Celestials Are Very Numerous in the Islands at Present.

PRESENCE PRESENTS A GRAVE PROBLEM

They Are Like the Plague, They Can Live Anywhere and Are by No Means Ensy to Get Rid Of-Hate the Filipines.

(Copyright, 1900, by Muriel Bailey.) from the southern coast of China to anchor in the pleasant narbor of Manila that does not bring from Hong Kong, Amoy or Canton almost nightly. a cargo of Chinamen. Canton is only too glad to spare a goodly number from its 3,000,000 and Amoy would willingly ship all of its laboring class, while the English in Hong Kong are quite eager to give them away. If the Spaniards had not debarred Chinese women altogether and refused admittance to any Chinamen who had not held former residence in the Philippines, the islands would be overrun with these people. They are like the plague, they can live anywhere and they are by no means easy to get rid of.

In spite of the strict Spanish laws bebarring Chinese, they overran the Philippines repeatedly, often through bribing the Spanish officials, and it was necessary to find ways of disposing of the surplus Chinese population several times during the Spanish occupation.

But for the two years previous to the occupation of Manila by the Americans the Chinese did not approve of the islands as a place of residence. Indeed, they returned to their own overcrowded land in great numbers. Conditions were such that they were prevented from trading, gambling was at a low ebb and their lives were in danger from both Spanish and Filipino armies.

Rush for the Islands. But no sooner had the Americans planted the Stars and Stripes over the place where the red and yellow had been, than the Chinese crowded the ships and demanded admission and protection under the emblem of the free. Some of the ships that took that two and a half days' journey across the turbulent China sea, separating the Chinese coast and the Philippines, bore cargoes of such ill-conditioned creatures and such quantities of garlic that it would have caused a whale to groan with the agony of seasickness. Most of those who arrived in the early stages of our occupation got in and began to spread. These were chiefly of two grades-the petty merchants and "coolie," or laboring class.

Throngs of Chinese. At present the merchants crowd the Calle Rosario, they dominate Inaipo. On the former their little dry goods shops are filled with brilliant hued calicoes. Cotton goods are always their specialty, but they vary the monotony with silks of the cheapest grades and ill-shaped, Chinesemade shoes. In each of these shops sits the wily "Chino" (so called by the islanders), waiting, and woe to the unwary individual who stops to examine the stock, for he will be coaxed with smiles and re- of Luzon-the part birdering on Lingayen luctant reduction in price to purchase something and he will always be sorry. The Inaipo merchants are manufacturers on a small scale as well as merchants. Wicker chairs and tables and steamer chairs and baskets of bamboo and wicker are favorite Chinese products in Manila who say that some years ago there was an ment in Cammack, Ind., writes Marion and there are one or two comparatively uprising against the Chinese in and about Stuart, a leading druggist of Muncie, Ind. good-sized furniture establishments in that district owned by Chinamen. They also and, landing from a small boat on the coast, tor in Yorktown said she must soon die. and is handsomely illustrated. Things district owned by Chinamen. They also and, landing from a small boat on the coast, tor in Yorktown said she must soon die, manufacture the famous camphor wood finally intermarried with the native women. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Dischests in the shops on the Calle San Fer

The Chinese "coolie." poor, wretched and despised, has one good quality. He will work, and that is something you cannot say of the native. On the hottest days. while the Filipino sits on his heels in the shadow of a wall or a drooping banana tree, drowsily smoking a cigarette or the lower class of natives. A dozen sleep soundly sleeping the hours away, the Chino works on. Barcheaded-bare, in fact, altogether, save for very short and scant while you will see them wetting their feet blue cotton breeches which he is compelled because the sun and hot stones have blisto wear-be saws lumber, drives the buffalo | tered them. Their heads are bare, no matcarts and works from daylight until dark at all kinds of the hardest labor. He is live on pork and rice and stale fish, and used as a pack animal and carries weights, are more or less diseased in body on account by means of the bamboo pole over his of their food and their ways of living. shoulder, that seem impossible. I have seen planes, huge packing boxes, trunks, furniture of all kinds, heavy lumber and stoves, fastened to the center of a bamboo pole and carried by two coolies. And the be cutting through flesh and bone and mak ing great, dingy, red marks.

