Telephones 618-694. Bee, July 15, 1900.

The Price Doesn't Tell the Value

Looking costs nothing.

Wash Goods Extra Here are some of the reductions on choice wash fabrics.

A lot of 10c, 12½c, 15c, 25c lawns and dimities—now at 7½c per yard.

20c corduroy in cream, pink and light blue, now 10c per yard.
20c and 25c madras at 15c yard.
18c madras at 12½c.
15c madras at 10c.
25c Irish dimities, now 19c per yard.
45c silk striped zephyrs, ginghams, now 29c yard.
Choicest line of 12½c, 15c, 18c dimities in the city.
Egyptian tissues, America's most popular wash fabric, at 25c per yard.

Special July Prices in our Cloak Dept. This is the time when buyers have their innings—"we get ours later"—all our fine tailor made suits are on sale at special low prices—kindly notice when reading our ads that we do not make quotations and prices on suits which by rights should have been sold some years ago—

The prices we quote are for new and stylish suits—equal to the best in the land—we are very careful to fit your suit perfectly—only we want time to do them right—we mention this so that you can figure a week or two ahead—All our $15.00 and $16.00 suits—sale price $10.00—All our $20.00, $22.00, $23.00 and $25.00 suits—sale price $15.

Special low prices on waists, wrappers and silk petticoats.

Notions The dozen of little things that you will need while you are away on that summer trip, and forgotten until the last moment—short list may possibly set you to thinking—

Good brass pins, 5c, 10c and 15c a paper.
Black pins, 2 boxes for 5c.
Hair pins, assorted 5c a box.
Kid hair curlers, 5c, 10c and 15c a package.
White headed pins, 5c a box.
Darning cotton, 2 spools for 5c.
Linen Corset Laces, 2 for 5c.
Tooth brushes, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.
Safety pins, 5c, 8c and 10c per dozen.
Culring irons, 5c and 10c each.
Chamois neck pockets for money and jewelry, 25c each.

THE VAN ORDEN LA GRECQUE LATTICE RIBBON Corset.

The Lightest most Comfortable and Dressy ever produced. (Pat. Feb. 21, 1899.)

They are invented to use lighter weight materials in the bodies. The ribbons give them strength and prevent stretching out of shape. The lightness and flexibility assures ease and comfort. They fit close to the form and give an erect stately figure—price $3—each pair fitted.

Infant's Slips and Dresses It is easier and quicker to get these dainty little slips and dresses here than to make them yourself.

Long slips of muslin—neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, at 25c each.
At 75c and 85c slips of fine nainsook, lace and embroidery edging.
Long dresses at 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 each.
Long skirts of nainsook, hem and tucks, at 50c each.
Short slips at 65c. Of nainsook, bishop style, finished with narrow edging of embroidery. other prices 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 each.

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.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Omaha Bee. Prepaid Subscription Coupon.

A Summer Vacation

For the most popular young lady.

This coupon, if accompanied by cash prepaying a new or old subscription to THE BEE, counts 15 votes for each 15c prepaid, 100 votes for each dollar prepaid, etc.

No._____ Votes for Miss_____ Name.

Address_____ Town. State.

Works for_____

Send Bee to (name)_____

Address_____

N. B.—This coupon must be countersigned by the Bee Circulation Dept. (or the town agent to whom the subscription money is paid.) Deposit or mail to "Vacation Contest Dept." Bee, Omaha, Neb.

Countersigned by_____ Agent

Send this coupon and **Only 10c** to The Bee Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb

For part.....

Paris Exposition Pictures.

Sent postpaid to any address.

Stay at home and enjoy the great exposition. 16 to 20 views every week, covering all points of interest. Altogether there will be 20 parts containing 350 views. The entire set mailed for $2.00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Omaha Bee. Single Coupon.

A Summer Vacation

For the most popular young lady.

One vote for Miss_____ Name.

Address_____ Town. State.

Works for_____

CUT THIS OUT. Deposit at Bee office or mail to "Vacation Contest Dept.," Omaha, Neb.

