will reach us by the end of the week.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. CHOATE

Secretary Hay Advises Ambassador Regarding Seizure of British Steamer Sabine.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Special dispatches from Washington this morning purported to give full details of instructions issued by Secretary Hay, telling the United States ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, to make representations to the British government regarding the seizure of the British steamer Sabine from New York, January 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrush and taken to Delagoa bay, and to protest against Great Britain's action as "unnecessary and deplorable," and "as seriously interfering with trade." The embassy was closed today, owing to Washington's birthday celebration, which may explain the statements made to a representative of the Associated press by the foreign office, that no representations of any kind on the subject of the Sabine have yet been made. The foreign office, it was added, had no further information regarding the nature of the Sabine's cargo and does not expect any for some time to come, owing to the slowness of the prize court proceedings, which, it is supposed, she is now undergoing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is admitted by the State department officials that instructions have been given to Ambassador Choate at London to call the attention of the British government to the seizure of the British steamer, Sabine, with a cargo from New York. Secretary Hay's dispatch to the ambassador, it is said, is not a protest, but Mr. Choate is directed to make representations to the British government which in effect indicate the United States regards her action as a serious trade interference.

The department at Washington is seeking to prevent as far as the exigencies of war permit interference with American shipping and with the commerce in which those interests may be engaged.

ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Feb. 22.—The British authorities have released the seized steamship Sabine.

OFFICIAL SOURCE LACKING

War Office at London Inclined to Doubt Slim Details from Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—6:55 p. m.—The War office is still without any information in regard to the casualties among the Canadian troops in South Africa, referred to in Premier Laurier's speech, and the officials do not know from what source the lists can be issued. The war office deprecates any premature publication and are inclined to doubt the slim details cabled here from Canada.

A representative of the Associated Press has been informed that an arrangement exists by which the Cape government notifies the other colonial governments of the casualties in their forces when the list is received at Capetown from the commander-in-chief, thus insuring simultaneous publication in Great Britain and the colony. This mode, evidently, was not followed, as Lord Roberts, so far, has not mentioned the Canadian losses, except in the case of two officers wounded. The Canadian commissioner here and the colonial office are in just as much ignorance and anxiety regarding the truth of the report as are the many relatives in England of those serving with the Canadian contingent.

LETTER FROM CHIEF OF STAFF

Colonel Mareuil Writing to Paris Commends Highly Boer Camp Arrangements.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A letter from Colonel de Villebois Mareuil, General Joubert's chief of staff, to whom the Boer victory at Colenso is mainly attributed by the French papers, is published today. In the course of this communication the colonel says that two of the Creusots' representatives rendered the Boers valuable aid. One named Greunberg, he adds, is the head of their artillery, and the other, Leon, is the head of their engineers. Leon directed the hoisting of "Long Tom" to the dizzy heights around Ladysmith and also arranged for the victualling of the camps, which he himself located.

The writer expresses admiration for the organization and commissariat arrangements of the Boer camps. The burghers, he says, get excellent meat, bread or biscuit, coffee, rice, potatoes and other condiments with surprising liberality. He pays a high tribute to the unsuspected military capabilities of the Boer leaders and declares every detail of the Boer organization works like clockwork.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ALL NORTH OF THE TUGELA

Last of the Boers Recross the River—Busy Shelling the English Camp.

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Natal, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The steady progress of the relief column is uninterrupted. The Boers, Tuesday, were forced from their last position south of the Tugela, resulting in the evacuation of Colenso, which was promptly reoccupied by the Dublin Fusiliers and Thorneycrofts Horse. A Transvaal flag was captured as was a handkerchief inscribed with General Botha's name. This is treasured as a great trophy.

The Boers heavily shelled Hlangwana hill and Colenso, Wednesday, February 21, and the British advanced infantry was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but they had excellent cover and the casualties were few.

The Boers had the railroad running from Colenso to Bulwana. The British continue to discover large quantities of ammunition. The Boers are well supplied with food and a quantity of provisions was left behind.