Chinese Greed. Yet the greed for money which causes the any with whom he has business dealings is exaggerated to a fearful extent in this low-

During the troubles in the islands the pack of goods on his back, pursued his way through city and country districts and he oftentimes disappeared mysteriously.

But the "Chino" has not one whit of couracteristic. His other characteristics come in natural sequence. Often I have seen a Filipino strike a Chino twice as large as himself and the latter would slink away with a meaningless grin and take to his heels if the Filipino followed him-

Intermarry with Filipinos. The Chinese intermarry with the Fillpino women to a large extent. Their own women and respectable individuals, who boast as are not allowed in the country and the lower good a social position as ony one in the and masters to their own countrymen. It and morally the superiors of many in the is very common for a Filipino man to be communities in which they live. Some of deserted for a Chinaman. The former lets them have sent their children abroad to the woman support him and the latter sup- be educated. They are Roman Catholics in ports her. As a consequence the traces of general population of the islands. Nevertheless, the race prejuil:e is very

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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 in-stantly 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 24 times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free Prepared by E. C. De VITT & CO., Chicago

one another with a cordiality that is amazturist, while the Chino is a trader; therefore, in any busines transaction the Chino than 60 cents. Mexican, and under the old berded by an overseer. regime, save when the Chinamen were killed at wholesale so that the highways were actually littered with their remains, or when dead Chinamen had influential friends. the bloody demonstrations were not noticed at all. A street or alley, too short and dark for distinction by name, which runs for a abort block east of the Calle Rosario and is inhabited by Chinese almost exclu-The Chinese of the Philippine islands are sively, is considered one of the most danvery numerous. Never a ship voyages gerous thoroughtares in the city. Pedestrians take to the middle of the road in passing it and it used to boast of a murder

Chinese Gambling.

Every district inhabited by Chinese is nest of gambling dens. During the Spanish days gambling was licensed and the raids who wrote this book didn't know much. which the Americans have made in these places of vice have surprised the unworthy proprietors very disagreeably. The licensed cockpits were many of them owned by Chinamen and the referee at a cock fight

is always a Chinaman or a Chinese mestizo. Before Spain's departure Chinese merchants held entire possession of the opium trade, but since then it has become unprofitable on account of the excessive duty, and the opium merchants have returned to wardly, at least.

During the troublesome times of the rebellion against the American forces in the islands, the Chinese might be said to have Those within our been "on the fence." wealthier class said and did nothing. The petty merchants opened cautiously whenever the streets were clear and the peddlers and the world?" asked the teacher.

coolies made what money they could out of the army. There were crowds of followers, too, who looted houses and stole everything not guarded by a gun. After a time it was discovered that these Chinese fol. teacher, lowers had been picking up empty shells and selling them to the insurgents. Following that discovery neither natives nor Chinamen were allowed to approach within a certain distance of the rear of our army unless they were workmen in the charge of

The insurgents also made extensive use of coolie labor. The trenches which they occupied were dug by Chinamen, some of the petty officers in the insurgents' army were of the Chinese persuasion and Aguinaldo's chief advisor-and an able one, too -was a Chinaman. Obedient to his mastering passions, the Chino serves where he can gain the most. He is rarely troubled by conscientious scruples either in these

islands or in his own country.

