



January Bargains in Our Cloak Dept.

Our annual January sale of Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Capes, Silk and Wool Waists is now attracting the attention of the ladies of Omaha and vicinity. Never in our history have we sold so many goods. Everyone knows when we have a sale it is a sale. We would advise everyone to make their selection as quickly as possible as every day our stock will become less.

- Wednesday \$20.00 Coats at \$10.00.
- Wednesday \$15.00 Coats at \$9.00.
- Wednesday \$10.00 Coats at \$7.00.
- Wednesday \$10.00 Coats at \$5.00.
- All our Golf Capes now \$7.50 each.
- Golf Skirts, \$10.00, \$7.50, \$5.00, \$2.50.

Black Silk and Satin Waists, all of the very latest cut, with new dress sleeves, at tremendous reductions.

Black Muffs, Collarettes, Neck Scarfs and Bosoms also at sale prices.

Special Bargain—All our beautiful Electric Seal Scarfs, with 8 fox tails, were really cheap at \$5.00—sale price, \$2.50.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

PUTS CORNISH ON THE RACK

Defense in Molinex Case Indicates Where Its Hopes Lie.

THROW SUSPICION ON THE WITNESS

Forces Admissions from Him that Former Testimony Was Incorrect in Some Particulars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The forty-seventh day of the trial of Roland B. Molinex for the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams opened with Harry S. Cornish again on the stand. The cross-examination of Cornish by Attorney Weeks was the feature of the day's proceedings.

Mr. Weeks commenced the cross-examination of Cornish by inquiring about the hours of his return home from the Knickerbocker Athletic club on the night of December 27, 1898. Cornish acknowledged that he was mistaken in previous testimony as to the various members of the household of Mrs. Adams. Cornish testified that he could not remember who first told him that Mrs. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, had separated from her husband.

Cornish testified that he went to Chicago in 1893 and that he obtained a divorce from him in March, 1897. Under a severe cross-examination he admitted that he knew a Mrs. Small, that she had died in 1894, that he had relations with Mrs. Patterson, that he had sent the woman to a hospital before she died and that he had paid the expenses incurred in connection with her burial. Cornish was apparently irritated by the searching questions asked by the attorney for the defense and finally retorted: "You ought to know all about that. The physician told your detectives all about it."

Mr. Weeks paused a moment and then asked Cornish if he had gone to Chicago to find out about what the detectives had done. Cornish hesitated and finally acknowledged going out to Chicago and making inquiries.

Throw Suspicion on Cornish.

Mr. Weeks then compelled the witness to go over the story of his own illness on the morning of the death of Mrs. Adams once again. He was closely questioned concerning his visit to the office of Mr. Youm, whom Cornish styled as "best friend." He was asked as to the route that he took in going from Youm's office uptown on December 23. This line of questioning was significant, as it developed the fact that Cornish passed the general postoffice and that he had taken the general postoffice mail in making the package himself. Cornish never finished, but acknowledged being in that vicinity on the afternoon of the day before the day he received the fatal package.

Mr. Weeks next succeeded in making the witness acknowledge discrepancies concerning the time of the receipt of the bromo-seltzer, also errors in his statements to the newspapers as to the manner in which he was dressed at the Adams apartments on the morning of the murder. Cornish also acknowledged that at one time he thought Felix J. Gallagher wrote the Harper letter. When interrogated regarding certain statements given out to the reporters Cornish said that he had searched for manifold copies and notes at the clubhouse, but that they had been stolen. He denied making an appointment with a representative of the New York Journal and offering to sell for \$1,000 a story as to who sent the poison, but he acknowledged a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining who first gave Molinex's name to the Journal.

Dress Cuts a Figure.

Mr. Weeks succeeded in getting the witness to acknowledge that he wore a white alpaca hat with a black band, but he denied wearing a hat of this character during 1898. These questions were regarded as significant chiefly because of the fact that a person wearing a hat of this description is known to have rented private letter boxes and received letters which have figured in this case. Cornish testified that the connection between the poison package address and the handwriting of Molinex was first mentioned by John D. Adams. He denied purchasing works on chemistry in December, 1898.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne again took Cornish in hand and asked him whether he had ever heard Mr. Carvalho, a handwriting expert, say that Cornish could not have written the poison package address. Cornish said that he could not remember. When Cornish said that the poison box had been tied with a string, Juror Edgar remarked that it must have been transported as open matter. Mr. Osborne thanked the juror for the suggestion and added that he would endeavor to follow it up. Juror Billings asked the witness whether he had ever had his desk broken open prior to the time that he had it opened forcibly to get the bottle and bottleholder and remove it

from the club to the Adams flat, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

After the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, Recorder Goff and the jurors had questioned Cornish, Harry A. King, who had conducted the cross-examination, was called to the stand. Mr. King testified that Cornish showed him the Christmas present which he thought had been sent by a friend; that he went to the water cooler intending to take a dose of the bromo-seltzer; that he found the water in the cooler and gave up the attempt. He identified the poison bottle and the bottleholder as those that he had seen at that time.