It is expected that further resistance will be half-hearted and that Ladysmith will be reached in a few days.

STOPS THE REINFORCEMENTS

General Roberts Devotes His Time to Preventing Aid Reaching Cronje.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The War office has received from Lord Roberts the following message, which was delayed in transmission, dated Paardeberg, Wednesday, February 21:

"Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied, by a careful reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position, that I could not assault it without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly, I decided to bombard him with artillery and turn my attention to the enemy's reinforcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and about fifty prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad. They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopje they were occupying. Our loss was two officers, Captain Campbell of the Ninth Lancers and Lieutenant Houston of the artillery, and four men, all slightly wounded.

Praise for Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—Lord Minto, the governor general, has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Orange Free State, Feb. 22.—The Canadian regiment has done admirable service since its arrival in South Africa. I deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fight on the 18th inst., and beg you will assure the people how much we all here admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian comrades on that occasion."

Commons Member Will Not Resign.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The conservatives of the Bodmin division of Cornwall, incensed by the attitude toward the war of their representative in the House of Commons, Leonard Henry Courtney, formerly deputy speaker, have demanded his resignation. Mr. Courtney, however, refuses to resign. He claims he contested the seat on condition that he be allowed to act independently.

Pretoria Open to Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Commercial Cable company today issued the following notice: "We are advised that private telegrams in plain language to and from the Orange Free State and to the South African republic are admitted over the lines from Lourenzo Marquez to Pretoria, under the reserve of the censor at Pretoria."

MacDonald's Wound is Severe.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. George Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary of the War office in the House of Commons, today announced that he did not know the nature of the wound of General Hector MacDonald, but, he added, it was described as "severe, but not dangerous."

Leyds to Speak at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Dr. Leyds, who is now ill at Amsterdam, has accepted an invitation tendered him by the Berlin International Association of Political Science and Economics to deliver a lecture in Berlin on March 14 on "The Political and Economic Situation in the Transvaal."

Sympathy Extended Boers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Under the auspices of the Liberty Alliance, a mass meeting of Boer sympathizers was held at Tattersalls tonight. Captain W. P. Black presided and Senator W. E. Mason delivered the principal address of the evening.

Buller Reports Losses.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—General Buller reports that his casualties Monday, February 19, were:

Killed—Captain Thorburn of the Royal Fusiliers.

Wounded—Two officers and fourteen men.

Give Steamer Owners Time.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 21.—The supreme court has adjourned the case of the seized steamship Mashona to March 2, in order to give the owners a chance to show the vessel had no intention of trading with the Boers.

Hurry Call to South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Artillery officers received hurry orders today to proceed to South Africa with fifty one-pound Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns.

Masons Select Officers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 22.—The grand lodge of the Masons of Kansas in session today elected the following officers: Charles J. Webb, Topeka, grand master; Irby M. Hoisington, Newton, deputy grand master; T. E. Dewey, Abilene, grand senior warden; Webster G. Brown, Topeka, grand junior warden; Robert E. Torrington, Wichita, grand treasurer; Albert K. Wilson, Topeka, grand secretary. Wichita was selected as the next meeting place.

LOGICAL TALK BY A CHINESE

Celestial Minister to United States Principal Orator at a Dedication.

OUR POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Wu Ting Fang Says the Monroe Doctrine Might Be Applied—Wisdom of Washington and Confucius.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The exercises attending the dedication of the new law school of the University of Pennsylvania were continued today at the Academy of Music in conjunction with regular Washington birthday ceremonies of the university. The principal guest of honor and orator of the day was Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, who was on the program to deliver an address on the "Proper Relations of the United States to the Orient."

The exercises opened with prayer by Bishop Ossi W. Whittaker. The degree of doctor of laws was then conferred on the following by Provost C. C. Harrison: Prof. James Barr Ames, dean of the law school of Harvard university; Gerald Brown Finch, A. M., University of Cambridge; Sir Charles A. Roe, A. M., University of Oxford; Senior Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the supreme court of the United States; Oscar S. Strauss, United States minister to Turkey; Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister, and orator of the day, and President Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico. President Diaz was represented by Senor Manuel de Azpiroz, Mexican ambassador to the United States.