Not Confined to Manila. The Chinese have not confined themselves to residence in Manila, but have spread both north and south and east and west throughout the Philippines. To be sure, the natives in the country districts have promptly dispensed with them, but around the town they have been tolerated because they will work, and a certain amount of labor is necessary in spite of the indifference of the native. In the northern portion gulf, with Dagapore as its largest city-the population is more than one-half Chinese. The people are nearer the Chinese in physical proportions and their language-or dialect-differs from the Tagal. This is for they have only surrendered in the last at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

month or so. The Chinese coolies live about as well as in one room or twenty if the room is large enough. They are not clean. Once in a ter how intense the sun's rays are. They

The Chinese cemetery, a very short distance from the famous La Lonea church. was used by the insurgents on February 5. 1899, in an attempt to drive back the Pennsylvania and Montana regiments. It stands poles, resting on the shoulders, seemed to on a hillside. Long white mounds are made of whitewashed clay and cement, and the dead body in its box is put in, head downwards, and the end of the mound scaled tightly. These mounds made excellent barmerchant to take every unfair advantage of ricades against the troops advancing up the

The merchant class is far inferior in numest class of the Chinese nation. Personal bers to the coolie class, and besides mersafety, freedom, their wives and children, chants and coolies there are in Manila numanything and everything they will barter for bers of hotel servants and body servants whose "pigeon" or duty keeps them in good surroundings and more cleanly than the avcoolies were hired by the American army as erage. When the table boys arrived at the litter bearers and to do the unskilled and | Hotel de Oriente from Hong Kong, however, heaviest labor connected with moving camp they were unmanageable to such an extent and repairing the damage the Filipinos suc- that a battle occurred in the dining room ceeded in doing. They also followed the one night after dinner with table knives for camps and hung about endeavoring to sell | weapons, and the Chinese table boys and the their wares. Many of them were killed, but | Filiptno bedroom boys as opposing armies. as fast as one fell another took his place. Results might have been wierdly disastrous, So long as they were paid their few cents but the knives were dull, as usual. Only each day the risk did not matter. At all one Filipino died the next day from his times during the war the "Chino," with his wounds and no Chinaman was killed. The next night when the manager of the hotel tried to discuss affairs with the Chinese steward the latter pushed him down the stairs. The manager could not save himself, age in his makeup. Greed is his single char- but grabbed the Chinaman and the two rolled comfortably to the bottom, the Chino biting.

scratching and yelling like a fiend. Well-to-Do Filipino Chinamen And again, besides these classes there are some very wealthy and influential men. married comfortably to Filipins women, living with their families in as great a luxury as the islands afford, law-abiding class of native women prefer them as lords country and who are mentally the equals religion and are said to be very strict in Chinese blood are very noticeable in the their observances. One of the wealthiest men in the country is Osarios of Cavite. whose son was shot by the Spaniards as an example to the Filipinos. Osarios is worth several millions, which he made in the ownership of cockpits. He is ambitious. He offered a million dollars as a dowry to any American officer of good standing who would marry one of his wahela. daughters. Down to the beginning of the year the offer had not been taken, although one of the girls was an accomplished musician and the other decorated the whole house with paintings of most alarming birds, beasts and blossoms. Tuason, who owns race horses, both Australian and native, second to none in the islands, was formerly a Cantonese and there are many

others who, in spite of prejudices, have made their place and hold it. As a usual thing the Chinese mestizo men, of the wealthy class, wear the civilized dress of the European and the daughters follow the style of their mathers, but some of them-the women folk of Senor Huason, chief among others-follow as closely as they can the fashions that Poris

sets.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES strong. The Chinese and Filipinos hate hours for driving on the Luneta in the evening, the Chinese consul, with his The Filipino is a natural agricul- prancing black ponies and his pretty Victoria, his coachman and footman in livery and sitting at the proper angle; the Chiwill gain advantage over the native and the nese of position, with their wives and native takes a great pleasure in invedering daughters; the petty merchants in a guilez him sooner or later. Even in the native or calesa with one horse, and passing courts a Chino's life was not valued at more through it all a drove of coolies urged and

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

'Jimmy, haven't I told you to eat your ice cream slowly?" "Yes, ma, but if I don't hurry mebbe I won't get two dishes.

"Say, Jimmy," said one small boy to another on the Fourth, 'lend be a cent, will 'Ain't you got no money?" asked Jimmy

"No," replied the other, "I got up so early that I spent it all 'fore breakfast." Little Nettie was learning to read, and part of her lesson ran thus. "The cat has a rat." "Huh!" she exclaimed, "the man

Cats don't have rats, they have kittens."

today that your mother had whipped you inst week. you want fresh news.