SENATOR GEAR PASSES AWAY

Iowa's "Old Business" Finishes a Long and Honorable Career.

END COMES AT WASHINGTON APARTMENTS

Was in Usual Health Friday and Out Driving with Secretary Wilson—Taken with Heart Trouble During the Night.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator John H. Gear is dead. Yesterday afternoon he was about Washington attending to his duties and apparently in as good health as he had been for some time past. In the afternoon he took a ride with Secretary Wilson and returned to the Portland at 9:30 in the evening. Two hours later he began to complain of heart trouble. His regular physician being out of the city, another one was sent for at 2:50 and arrived at 3:15. It was found that the senator was suffering from a sudden attack of heart disease and that he was beyond the power of medicines. At 4:30 he had passed away. The senator's illness was so sudden that none of his relatives could be summoned to his bedside.

It has been decided to take the remains directly to Iowa without services in Washington. The casket will be carried to Burlington tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the senator summoned his confidential secretary, Colonel R. Root, and informed him that he was troubled with congestion in his chest. Mrs. Gear was called and she and Colonel Root applied some simple remedies which seemed to relieve the senator's suffering. At 2:30 Senator Gear complained of serious difficulty in breathing. His condition became critical and his family physician, Dr. Davis, was summoned. An examination convinced Dr. Davis that his distinguished patient was suffering from heart trouble, and, calling Colonel Root aside, he informed him that Senator Gear could last scarcely an hour. About 4 o'clock the senator seemed to be easier, and when asked by Mrs. Gear as to his condition, replied faintly: "I feel a trifle better."

These were his last words. Fifteen minutes later he was dead. Today Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell of the senate was notified of Senator Gear's death and began arranging for the funeral. The remains will be taken directly to Burlington, Ia., which for many years has been the home of Senator Gear. A special car will be attached to the 3:30 p. m. Pennsylvania train tomorrow afternoon for the accommodation of the funeral party. Colonel Ransdell communicated today with Senator Frye of Maine, president pro tempore of the senate, who will name a committee of senators to represent the senate at the funeral. Through the sergeant-at-arms of the house Speaker Henderson also was notified officially of the death. He will designate a committee of the house to attend the funeral. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will accompany Mrs. Gear on her sad journey westward.

Senator Gear left, beside his widow, two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Blythe, wife of the principal attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and Mrs. Horace Rand, wife of a prominent business man, both residing in Burlington. They will join the funeral party at Chicago on Monday, and will proceed thence to Burlington on a special train over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Funeral services will be held at Burlington on Wednesday. No services are to be held here.

The news of Senator Gear's death was a great shock to his personal and official friends in Washington, by whom he was very highly regarded. Secretary Wilson was inexpressibly shocked when the news was conveyed to him. He had been a lifelong friend of the senator, the two being almost as closely allied as brothers. He was among the early callers at the Portland this morning. Admiral Walker of the navy, who had been a friend of Senator Gear for nearly half a century, accompanied by former Senator Pasco of Florida, called early to tender their services and sympathy. Mrs. Gear, prostrated with grief, was unable to receive callers.

Few men in public life were more generally loved and respected than Senator Gear. Some of his most intimate friends were found among those who differed from him in politics. He was known particularly for his unostentatious but effective charitable works.

President Pro Tem Frye of the senate tonight telegraphed from Squirrels' Island, Maine, asking Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell to take charge of the funeral arrangements on the part of the senate. Colonel Ransdell accordingly appointed the following committee on the part of the senate to attend the funeral: Allison of Iowa, Cullom of Illinois, Spooner of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Jones of Arkansas, Baker of Kansas and Allen of Nebraska.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 14.—The funeral of Senator Gear will be held in this city at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Was "Old Business."