President Harrison then introduced Wu Ting Fang, during which he referred to China as having lived her 4,000 years "patient, pastoral, immobile;; seeking hitherto no answer to the question, 'who is my neighbor;' wishing, indeed, until now not to be asked that question. The United States, restless, inquisitive, impatient, progressive, achieving results in a century at which the observer marvels, but of which ourselves take not the time to think, seeks admission to the Celestial kingdom."

Wu Ting Fang, when he arose, was enthusiastically received by the large audience, and the university men greeted him with their well known college yell.

Mr. Wu paid a high tribute to the character of Washington and discussed the policy of the United States in the Orient. Regarding the government of the Philippines he said:

"A policy of a wise statesman would be not to enact laws for the newly acquired possessions without thoroughly studying the local requirements, or to extend the laws of the mother country which might be unsuited to the conditions of the new territories. No unnecessary change in the existing laws and customs should be made, no encouragement whatever should be given to the ill-feeling of one race or class against another; no step should taken to please or conciliate one class in the community at the expense or the detriment of another class; no race or class legislations should be tolerated.

"The policy of the new ruling power should be strictly impartial, fair and just; no hasty interference with long-standing customs should be allowed unless they are cruel or injurious to good morals.

America a Factor in Far East.

"The United States has now become an important factor in the far east, not only on account of her newly acquired possessions there, but also on account of her steadily increasing commerce with the nations in Asia. It behooves her to adopt a line of policy commensurate with the importance of the situation. Last December I attended one of the numerous exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington. The orator strongly advised the audience to read Washington's farewell address, remarking that he thought that not 10 per cent of that audience had ever seen that document.

"I took the hint and on my return from that meeting availed myself of the first opportunity to peruse the address. What struck me most was the foresight and transcendant wisdom exhibited in every line of that address. For a foreign policy what can be grander than these words: 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all.' These should be written in letters of gold and serve as a guide to every nation in the world.

"It corresponds in effect to what Confucius foretold when he said: 'Let your words be sincere and truthful and your policy honorable and just.' This good counsel of Washington has been a potent factor in shaping the policy of this country and warding off foreign encroachments. And twenty-seven years afterward, when President Monroe issued his caveat against foreign aggressions on the American continents, it was tacitly asquiesced in by all foreign powers. Why? Because it was founded on principles of justice and self-protection. It was not entirely a new doctrine, but a liberal interpretation of the sound principles laid down by Washington.

"So to secure the 'open door' in China the co-operation of the great powers, which has recently been brought about for your government by the able secretary of state, is not a departure from, but a continuance of your traditional history.

Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

"The question now arises whether it is not time for this country to extend the Monroe doctrine to Asia. The Philippine islands are situated on the outskirts of Asia and may be said to be at the very door of that continent. If it was necessary for President Monroe to declare any attempt to encroach upon any portion of the American continents, extending over six thousands of miles from Alaska to Patagonia, as dangerous to your peace and safety, what will you say to this when you find that the continent of Asia is not more than 600 miles distant from the Philippines? If it was thought proper not to allow Porto Rico or any of the islands on this side of the Atlantic to pass into the possession of any foreign power, would it be advisable to look with indifference upon any encroachment on the mainland of Asia, especially the eastern portion, which is nearer to Manila than Porto Rico is to Florida?

"I do not apprehend any encroachment will take place, but the Monroe doctrine being the fixed policy of your government, the natural law is that it should be applied to that part of the world where this country has possessions. The policy is by no means a selfish one, but, as I have already remarked, is founded on justice and self-protection, and if persistently carried out it will tend greatly to the preservation of peace wherever it is enforced."