"Very well, dear," replied his mother. "How shall we begin?"

"Well," answered the little fellow, "you were apparently friendly. The you pie isn't good for little boys." "Who are the greatest money-makers in

> "I know," yelled the small boy in the back of the room. "The Turks and the Mormons. "Why do you say that?" demanded the

"Because they have to be." replied the small boy promptly. "Look at the number of wives they have!"

Tommy was presented lately by his older sister with a neat penwiper for use at a school which he had just begun attending He admired it, but remarked: "I shan't have much use for it. Jennie." "Why not, Tommy, you use a pen every

day at school?" "Yes; I know that." "Why don't you use a penwiper then? she replied.

"Because I always wipe my pen down the side of the next boy's hair."

bed early. "Mamma," said she, "I want to see my dear papa. "No, dear," said her mother. "Papa

not to be disturbed just now." Presently came the pleading voice: 'I want to see my papa.' was the answer, "I cannot disturb

Then the 4-year-old parishioner rose to question of privilege. "Mamma," said she, "I'm a sick woman and I want to see my minister!"

Was it a Miracle.

explained by old residents in the islands, of consumption has created intense excite- going on in the east-Then she began to and founded the city which is now the covery and gained 37 pounds in weight and book of travel, "Chinese Characteristics" terminus of the Manila-Dagupan railway, was completely cured." It has cured thou-But these fellows were the strongest in their sands of hopeless cases and is positively Smith, are recent books. Mrs. Archibald denunciation of Americans, and the most guaranteed to cure all throat, chet and lung Little's "Intimate China" is less than a eager to fight, moreover they held out well, disease. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free year old. "Through the Yang-tse Gorges.

Among the exhibits at the Paris exposi-tion is a set of tea cups, the cheapest of which is valued at \$600. works descriptive of the territory tary to China's greatest waterway. "Peoples and Politics of the Far

The Scandinavian element in this country numbers nearly 1,000,000 souls. They are ocated principally in four states—lowa, lilinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The six robbers who recently broke into the residence of Mrs. Hilda Cole in New Orleans and robbed her of \$2,000 wore even-ing clothes and silk hats. A souvenir of Mr. Gladstone's hobby as ar

don auction-room recently.

Father Leary, the Cathelic priest at Chapman, Kan. has raised a fine point with respect to dog tax. He says his dos watches faithfully about the sanctuary and therefore, is church property, exempt by state law.

A man in Philadelphia makes a living by selling foreign hotel, express and railroad labels to people that paste them on their baggage to create the impression that they Some years ago one of the biggest rail-road corporations of this country employed a confidential peacemaker, with the idea of preventing suits, as far as possible, for per-sonal damages. It has proved a profitable innovation and is being taken up by other

railroads Robert Johnson, a street news vendor, died in Washington as the result of prostration during the recent hot spell. Two years ago he was terribly frostbitten in the same city and it became necessary to amputate both his feet. The operation was performed in the same hospital where he died. The Magdalen Islands, in the Guif of St Lawrence, form a little group that very few people have any knowledge of. The inhabitants, mainly fishermen, are civilized and comparatively well-to-do, but know very little as to what is going on in the outside world, though they are in easy calling distance of the New England const. A Kansas editor wrote that "Mr. Brower is about to start for a fishing resort and says: "I am going to a place where I shall feel at liberty to wear one gallus, go without a collar and roll up my pants." The item made it Mrs. Brewer and some little talk was aroused by the paragraph. Last year there were coined \$3,000,000 more pennies than in the year before and the coinage of nickels, dimes, quarters and halves increased largely. In dollars and cents the increase in minor coinage for the fiscal year is about \$3,700,000.

Sir Charles Dilke, in a paper read before the Statistical society of London, declared that the normal cost of British armaments in time of peace is 4.60,000,000 to the taxpay-ers of the United Kingdom, £20,000,000 to India and £1,750,000 to the self-governing

india and 21,00,000 to the self-governing colonies

Here are a couple of headlines seen in mewspapers not long ago: "Killed by Lightning-Woman and Mule Die Instantly."