John Henry Gear has been a prominent figure in Iowa politics for more than a generation. His first office was that of mayor of Burlington, to which position he was elected in 1863. Since that time he has often been elected to positions of public trust, all of which have been discharged with such fidelity as to win him the sobriquet of "Old Business." He first attracted state-wide attention in 1872, when he was elected to the state legislature. The session which followed in 1873 was what is known as the "Granger" legislature. The lower house was a tie between the republicans on one side and the combined forces of the democrats and the grangers on the other. Gear was the republican candidate for speaker and John H. Dixon of Ottumwa the candidate of the opposition. There was a long deadlock, which was finally broken by an agreement to elect Gear speaker and divide the offices and committee chairmanships. The session was a short and busy one.

He was elected governor two terms, serving from 1878 to 1882. His terms as governor were characterized by the same aggressive business methods as his other ventures in political fields. One incident is characteristic of the man. When he was governor a succession of heavy snow storms blockaded the railroads in the state. The northwestern portion at that time was sparsely settled and the roads devoted all their energies to opening up the lines of most importance, leaving the northwest blockaded for a long time. Provisions and coal became scarce and a demand went up that the roads be opened up. The governor did not think the companies were putting forth as great an effort as they might and summoning the managers informed them that if the lines were not speedily opened by the companies he would take charge and open them himself. The roads were cleared of snow in record time, and by the companies' employes.

He served two terms in congress, the Fiftieth and Fifty-first. The district in those days was a close one and in both instances he defeated the strongest men in the democratic ranks. He was also assistant secretary of the treasury in the first Harrison administration.

He was elected to the senate for the term beginning March 4, 1895. He was re-elected last winter for another term of six years in the senate, beginning March 4, 1901.

A Worker and Not a Talker.

As a legislator he was not noted as a speechmaker, but rather for his quiet and persistent work. His opinion on all subjects was always sought by his colleagues and great weight attached to it. In both public and private life he was a worker and not a talker.

Upward of forty years ago he formed a partnership in the grocery business with William Coolbaugh, locating in Burlington. This was the foundation of what was for years one of the strongest jobbing houses in Iowa, until he retired from business.

He was born in Ithaca, N. Y., on April 9, 1825. After completing a course in the common schools he removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he remained two years, but the spirit of the west was in him and believing in the great possibilities of the transmississippi region, he located at Fort Snelling, in the then territory of Iowa, in 1838, removing thence to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in the grocery business, as stated above. Twenty years afterward he was elected mayor of the city of Burlington, and, having more or less political ambition, he was elected a member of the Iowa house of representatives of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth general assemblies of the state, serving as speaker during the last two terms.

GUESS AT GEAR'S SUCCESSOR

Washington Politicians Begin to Speculate as to the Identity of the Next Senator.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Hardly had the announcement of Senator Gear's death been made public around the capitol when Iowans in Washington began speculating upon his successor. It is generally thought that Governor Shaw will not call an extra session of the legislature to fill the vacancy created by the death of Gear, but will appoint his successor until the legislature convenes in regular session and elects a senator in due form. Governor Shaw is known to be an aspirant for the succession. In the event that Governor Shaw should decide to call the legislature together in extraordinary session, it is thought here that Congressmen Lacy of the Sixth, Hull of the Seventh and ex-Congressman Perkins of the Eleventh district will have a strong following, while A. B. Cummins of Des Moines, who received the vote of the anti-Gear faction at the last session of the Iowa legislature, will also be in the running. Speaker Henderson is also spoken of in connection with the succession, but not at all seriously, as he comes from the same city as Senator Allison, and is known to have aspirations as his own successor in the speaker's chair should the Fifty-seventh congress be republican.

So grave is the Chinese situation that it would not surprise anyone hereabouts to have the president call congress together in extraordinary session to treat with the question within the next thirty days. Already the War department is feeling the drain upon the appropriation voted at the last session for transportation of troops, and unless some fund is discovered that can temporarily be set aside for the moving of large bodies of men and horses, it may be necessary for the secretary of war to suspend the transportation of regulars to China. President McKinley only hesitates to call congress together until he knows beyond peradventure of doubt that Minister Conger, his family and the attaches of the American legation have been murdered.