DO BRITISH KNOW OUR CODE

Representative Wheeler Presents a Resolution for Further Inquiry Into Macrum's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Wheeler of Kentucky today introduced a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges made by Charles E Macrum, late consul of the United States at Pretoria, that his official or personal mail was opened, read, suppressed or detained by the censor of the British government at Durban or that a telegram sent by him to the Department of State was delayed by a British censor for several weeks.

The committee, by the provisions of the resolution, shall also ascertain whether the British authorities are acquainted with the secret cipher or code used by the State department. In order that the committee may properly carry out these instructions, it is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses examined.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

CONCUR ON FINANCE BILL

Republican Conferees of House and Senate Adjourn with Work Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—When the republican conferees of the two houses of congress on the currency bill adjourned tonight their work had been practically completed. There were still some slight differences in phraseology and still some uncertainty as to whether the senate amendment in the interest of international bimetallism would be retained, but one of the members expressed the opinion that five minutes tomorrow would be sufficient to complete the work. They expect a call from the democratic members tomorrow, and to be able to present the matter to the senate during the day.

The bill was sent to the printer tonight. All the members to the conference refused to give out the terms of agreement.

The concurrence was so complete that the senate conferees prepared to call in the democratic members, but the house republicans, Messrs. Broslus and Overstreet, were not quite ready for this step, indicating a purpose to continue their insistence on the two questions still open.

Already, however, most of the important questions have been disposed of and a complete agreement reached. The language by which the gold standard is established proved less difficult than was at first anticipated. While the provisions in the house and senate bills were the same in principle, they differed entirely in wording, and after some consideration the senate amended itself to the conferees of both houses. The provision doubtless will be a part of the final agreement, and is as follows:

That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and United States notes, and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, eighteen hundred and ninety, when presented to the treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard.

Another difficult question has been the senate provision as to an international bimetallic conference. The house conferees have been loath to accept this, and up to tonight they had declined to yield, although the chances seemed rather more favorable to its retention than its rejection.

GENERAL M'NULTA IS DEAD

"Great American Receiver" Meets a Sudden End at His Hotel in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—General John McNulta of Chicago, well known throughout the west because of his identification with the receiverships of railroads and other great corporations, died suddenly here shortly after 6 o'clock in his apartments at the Hamilton house, of angina pectoris, aged about 60 years. He had been apparently in the best of health during the day and had returned to the hotel only a short time before he was stricken. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but it was evident to the physician that his case was a hopeless one and he died within an hour after the attack. Judge Weldon of the court of claims, who for a long time was associated with Mr. McNulta in the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill.; Major Nally of the army, a guest at the house, and a physician were with him when death came. The deceased leaves a wife and two children in Chicago, a son in Montana and another son who is a lieutenant in the regular army in the Philippines.

Because of the great success he had attained in managing the affairs of the various organizations to which he was appointed General McNulta became popularly known as the "Great American receiver." He was at various times receiver of the Wabash railroad, the Clover Leaf road and for the Whisky trust, and at the time of death was acting in a similar capacity for the National Bank of Illinois, which failed several years ago. General McNulta was at one time a member of congress and was a lawyer of distinguished ability. He was a close friend of General Grant and saw active service in the civil war, in which he was severely wounded.

GOVERNOR FILES A PROTEST

Demands to Be Heard in the Investigation of the Wardner Affair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—When the investigation of the Idaho labor troubles was resumed today before the house committee on military affairs Chairman Hull stated that Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who is attending the investigation, had protested against the line of procedure, which impugned the state officials. Hull said the governor held that the testimony in effect placed the state officials on trial, and if that were the case they were entitled to be present and to be represented by counsel. The chairman called on Governor Steunenberg to make his own statement. Representatives Lentz and Hay of the committee energetically opposed this procedure and the governor's statement was deferred.

Considerable feeling developed among the members as the inquiry proceeded. Lentz sought to introduce an affidavit seeking to show that intimation of a miner had been resorted to by a representative of the governor of Idaho in order to gain personal ends. The committee refused to admit the affidavit. Lentz then gave notice that he would at the proper time move that the affiant, A. S. Balch, be called as a witness.