Two Lives Go Out in a Storm-One a Cow. An Ohio paper printed this item: "There will be an ice cream supper given by Mrs. Susan Howard next Tuesday night, July 3, in the Christian church grove to assist in raising funds for the funeral expenses of her husband."

A Jesuit priest now in South Africa writes to the boys in the New York college, where he was formerly a professor: "Nine in the biessed language is diheramanwanmngwahela, but this is nothing to 199, which is mashuminmagduamahna - manwanamangwahela-namashumihamanera - manwanamingoyhalea-gowakadiheranaman - wanamgwahela."

Improving Governor's Island. NEW YORK, July 28 .- Plans for enlarging the facilities of Governor's Island, in New York harbor, and making it one of the best equipped military establishments in the world, as well as a center for the transport service in this country, are now under way. The work is under direction of a board composing Major General John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East; Colonel Gillispie of the Engineer depart

cers were selected by Secretary of War Root to survey the field and precent their recommendations to the War department. One Minute Cough Opre is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate

DEMAND FOR BOOKS ON CHINA

Omaha Students Gathering Knowledge Anent the Flowery Kingdom.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FAIRLY BESIEGED

Publications Containing Reliable Information Are Scarce and of Recent Publication-

A Few Titles.

It is an easy matter for the custodians of the books in the public library to keep informed as to what subjects are of paramount interest to the residents of Omaha and the extent to which that interest pervades all classes of society. Private libraries, for the most part, are not adequate to the demands made upon them on extraordinary occasions. They must be supplemented by the volumes which are piled high in the stacks of the public libraries and it is to these that seekers "Tommy," said an indulgent father to his after information on special subjects re-

outhful son and heir, "I didn't know until sort when their own collections fall short. During the war with Spain there was a great demand for works treating of the 'Well, papa," replied Johnny, "I think Spanish kingdom and its dependencies, ou had better come to me after this when notably Cuba and Porto Rico. Old and young alike pored for hours over volumes of dry statistics and searched cagerly 'Mamma," said 4-year-old Willie, "let's through ponderous volumes in pursuit of China, or undertaken other things, out- play I am your mamma and you are my lit- information concerning the resources of the countries over which the United States was so soon to assume jurisdiction. Maps were studied with avidity and not a few even went so far as to spend hours can ask me for a piece of ple, and I'll tell over the charts prepared by the hydro-you ple isn't good for little boys." graphic department, showing the harbors along the coast and the depth of water in each. There are probably some hundreds of the residents of the city today who could talk for a considerable time on the Antilles without exhausting the store of information they acquired during the days when the two nations faced each other in

Later the interest shifted to the Philippines and now it is China that is engaging the attention of students of affairs. Within the last few weeks the Omaha public library has been besieged by readers who want to learn something about that nation. All the best books pertaining to China and the Chinese have been piled where the public can have access to them and the limited supply has proven inadequate. Comparatively few books have been written concerning the Flowery Kingdom and the only really valuable ones have been produced during the last ten years. The war between China and Japan sent a horde of newspaper correspondents to the east An exchange tells a true story of a little and produced a number of books that girl, the daughter of a clergyman, who was present China, its people, its manners and alling, and in consequence had been put to customs in a readable manner.

Titles of Best Books.

"China in Transformation," by A. R. Colquboun, was written in 1898 and is one of the reliable works that treat of the changes in China during the last few years. Lord Charles Beresford's "Breaking Up of China" was issued last year. In addition to treating the political situation in the east, this book gives much information concerning the commerce, currency, waterways, armies and railroads of the empire. "The World Politics," by Paul S. Reinsch, a book just issued, gives a careful review of the part China is playing in "The marvelous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout the struggle for supremacy that is now

by J. D. Ball, is another good Chinese. and "Village Life in China," both by A. H. or Trade and Travel in Western China, by A. J. Little, and "Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. I. L. Bird-Bishop, are works descriptive of the territory tribu-

Peoples and Politics of the Far East. by H. Norman, gives considerable space to China. J. MacGowan's "History of China from the Earliest Days to the Present" is a brief work intended for the general reader. In "Pictorial Art of Japan, China and Korea" W. Anderson discusses Chinese art. "Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China," by Evarist Huc, is a recent book. British policy and British interests in China are discussed in W. A. Pickering's "Pioneering in Formesa."