Chief Inspector Cochran is contemplating the rearrangement of postoffice inspection districts, which will place either Iowa or Nebraska in the district of which St. Paul is headquarters. The latter was published about six months ago, and embraces Minnesota and the Dakotas. It is not so large as the other western districts, and it is regarded as desirable to put another state under the jurisdiction of the St. Paul inspector. Prospects are that Nebraska will be detached from the St. Louis district, as there seems to be some opposition to the detachment of Iowa from the Chicago district.

Coal for Indian Schools.

Indian Commissioner Jones has completed the letting of contracts for the supply of coal to various schools and agencies during the current fiscal year. Contracts have been let for supplies for northwestern schools as follows: Crow (Mont.) school, 1,000 tons, $3.25 per ton, Victor White, Omaha; Omaha and Winnebago school, forty-two tons at $1.60 per ton, Alfred L. Maryatt, Pender, Neb.; Sac and Fox, supply for year at $5.50, Manley E. Dudley, Toledo, Ia.; Chamberlain, S. D., 125 tons at $7.20, Samuel W. Sanford, Chamberlain; Cheyenne River, S. D., school and agency, 261 tons at $11.15, J. Arthur Lake, Gettysburg; Flandreau, S. D., 1,101 tons at $5.78, Orville P. Nasson, Pipestone, Minn.; Sisseton, S. D., 215 tons at $8.85, Fred L. Chapman, St. Paul; Rapid City, S. D., supply for year at $5.75, John McNeil, Denver; Pierre, S. D., 450 tons at $7.50, John P. Eaton, St. Paul; Santee, Neb., 371 tons, ranging from $8 to $14.95 ton, John Brown, Springfield, S. D.; Crow Creek, S. D., 325 tons, $8.50 to $10.90 ton, James W. Sanford, Chamberlain, S. D.; Lower Brule, S. D., 357 tons, $9.10 to $11.50 ton, James W. Sanford, Chamberlain; Pine Ridge, S. D., year's supply, $11.44 to $13.75 ton, George P. Comer, Pine Ridge; Yankton, S. D., 195 tons at $11.50 ton, Woodbury Sanborn, Sioux City; Rosebud, S. D., 740 tons at $10.40 ton, James P. Eaton, St. Paul.

The comptroller of the currency today authorized the organization of the First National bank of Pleasantville, Ia., with a capital of $25,000. J. B. Elliott, A. Cloan, A. Brown, Morris Summy and F. V. Swain are named as incorporators.

WELL PREPARED FOR WAR

Secretary Root Declares His Department Has Plenty of Ammunition, Guns and Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Root had a conference today with General Buffington, chief of ordnance, relative to the supply of army ordnance of all kinds. After the conference Mr. Root set at rest reports of a possible shortage by saying there was a complete supply of ammunition, guns and ordnance material of every character, including field guns and all necessary equipment.

Census in District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The census office issued its first bulletin today, giving the population of the District of Columbia at 278,718. This is an increase since the last census of 48,326, or 20.98 per cent.

Killed His Little Playmate.

RENVILLE, Minn., July 14.—George Kettke, aged 15, pointed a rifle at his playmates today after supposing he had removed the cartridge. The weapon was discharged, with the result that Eddie Schmidt, aged 4, was killed, Chris Schmidt, aged 10, seriously wounded, and Daniel Kettke, aged 11, shot through the hand.

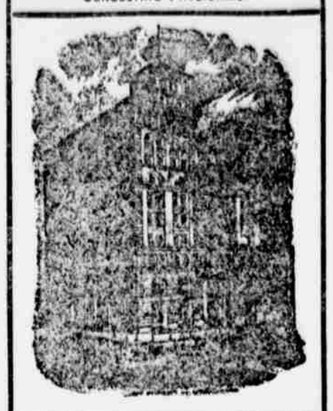
Machine for the family restaurant or hotel for washing and drying dishes. Demonstration at Raymer's, 1514 Farnam street, commencing Tuesday.

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

C. S. SHEPARD, M. D.,
C. M. HEADRICK, M. D.,
CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.



DOWN TOWN OFFICES:
306-307-308
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING

Drs. Shepard & Headrick,
Omaha, Nebraska.