The chairman stated that it would be necessary hereafter to hold sessions during the afternoon, while the house was in session, and that he would request permission to do so. Adjourned.

Daughters of American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Today's meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was devoted almost entirely to routine matters. A motion to eliminate all speeches from the proceedings of the meetings, as read to the society, precipitated a lengthy discussion.

The motion was finally adopted. Mrs. Draper, chairman of the committee on ways and means, presented a report which showed that $24,800 had been expended for all purposes during the year.

Hermitage, Bourbon, Guckenheimer Rye, 10c a drink at Wylie's, 1513 Farnam.

Boat Gets Out of the Ice.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Forty passengers, who spent the night on the Goodrich line steamer Iowa, which was blocked by the ice outside the harbor here yesterday, reached shore at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The boat having left Milwaukee at 8 p. m. Tuesday, became wedged in the ice about a mile out from the harbor upon reaching here yesterday. A tug was sent to lend assistance, but succeeded only after a night of incessant work, hampered as it was, by snow and the gale which blew from the northwest part of the time. It was stated today that the boat was not materially injured.

Refuse to Advance Prices.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—The American Mirror Manufacturers' association closed its session abruptly last night. It was intended to advance prices, but the majority of the members refused to come to that conclusion. The reason given was that the furniture dealers, who consume most of the mirrors, have made their contracts and it was deemed unwise to take the step this season. The association meets again April 4.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

General Celebrations of the Anniversary of His Birth.

STATUES UNVEILED, FLAGS RAISED

President McKinley Attends Exercises at the National Theater—People of Havana and San Juan Observe the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated here today. The executive departments were closed, as were also many business houses.

Patriotic exercises under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution were held at the National theater and the fifth annual celebration of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was held at the Columbia theater. At the National there was a large and representative audience, including the president and secretary of state.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Senator Depew. Dr. Depew said this country had become one of the great powers of the world and intended to remain so, and its possessions on the other side of the globe had been retained because they were needed as a market for our surplus products. The open door, asserted the senator, had been maintained by the United States, not by army and fleets, but by the diplomacy of William McKinley. This termination of an eloquent period, with its direct reference to the president, created much enthusiasm in the audience.

The association of the oldest inhabitants held their annual meeting and listened to the reading of Washington's farewell address, the veteran volunteer firemen paraded and the annual meeting of the Washington National Monument society was held at the residence of former Mayor James G. Berret.

Flag Raisings at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Today being the 168th anniversary of the birth of Washington, all banks and exchanges were closed and business suspended generally. At sunrise the American flag was raised over the blockhouse in Central park by a detail of Grand Army men. The flag was also raised on the pole which marks a part of the battlefield of Harlem heights, in Morningside park. At the old Jumel mansion on Washington heights the flag was raised by General Ferdinand P. Earle and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The flag was displayed on all public and many private buildings and residences.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—At the club house of the Union league the annual Washington day banquet of the club was held with more than usual success.

President Eugene Cary of the club called the 300 members and guests to order and introduced Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, who had delivered the address of the afternoon in the auditorium.

Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff of New York spoke on "The East and the West." Mr. Woodruff was given a rousing welcome by the members of the club.

Gloomy Weather in New England.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—New England had a dreary, wet Washington's birthday. The holiday was generally observed in many of the larger cities, but at other points, aside from the suspension of the public schools, not much attention was paid to it. Among the special celebrations in New England was the erection of a bronze tablet at Portsmouth, N. H., upon the residence of Colonel Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary, by the New Hampshire society of the Sons of the Revolution.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 22.—Without ceremony Thomas W. Ball's heroic statue of Washington was unveiled at Methuen on the grounds of Edward F. Searles this morning. The statue, of bronze, with its accompanying figures, is said to have cost $250,000. It was on exhibition at the World's fair at Chicago in the art gallery. At each corner are figures symbolic of oppression, rebellion, victory and peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was quietly observed here. Services were held in several churches and a number of civic societies devoted the day to memorial exercises. A statue of Washington was unveiled at Glen Park, in the presence of an immense crowd.