"Our Boys in China," by H. W. French, is a book of travel intended particularly for children. It is handsomely illustrated and tells of the experiences of boys who visit the chief points of interest. "When We Were Strolling Players in the East," by L. J. Milne, recounts some interesting adventures in the land of the poppy. In his "Chinese Folk Lore" L. Hearn tells of Chinese ghosts and the superstitions of the Mongolians

Chinese in Fiction.

But few works of fiction have been writ en in which Chinese are anything but minor characters. The heroes in Chester Bailey Fernald's book of short stories called "The Cat and the Cherub" are Chinese, and Wiliam Dalton's "The War Tiger" relates the experiences of a young lad named Chow. Bret Harte has also written a number of stories that deal with the Chinese in California and other gold-producing states. During the last two months nearly all the illustrated weeklies have published articles descriptive of Pekin and other Chinese cities

where the Boxers have been giving trouble. A late number of Leslie's Weekly has an article on the situation at Pekin by Isaac Tayfor Headland, president of Pekin university, a Methodist institution. In describing the empress dowager he scouts the report that she is a drunkard and an opium fiend and says of her: "She understands how to play one man or

party against another better than any one who has occupied the throne for years. has held the throne longer than any woman has ever held it in China, and at a time when usurpation is more dangerous and difficult than it ever has been before. She is looked upon by all who know her as a most remarkable woman."

The London Graphic is offering weekly articles by A. R. Colquhoun, a recognized authority on China. These articles are profusely illustrated. Harper's Weskly is not behind its contemporaries in this field and during the last month has offered much information concerning the situation in the east. McClure's Magazine for July contains an article concerning the railways of China, which gives maps of all the existing railroads and pictures of the cars and stations. Pictures are also given of the hoats used along the rivers in the interior of China, and commerce in all parts of China is discussed.

The Best Remedy for Diarrhoen Mr. W. M. Cross, a prominent and influen-

tial citizen of Coryell county, Texas, says, I never had such pains in my life as suffered when diarrhoea attacked me. have tried many medicines, but note give me such relief as Chamberlain's Colic. Chotera and Diarrhoes Remedy." This is inquestionably the best remedy known for ment, and Colonel Amos S. Kimball, asdiarrhoea. It always cures and is pleasant sistant quartermaster general. These offi-

> American Firemen for Paris NEW YORK, July 28.-The crack team from the Kansas City fire department, which is going to Paris to show Europeans how Americans fight fire, salled today or he Anchor line steamship Furnessia.

Some Money

to be saved by buying now. Extraordinary offers we make now to stir up buying enthusiasm during the warm weather. Merchandise clean and fresh at less than the manufacturer's cost. These carpets are staple goods. Our west window is filled with Smith Tapestry Brussels Carpet to be put on sale Monday morning at 44c a yard. The selection will be large to start with. Bring measure of your rooms. Carpet Sweepers, \$1.25. Bissell's Sweepers \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Tomorrow (Monday) morning we inaugurate our semi-annual sale of upholstery goods. During these sales it is our desire to close out all short lengths and such pieces as are not continued for another season, at the same time give you an opportunity to look over the many new things shown for the coming season, many of which are already received, and others coming in daily. A close examination of the goods mentioned below, will convince you that the goods are as decirable and up-to-date as any to be had, and at values much below their usual. Sale closes Saturday, August 11th

500 yards 50-inch striped and figured jutes, tapestries, satin russe, ribbed derbys, tinselled tapestries, 27inch cordureys, velours and velvets. Goods that have sold as high as 75c. Sic and \$1.00—for this sale, per yard 5