All Chronic Diseases Treated by Modern Successful Methods.

WE TREAT: Catarrh in all its forms, Affections of the Nose, Throat, Ears (deafness), Bronchial Tubes and Lungs; Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb; Hay Fever, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and other seated ailments which the family physician has not the facilities to thoroughly care for and treat. Selected Surgical and Confinement Cases will also be received.....

Established in 1891.
REFERENCES TO CURED PATIENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN NEBRASKA.

Sanitarium Building,
3615 North Twenty-Fourth St.

Electric cars run every six minutes between Down-Town Offices and the Sanitarium.

THE OFFICE TREATMENT is given patients living in the city or who may come to Omaha for special personal treatment. The down-town offices in the New York Life Building are well equipped with the latest medicines, appliances and conveniences. The parlors, consultation and electrical rooms and the laboratories are open for service to patients from 10 to 3 o'clock daily.

THE SANITARIUM TREATMENT is for patients wishing board and room in such cases as need several week's or month's for a cure. At the sanitarium are given baths of various kinds, electricity and other special forms of treatment. Surgical cases are also received. Write for full information.

THE HOME TREATMENT Most Perfect Ever Devised.—Every mail brings additional proof of the success of the home treatment. This is one of the most effectual systems ever devised. The physicians and patients are brought in close touch by a system of weekly correspondence. The same care and attention is given to the mail patients as to those who visit the office in person. If you cannot come to the office write for a free consultation blank and literature concerning the Home Treatment.

All old patients, and new ones also, are welcome to a thorough examination, which is free. We treat every year thousands of cases of Catarrh, Lung Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Weakness, Rheumatism and Women's Ailments. We have the latest and best instruments and appliances. Office hours, daily 10 to 3, Sunday, 12 to 1.

HOPES TO RESTORE PEACE

Ex-Secretary Buencamino Undertakes Pacification of Filipinos.

BILL OF CONDITIONS IS SUGGESTED

Charge is Made That American Military Administration Has Defeated Its Own Ends by Being Entirely Too Arbitrary.

MANILA, P. I., May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Felipe Buencamino, formerly secretary of state in the Filipino government, surrendered to the American forces last December, fully expecting to be shot as soon as it was learned who he was. Instead of executing him, however, the American officer to whom Buencamino presented himself invited the Filipino to share his supper of two eggs and a handful of rice and the next day sent him down to Manila. Here he was confined for three months in the Avela street jail. Shortly before General Otis left for home Buencamino was released and it was understood between Otis and Buencamino that the latter should devote his energies toward effecting peace between the Filipino forces and those of the United States and the recognition of American sovereignty in the Philippines by the Filipinos. To this end Buencamino has composed a peace program, copies of which have been sent to the prominent leaders of the revolution, both in and out of Manila, and it is the purpose of Buencamino to start the formation of a "Philippine national party" on the basis contained in this program, a faithful translation of which follows:

As the present Filipino revolution is a direct result of the Spanish-American war, and as we have declared the United States to be the protecting power of our independence, it is impossible, in accordance with international law, for us to do without the United States in the matter of obtaining our national independence. Because no country can enter into the concert of independent nations except in accordance with the rules of that law.

The proclamation of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated May 24, 1898, the revolutionary help given by our troops during the war between Spain and the United States and the treaty of Paris, dated December 10, 1898, conspired to give to the United States the role of protecting power over the Philippines, as well as that of the belligerent power to whom Spain sold all her rights for $20,000,000. And, if to the foregoing legal deductions we add the fact that the United States have clearly shown their determination to intervene in our future, the impossibility of resisting their intervention becomes still more evident and clear.

It is possible that the United States, eventually weary of our present system of warfare, may decide to sell us to some other power, or else leave us to our fate, in which latter case it would devolve upon us to obtain the recognition of our independence from the nations of the world. This possibility is fraught with the imminent danger that we fall victim to the ambitions of the great nations and become partitioned among them. Consequently, it is necessary that we recognize the supremacy of the United States and strive to obtain, within the limits of the American constitution, the greatest measure of liberty compatible with our welfare.