At Havana and San Juan.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated in Havana today by the closing of the government offices, but apart from the display of flags the only building decorated was the university.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed throughout the island. Stores were closed and at the theater in the afternoon patriotic addresses were delivered by Governor General Davis and Bishops Blenk and Whipple to an audience of about 3,000 persons. There was also a chorus of school children, numbering 1,000 boys and girls, accompanied by a military band.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The American University Dinner club gave a banquet this evening in honor of Washington's birthday at the Hotel Continental, which brought together many members of the American colony and a goody number of invited guests from French official circles.

The hall was decorated with American and French flags and this excited frequent references by the speakers to the happy condition of friendship now existing between the two republics, United States Ambassador Porter presided.

ROME, Feb. 22.—A brilliant reception was given at the United States embassy today to celebrate Washington's birthday. It was attended by many members of the American colony and by members of the diplomatic corps.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says:

The British war ships dressed with bunting today (Thursday) in honor of Washington, which was greatly gratifying to the American colony.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The United States embassy and consulate were closed today for business and were gaily decorated with American flags in honor of Washington's birthday. Ambassador White and Mrs. White kept open house for Americans in Berlin from 3 to 6 p. m. The rooms were filled. United States Consul Jay B. White, from Hanover, attended the reception.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated at the United States legation by a reception, which was attended by many Americans in Vienna, as well as by members of the diplomatic corps.

M'KINLEY BEFORE COMRADES

Delivers Patriotic Address Before Order of the Loyal Legion at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President McKinley attended the eighteenth annual banquet tonight of the District commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Brigadier General John M. Wilson of the army presided. In the course of his remarks the president said:

"I have come to pay my respects to my comrades of the civil war and my companions and supporters in times of peace. The union for which you fought has been saved by your valor, heroism and sacrifice, and that of your comrades. The union is stronger, mightier, more powerful and freer than ever before. We are together now and the national sentiment stands stronger, firmer and higher than it ever was before. There has been during the last two years a reunion of all the people around the holy altar of the country, newly-sanctified by common sacrifice. The followers of Grant and Lee have fought under the same colors and have fallen for the same cause, and let us, comrades of the Loyal Legion, on this, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, resolve, in the language of Lincoln, to dedicate ourselves anew to the imperishable cause which he advanced so far upon its way and saved the state; as he said at Gettysburg, let us firmly resolve that those who have died have not died in vain, that the cause for which they shed their blood shall never perish from the face of the earth."

Secretary Root responded to the toast "The Army and Navy of 1898-1900."

FORAKER ATTRACTS A CROWD

Senate Proceedings Opened by the Reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—An annual custom which has prevailed in the senate for many years is the reading by some senator designated by resolution, of Washington's farewell address, immediately after the reading of the journal of the senate on Washington's birthday. Several weeks ago Senator Foraker, the senior senator from Ohio, was selected to read the address.

It is a notable compliment to him that when the senate convened today all the private and public galleries were crowded and scores of people stood in the corridors unable to gain admission. An unusually large attendance of senators was present and all gave close attention to Mr. Foraker's reading, which was a fine bit of elocution. At the conclusion of the reading he was congratulated by his colleagues.

In accordance with a tacit agreement with the senators who were unable on account of the meeting of the democratic national committee to attend today's session Penrose of Pennsylvania refrained from calling up the Quay case, as he had yesterday announced he would do. When he announced, however, his intention to call it up tomorrow a brief parliamentary squabble ensued as to the rights by which the case would come before the senate. No conclusion was reached, the questions involved being postponed for consideration until tomorrow.

NO GERMAN TREATY IN SIGHT

Meats from the United States Do Not Get the Consideration Due Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The action of the German Reichstag on the meat inspection bill yesterday has not removed the cause of the delay in the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany under the terms of section 4 of the Dingley tariff act.