Tapestries, etc-worth \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.75 yard-for this

A large lot of imported French and English tapestries, jutes, gobelins, sidneys, velours, velvets, 27-inch moleskins, corduroys, velours, silk and wool plushes, etc., goods that have sold at \$1.25 to \$2.00 yard-for this

At \$1.50 yard-a choice assortment of silk-faced tapestries, heavy cotton tapestries, gobelins, veloure, 27-inch figured silk velours, etc.-regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 values-for this sale-

per yard-

25 pieces extra fine silk tapestries, brocatelles, gobelins, armures, velours, heavy imported French

Lots of things among the above would make desirable portieres, draperies, couch covers, piano covers, cushion covers,

of upholetery goods in squares about Remnants of upholetery goods in squares about 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, \$1 for cushions, seats and backs, each

REMNANTS of larger size from t to 2 yards long, at ONE-HALF or less. Complete assortment of cords, guimps, fringes, etc.

Upholstery Repair Work

In order to keep our workmen busy during the usually dull season we will make special low prices on all repair work

Hammock Special Monday and Tuesday only



All Hammocks for two days at one-fourth off. \$1.25 hammocks now 94c \$1.75 hammocks now ... 1.31 \$2.50 hammocks now ... 1.98 \$3.00 hammocks now ... 2.25

Hammock Ropes, 5c each. Straw Lawn Seats, 5c each.

Letter that Tells of Doings of Our Troops in the Philippines.

Prospecting for Gold Takes Up the Time Between Fighting Against Raids of Insurrectionary Ladrones.

Captain John S. Wood of this city has reccived a welcome letter from his son, Charles, corporal of Company D, Thirtyninth infantry, proving beyond doubt the young man is alive and well. The press d'apatches several weeks ago contained the name of "Charles Wood, Thirty-ninth infantry" as among those dead in the Philippines. Wood was said to have met his death while bathing in a small stream near San Pablo. The unlucky Wood proved to be a private in the same regiment. The son of Captain Wood is about 25 years old and was educated in the public schools of this city.

In speaking of the confusion of names which resulted in his reported death and consequent anxiety to his family, Corporal Wood says: "The sickness in the First battation has been severe and our stay of four months in San Pablo has almost decimated us. Our company has only twenty-eight men on duty and seven have died of typhoid. While I was in the hospital a nurse told me that Corporal Wood of D company had just been drowned and I had grave doubt for a few minutes whether I were I. All the company thought I was the drowned Wood and I had some trouble when I left the hospital in convincing them that I was still on earth. The company, one by one, fell on

Corporal Wood is not impressed with the merit of San Pablo as a health resort, but describes it as a region of rare beauty. The town is entirely surrounded by moun tains," says the corporal, "the valley having an area of about 800 square miles. The city is nearly in the center of the plain and has a population of 75,000 natives, who all claim to be amigos. It isn't safe, just the same, to trust yourself outside the outposts. Ladrones Infest Footbills.

"The fcothills are infested with bands miles, but the ladrones have cut the wires faster than the linemen could repair them. On one occasion they carried away poles and wires along a strip one mile long, cutting off communications for nearly a week. Major Mulford burned the shacks in the neighborhood of the broken wires and since then the mischief has ceased.

"We have gone on quite a number scouting expeditions through the mountains and have captured a few insurgents and guns. Nothing of importance occurred, however, until Colonel Bullard and the Third battallon started from Lipa for San Pablo through a mountain trail. The battalien had reached Alemenus, when it was attacked by General Malvario and 200 insurgents. There was a lively skirmish for an hour, when the work got too hot for the natives and they ran. The colonel followed them, while a detachment of us went around by another route and climbed Mt. Christohal to packet them. With their eel-like propensities, however, they had slipped away and we had our twenty-five mile climb for nothing.

Another graphic description of hard campaigning in a rocky, wet country is the tale of the trip to Nagcarlang and thence to Lilio and Doloros, the latter hamlet well worthy of its name—the Spanish for "sorrow." "At dawn we started for the mountains," says Corporal Wood, "and we reached the top at noon, where we ate our lunch-hard tack and salmon-in a drench- pure and naturally fermented.