The most predominant features in our past independent government were those immoralities and abuses which are the offspring of our own ignorance, and the vices inherited by us from Spain.

Odious Filipino Regime.

We succeeded in making the Filipino regime so odious to our own people that in the critical moments of our affairs the people showed us their hatred; they respected neither our cabinet officers nor the persons of the mother and the son of the president of the Filipino republic, whom they sold to the Americans after first having murdered many of the leaders, officers and soldiers of our army, and they have robbed our government of its properties and money. We require, then, the protecting power of the United States to prevent our national unity from destruction by those civil wars which, owing to the factional feelings and divisions arising from our immoralities and abuses, would undoubtedly obtain were an independent government established.

The conciliatory policy pursued by the American government notwithstanding our marked hostility to them; the human treatment of prisoners and their release from prison after short detention only; the installation into public office of the more intelligent Filipinos; the increase in wages and the consequent betterment of the laboring classes; the liberal reform in our laws, and the granting to our towns of a marriage and municipal law eminently democratic, and such as we did not possess even under our own independent government; all this has increased the sentiment for annexation to an extraordinary degree and today there is among us the keenest competition for all government employments.

Should the time come when our clashing interests will lead brother to fight against brother we will then indeed be unfortunate and to be pitied. The Americans will dominate under these deplorable circumstances and we will be helpless.

If, notwithstanding our fleeting political dissensions, we can manage to preserve our national unity we will always be a respectable nation of 10,000,000 of people and capable ultimately of obtaining our national emancipation; but if we are divided by the irreconcilable hatreds which lead to civil strife we will be nothing more nor less than a group of tribes and we could easily be reduced to the level of the nomad Igorrotes.

For these reasons we should cease hostilities with the United States and form a national party which, if we take advantage of the opportunities of the present moment, will always be in the majority.

Another Argument for Peace.

Another powerful argument for peace is the fact that in continuing our present system of guerrilla warfare we give an excuse for the bad element of our population to take refuge in the woods at the cost of their more peaceful neighbors; under the guise of patriots these former take the field not to fight for our independence, but simply to rob and enrich themselves, and brigandage is consequently prevalent. The ill effects of such actions are already felt throughout the land and they have given to our cause a reputation for criminal methods and abuses. The national party would show great political discernment and good sense were they to cease hostilities and co-operate with the established authorities in the prosecution of those bandits and robbers who have during the last few months succeeded in dragging the fair fame of the Filipino revolution to a low level.

In view of the foregoing we believe the following resolutions should be adopted:

First—Recognize the supremacy of the United States by a cessation of hostilities; obey the American authorities and loyally co-operate with them in the work of pacification.

Second—Ask from the government of the United States the declaration that we be allowed the enjoyment of the personal rights guaranteed by the American constitution; exception is made of our political rights until such time as congress shall definitely determine our future.

Third—Unite and appear before the American congress to ask of them the fulfillment of our noble aspirations. There shall be absolute and entire political freedom of speech and expression; the autonomists may ask for autonomy; the annexationists for annexation and the nationalists for independence, and no party shall by force or violence impose its ideas upon any other.

Fourth—Philippine funds shall be applied as follows: (a) To maintain a hospital for the wounded and sick Filipino soldiers now in the field; (b) to succor the invalid Filipino soldiers; (c) to create a university in Manila and four official institutes, one in Manila, one in Vigan, one in Nueva Caceres and one in Iloilo, all under the protection of the United States government.

Fifth—Our political rights shall be exercised after the manner determined by the American congress.

Sixth—Any person holding funds belonging to the government of the Filipino republic shall deliver the same to the American government established in Manila, failing in which such person will be prosecuted as a swindler.

Seventh—Municipalities will be ruled by the legal expression of the will of the people and each province may name a representative delegate. These delegates may make known their desires to the American civil commission, which in turn will communicate them to the government at Washington and the latter will lay them before congress. These delegates shall have the right to appeal directly to the administration and to congress, there to make known their wants.