An effort was made by the German embassy last spring to lay the foundation for such a treaty, animated by a desire to secure equal advantages with France in the matter of trade with the United States. These matters came to an abrupt halt because of the determination of our State department to make the abandonment of some of the severe restrictions on the importation into Germany of American meat and other food products, one of the leading features of our side of the treaty. The German government was unable to make any such concessions without legislative authority from the Reichstag. The imperial government promised to submit a bill to that body which it was thought would satisfy our demands. The bill was prepared during the last summer. While it contained some features of relief, it could scarcely be regarded as satisfactory to our government. Western sausage makers protested to the Agricultural department, which was looking after the details of the bill, against the sweeping exclusion of American sausages from Germany, thus cutting off an important and growing branch of trade, and at the same time casting most injurious aspersons upon the purity of the American product.

Other objections were made to the department by our merchants and packers. But on the whole the bill, as prepared by the German executive branch, might have been tolerated. The amendments which have been placed on it by the agrarian interests, however, are such as to make it certain that it cannot be accepted as a basis for a reciprocity treaty. One condition as to imported fresh meats alone is regarded as impracticable, namely, that the slaughtered animals must be sent over whole and with the intestines attached.

It is believed, though a formal decision has not been reached as yet, that our government will be obliged to declare that this bill will not meet its desires, and that it must therefore decline to undertake negotiations looking to a reciprocity treaty.

To Cure Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fail to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Cosmopolitan

Mantles, as manufactured by the Cosmopolitan Incandescent Gas Light Co., of Chicago, have been pronounced by the United States Circuit Court as no infringement upon the Welsbach mantles—the injunction under the Rewson patents being denied, said patents being declared null and void. The Cosmopolitan Incandescent

Gas Mantles

have now a clear title and dealers and users may now purchase, sell and use the Cosmopolitan Incandescent Gas Light Mantles without interference, and rely upon them to

Beat the

best mantle for durability, brilliancy of light and economy of price, 25 cents at all dealers. No part of the Cosmopolitan Mantle can now be construed as infringing upon any patents of the

Welsbach.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

After Years of Scientific Research This Eminent Practitioner Prescribes and Endorses Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for Medicinal Use.

Mrs. ——, ——, Worthington, Mass.

Dear Madam: I have your kind favor, in which you do me the honor of asking "if it is true that I recommend Duffy's Malt Whiskey." You add that you would not expect it of an avowed temperance man, and a Sunday School Superintendent. Dear madam, I AM a temperance man, and know no words strong enough to express my disgust and detestation of the vile whiskey that peoples hell. I would that it were a recognized crime to manufacture and sell it. People WILL drink, and I would that if they must do so they use the pure article that will not ruin brain, nerve and soul. The Duffy Malt Whiskey is a MEDICINE—sold stamped as such. It is not a vile compound of trash, poison and slops. I use it in laboratory work, because by it I get the true physiological effect of a pure liquor. When necessary to prescribe, I write the name in full, instead of writing "aqua, fragrant." (I would that every physician did the same.)

The medical profession need to specify the best, the purest—and not other. If it did so, if it were so that only pure medicines were used, it would advance medical science and advantage mankind. Duffy's Malt Whiskey lacks the element—fusel oil—that injures the system. Can I do otherwise than stand up for it, and stand, denouncing POISON whiskey?

I have stated this before in public print, and I think I make myself plain. At least I have my grounds, supported by leading temperance people, and among my well-wishers I hope to have yourself.

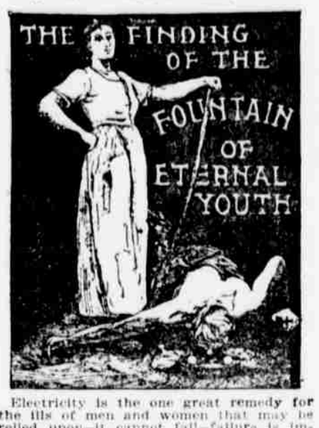
Sincerely, and advocating condemnation of the devil's weapons, I am truly yours,

WILLARD H. MORSE, M. D. and F. S. Sc., American Director Bureau Materia Medica, New York.