John Thompson's "Through China With a Camera" is a book of travel through the OMAHA BOYS AT SAN PABLO our hard climb, but after a thirty-minute rest we started again and marched steadily through the mountains, crossing deep ratook us at the mountain summit, dreuched to the skin, but with no water to drink. We did not know the location of the enemy, so we couldn't build a fire. Our supper con-SOLDIER SUPPOSED DEAD RESURRECTED sisted of raw bacon and hard tack, with

nothing to drink. Hardships of Campaigning.

"It was a miserable night. The ground was a mass of stones and it was almost im possible to sleep. I had just gotten settled as comfortably as possible between two large stones when I was called to go on guard till daylight. We started on the march at sunrise without breakfast and plodded along to Doloros, a distance of twelve miles, capturing two prisoners, a

rifle and some ammunition. "We reached San Pablo again late that night, tired, wet and hungry, but jubilant, for we had run upon a bunch of insurrectoes during the day and liberated three American prisoners besides securing quite at

amount of ammunition. 'Another achievement was accomplished by Captain Wallace Taylor of Company F The natives had prepared an ambush for him, but he got wind of it, with the result that twelve of the Filipinos were killed and a number of rifles captured. There were no

casualties in 'Buck's' company.' Corporal Wood pays a high tribute to Colonel Bullard, who, he says, is a brave officer and kind to his men. "There is not a man in the regiment," says Corporal Wood, "who would not follow him any where. With him it is 'Come on, boys,' instead of 'Go in there, men.' The colonel rides about the country with no attendant except his orderly. He carries a carbine and cartridge belt like the men and uses it, too.

During the last few weeks Corporal Wood has had an opportunity to prospect for gold in the intervals of fighting and marching my neck and welcomed me back from the His companion in these ventures is a veteran miner who has looked for ore in every cranny of the west during the last twenty years. The two have followed up several streams to the source and have found evidence of the yellow metal in paying quan-

CONNUBIALITIES.

A good many of the young people are contemplating matrimony would do well to keep right on contemplating it for at least three or four years longer. "The fcothilis are infested with bands of ladrones, who prey upon the natives and attack any small detachment of troops which may be off its guard. A telegraph line had been established between San Pablo and Santa Cruz, a distance of about twenty-five railway. Mr and Mrs. Howell are to spend several months in Europe.

several months in Europe.

George Rosengrant of Wyoming county,
Pennsylvania, sold his wife last week to
Raymond Palmer for \$10. Rosengrant is a Raymond Palmer for \$10. Rosengrant is a small farmer and Palmer is a woodchopper. Mrs. Rosengrant refused to live longer with her husband. Palmer said he would take good care of her and Rosengrant said he would make no trouble if Palmer would pay him \$10. The cash was produced and the hargain scaled. By the agreement Palmer is to educate Rosengrant's youngest child. bargain sealed By the agreement Palmer is to educate Rosengrant's youngest child. A dispatch from Baltimore says: Conjugs! affection proved stronger than the memory of fancied wrongs when Charles A Suydam and Mrs. Suydam of Washington began to think over the differences which led the wife to seek and secure two months aga a divorce from her husband. A week age they were remarried in Baltimore. Mr Suydam is an expert machinist in the Washington navy yard. When the couple were first married they went to housekeeping on East Capitol street. A year ago Mr Suydam was ordered to Philadelphia to attend to some government work there, and stories of doings there unfounded as they were, are said to have aroused Mrs. Suydam's jealousy. Then separation came, and after that application by the wife for divorce. Even in the court room during the divorce proceedings, it is said, meddling friends on each side had difficulty in preventing a reconcillation and the withdrawal of the suit. Two weeks later the rouple met. They have not detailed what took place at the meeting, but at any rate they became friends and ioner once more Within a week they planned another wedding, and at the same time they began to furnish a pretty house in Laurel, Md.

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