Eighth—The friars shall be excluded from the administration of the Philippine Catholic church.

Taffy for the Recalcitrants.

For such a peace propaganda to be acceptable to the Filipino people, and more especially to the more stubborn element thereof, it must flatter them and appeal to their national vanity. They must be cajoled into believing that they are insisting upon terms and stipulations from the United States government, that concessions are given to them, that they are still an important factor in the situation and that their consent is needed to any settlement. If such a peace program as the above appeals to their vanity it has a much better chance of being accepted by them than were it a simple business proposition devoid of all sentiment. Hence Buencamino makes a show of asking much from the American government in exchange for sovereignty, while, as a matter of fact, he does not ask for a single thing of any importance that the military administration has not already accorded the Filipino people. But, the mass of the people do not know this, because what the American government has done for them has never been concretely written out and placed before their eyes. Buencamino practically recites what the United States has already done for the Filipinos and then says: "We will ask for all this in exchange for peace," and the Filipino thinks those are pretty good things to have and that they constitute desirable and dignified terms of capitulation. So it is that the Buencamino document is written for the Filipino people and in that way which argues for its quickest acceptance by them.

There are, however, one or two misleading statements in Buencamino's communication, notably that which says the condition of the Filipino laborer has bettered with the increase of his earnings. It is true the laborer and other workman in Manila earns more today than formerly, but the increase in wage is in no way commensurate with the cost of living, so in reality he is worse off than he was formerly.

Buencamino's Private Views.

Speaking to a representative of the Associated Press, Buencamino said:

There are three elements operating against peace in the Philippines today. One is the friars, who in the ultimate adjustment of the present trouble between the Filipinos and Americans foresee the final loss of their position and prestige in the country as well as of their properties and wealth. I believe they seek to prolong the struggle in the hope that something may arise to secure their standing in the country and I believe they are partly accountable for the recent rumors of a native uprising in Manila.

The second reason is the presence in Manila of certain hot-headed Filipinos who persist in stirring up the people to continued discontent with the American occupation. These men may be called professional agitators and politicians and I think they should be sought out and suppressed.

The third is the stiff-necked attitude of the past military government in refusing to treat with the Filipinos except on the ground of total and unconditional surrender. They seem to have thought the only possible way to terminate our misunderstandings was by force of arms. This I consider a natural result of military training. Men schooled in the use of arms naturally believe the only way to settle a quarrel is to fight it out to a finish. If this new commission comes here with broader and more liberal views, if it will approach the Filipino people, or allow itself to be approached by us, with some little tact and some little diplomacy, if they will give the men in the field the chance to surrender as men and as soldiers, to surrender and still be able to look their countrymen in the eye, to still retain some honor, and it would take such insignificant concessions on your part to make this possible, I assure you that peace will be a question of a few weeks only. Aguinaldo is still the leader and the idol of the Filipino people. If your civil commission will give an official and legal and binding assurance to him that the individual and personal rights of the Filipino people will be assured and protected, leaving the determination of their political status entirely to your congress, peace will at once be effected. We recognize your sovereignty throughout these islands; you have forced us to do that. What we now crave is your fairness and your justice. The Filipino question no longer calls for violence and bloodshed. It is now a question of justice, of a people's inherent rights and of their right to reasonable consideration at the hands of their victors. It is a question of principle to which the application of principles of justice and right will speedily bring a peaceful settlement.

PROCLAIMS GERMAN TREATY

Mutual Concessions in Duties Levied on Goods of Both Countries.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The president's proclamation on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public. The articles on which Germany secures a reduction are those named in the Associated Press dispatches from here last night. The president names a specific reduction as that provided in the third section of the Dingley tariff bill. The proclamation says that corresponding concessions and reductions have been secured from Germany.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of June 23, 1900:

Nebraska: Original—George C. Bakewell, Wood Lake, $6. Increase—William B. Morgan, Bloomington, $12; Samuel W. Gossard, Indianola, $10; John McConnell, Earl, $17; George A. Ross, Wilber, $17; Harvey L. Norton, Soldiers' and Sailors home, Grand Island, $12; Henry C. Craig, Ulysses, $12. Original, Widows, etc.—Special action June 28: Emeliza V. McLenithan, St. Paul, $8. War With Spain, Widows, etc.—Minerva McCart, mother, Palmyra, $12; Jeanie W. Howard, Omaha, $25.