Dr. Morse is not only an M. D. and a F. S. Sc., but is a well-known Therapeutist, and a Consulting Chemist of national reputation. He is the American Director of the Iamatological Bureau, and Fellow of the Society of Science (British), as well as author of the Text Book "New Therapeutical Agents," etc.

Men and Women

Were Intended to be Strong, Healthy and Vigorous—Electricity Supplied by Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt is the Greatest Boon Known for Weak People—Indorsed by Physicians and Recommended by 10,000 Cured Patients.



Electricity is the one great remedy for the ills of men and women that may be relied upon—it cannot fail—failure is impossible. All weaknesses and Loss of Vital Force come from a lack of Electricity in the system. To be well this Vital and Nerve Force must be supplied—that is what my Electric Belt is for—to supply this absent force and vigor. Electricity, as applied through the medium of my Belt is the only remedy that will do for you all that is claimed for it, it goes directly to the seat of the weakness. Try it and you will not be disappointed. It will far exceed your fondest hopes. It will cure you quickly, pleasantly and permanently. It will give you satisfaction from the beginning. It enlarges and hardens all the muscles of the body. It cures nervous prostration and loss of brain power.

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

is no experiment. Weaknesses of men and women vanish before its potent flame. It will make men and women of all ages strong and vigorous. It has soft, silken, chamois-covered sponge electrodes that cannot burn and blister as do the bare metal electrodes used on other makes of Belts. My electrodes alone cost more to manufacture than the entire belt of the old-style makes. There are poor counterfeits of my electrodes out. Do not be misled. Take a counterfeit banknote to the bank and the teller will stamp it "no good." The public will stamp counterfeits of meritorious articles "no good."

The prices of my Electric Belts are only about half what is asked for the old-style kind that burn, and I am sure they are within the financial reach of all the afflicted. I guarantee my belt to cure Sexual Impotency, Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Spermatorrhoea and all Sexual Weaknesses in either sex; restore Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs and Vitality; cure Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism in any form, Chronic Constipation, Nervous and General Debility, Dyspepsia, all Female Complaints, etc.

Call or write today. I will send you my Book About Electricity, symptom blanks and testimonials free for the asking. My Electrical Suspensory for the cure of the various weaknesses of men is free to every male purchaser of one of my Belts. Address

Dr. BENNETT Electric Belt Company

Rooms 18 to 21 Douglas Block, Opp. Hardens, Corner 16th and Dodge Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

OFFICE HOURS: From 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays—From 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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MARIANI WINE — WORLD FAMOUS TONIC

Its good effects are immediate and lasting. It is also very palatable, agreeable to the taste and acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

As an Appetizer, take before meals; as a Digestive, take after meals; as a General Tonic or Stimulant, at any time. Sold by all druggists. Refuse substitutes.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Mgrs. Tel. 1919.

TONIGHT

JOSEPH MURPHY

IN

"SHAUN RHUE."

SATURDAY MAT. and NIGHT,

"KERRY GOW."

Prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION—For Six Performances, Commencing Sunday, Charles Frohman's

"UNDER THE RED ROBE"

With Paul Gazzolo and a big company.

Seats Now on Sale.

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Telephone 1531.

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9—NELSON FAMILY—9

FELIX & BARRY,
CHAS. A. GARDNER,
CROSBY & FORMAN,
LEANDER SISTERS,
TRIXIE WADE,
NELSON & MILLEDGE.

Prices—Evenings, reserved seats, 25c and 50c; gallery, 10c. Matinees—Wed., Sat. and Sun., any part of the house 25c; children, 10c; gallery, 10c.

Next week—Simonds and Slocum's Big Company of Vaudeville Artists.

Turner Masquerade

And for the first time in America,

Grand Production of the

MESAPOTAMIA

Turner Hall, 19th and Harney Sts.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24TH.

Tickets—Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c.