Iowa: Original—Samuel Williams, Redding, $6; John A. Farmer, Montezuma, $6. Additional—Solon F. Fairman, New Sharon, $10. Supplemental—William E. Hill, Newton, $4. Increase—John C. Smith, Coggon, $10; William Allen, Clinton, $12; William G. Smock, Webster City, $10; Covert Scheffers, Pella, $10; Albertus Somers, Ottumwa, $17; Gias Hamilton, Riverton, $17; Charles Middleton, Bonaparte, $12; John Greiner, Grand Junction, $8; (special act, June 27) Edward J. Trussler, Farmington, $30. Reissue—Conrad Shrode, Riceville, $6. Original widows, etc.—Mary J. Grimes, Marshalltown, $8; Martha E. Miller, Newton, $8. War with Spain, widows, etc.—Lenore Becker, mother, Dubuque, $12.

June Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The June statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the bureau of statistics, shows as follows:

Merchandise—Imports, $69,808,884 (of which $24,064,685 was free of duty); increase as compared with June, 1899, about $1,000,000.

Merchandise—Domestic exports, $106,165,406; increase, $12,000,000.

Gold—Imports, $1,984,849; decrease, $1,000,000.

Gold—Exports, $8,092,038; decrease, $13,000,000.

Silver—Imports, $4,879,970; increase, $3,000,000.

Silver—Exports, $5,187,920; increase, $1,344,000.

For the twelve months of the fiscal year the imports of merchandise is shown to have exceeded those for the fiscal year 1899 by $152,565,840, while the exports exceeded those of 1899 by $167,455,912.

The exports last year exceeded the imports by $544,764,885, or $14,890,072 greater than the excess of 1899.

Murdered Man Identified.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 14.—The body of the murdered man found along the roadside near Cleveland yesterday has been identified as that of Posey Barker of Ducktown. John Johnson is in jail charged with the killing. He confessed, saying he and Barker were traveling together and Barker got drunk and attacked him and that he struck Barker with a hatchet in self-defense.

FACTS ABOUT FLOUR.

Made White by Leaving Out the Part Which Helps Digest.

Modern methods of milling separate the parts of the wheat berry that contain the diastatic element, and furnish only the white flour made up almost entirely of starch.

One of the principal elements needed to digest this starch has been left out in the process, and therefore the person who eats much white bread is almost sure to have intestinal troubles, for the starc does not digest properly and must, of necessity, decay, and cause all sorts of trouble.

Grape-Nuts food, on the contrary, is made up of the entire wheat and barley, and the processes of digestion as shown in the human body, are copied as exactly as possible, in a mechanical way, by the use of moisture, time and warmth. No chemicals or other ingredients are used, but the simple methods scientifically arranged.

In this way the starch of the grain is transformed into grape sugar, and the Grape-Nuts food, which appears in a granualar form, shows on the outside of the little granules, glittering specks of this grape sugar, which is not put onto the food from the outside, but is a result of the change of the starch into grape sugar, which works out to the surface, very much as the sap of the hickory or maple tree will frequently show in the shape of white sugar on the sawed-off ends of logs.

A handful of Grape-Nuts held to the light will show the little glittering particles of grape sugar. It is naturally and scientifically predigested, therefore the food agrees with the weakest sort of a stomach. It must not be used in large quantities at one meal, for it is concentrated, and overfeeding or even the choicest food is not advisable.

Being perfectly cooked at the factory, the food can be served instantly, either dry or wet, cold or hot. When wanted hot, hot water, milk or cream can be poured over it. There is a definite, distinct and undeniable gain in nervous energy, and vitality when Grape-Nuts food is used.