Why Wrapper Was Saved.

The next witness was Patrick J. Fineran, the assistant of Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic club. He suggested to Cornish, he said, that it would be well to save the wrapper from the waste basket where Cornish had thrown it, for the purpose of finding, if possible, some clue to the identity of the sender.

Felix J. Gallagher, a former employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, now also a stock broker, testified that he was friendly with Molinex; that he was discharged from the Knickerbocker Athletic club and that through the influence of Molinex he went to the New York Athletic club. Mr. Osborne then considered the evidence in getting the witness to testify as to the movements of Rudolph Heiles and A. A. Harper and did not succeed in bringing out many new points.

The day's proceedings wound up with medical testimony, which the prosecution has heretofore kept in the background.

Cornier's Physician Albert T. Weston, who performed the autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Adams, was the first medical witness of the day. He told in detail the story of the post-mortem examination, which was examined by the witness at great length. He testified that Dr. Weston had not made a microscopic examination of any part of the body of Mrs. Adams, though the physician himself acknowledged the importance of the grade of the admiral's rank.

Mr. Osborne on the redirect examination took advantage of the cross-examination of Mr. Weeks to bring in the name of H. C. Barnes. Mr. Weeks strongly objected, but despite his efforts, Recorder Goff allowed the witness to testify that the last hydrocyanic autopsy which he had performed had been upon the body of Henry Crossman Barnes at Greenwood cemetery on February 28, 1899. Mr. Weeks continued his pleading in connection with the name of Barnes until Mr. Osborne remarked that if the attorney for the defense objected so strongly that he would desist and let the witness go. Court then adjourned until tomorrow.

REPORT OF THE STATES FINANCES.

Receipts and Disbursements and South Dakota's Bonded Debt.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The report of the state treasurer shows the total receipts of the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, to have been \$1,048,979.23. The disbursements were \$1,018,357.28, leaving on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year \$37,622. Of this the greater portion came from general fund collections, insane tax, liquor licenses and insurance taxes. The collections for liquor licenses were \$56,752.28; from insurance taxes, \$21,529.87. The other receipts came from corporations, lease money and miscellaneous sources. The Taylor fund was increased by \$2,121.20.

While the report makes no showing for the last half of the year, the surplus on hand at the beginning of the year has been wiped out by the demands for legislative appropriations and the treasury has registered a large number of warrants. The amount due on bonds at the present time is \$708,300, none of which becomes due before 1902 and the last of which will become due in 1912. There is present about \$100,000 in the treasury which could be applied on bonds in case any of the holders could be induced to surrender them.

It has been estimated that the bonded debt of the state is only about \$150 per capita and that in two years in which to raise the sum. The highest interest rate on any of the bonded indebtedness is 4 1/2 per cent, while by far the greater part of it bears but 4 per cent or 3 1/2 per cent.

McClain Hearing at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The hearing to determine the rightful heirs of the estate of John McClain, the wealthy pioneer who was killed here last August, was resumed today before Court Judge Wilkes. No new important facts were developed. The Canadian and American claimants who say they are brothers and sisters of the deceased concluded their case today and rested, reserving the right to put on one or possibly two witnesses later. The taking of testimony in behalf of alleged nieces residing in Ireland was commenced and probably will not be concluded earlier than tomorrow night.

LaFollette May Run for Governor.

LEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—W. T. LaFollette of Chamberlain has been visiting in the Black Hills region. It is understood that he has aspirations for the governorship on the fusion ticket. He was received kindly by the fusion papers in the Black Hills.

Supreme Court Judges Sworn In.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The newly elected members of the supreme court were sworn in this morning and Justice Fuller selected as presiding judge for the first two years of the term, to be followed by Justice Haney for the second period of two years and Justice Carson for the last two years.

To Cure LaGrange in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Ask your druggist for Hood's Pills. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY

Chairman Hull of House Committee Preparing a Bill.

PRESENT ACT ONLY A TEMPORARY ONE

Organization Under It Expires by Limitation Next Year—Innovative that Substitute Should Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Chairman Hull of the house committee on military affairs says some measure of a general character relating to the organization of the army probably will be presented at this session of congress. Mr. Hull had conferred with War department officials on the subject, and with a view of reaching an understanding as to what was needed in military legislation.

He says the present law will do as a temporary measure, but as it specifically provides that the present organization of the army shall cease July 1, 1900, it is imperative that this congress do something in the way of army organization. He holds the view, however, that conditions are too unsettled in the Philippines and elsewhere to say definitely about permanent troops needed in a permanent organization, but is confident that there never will be a reduction of the regular army back to 28,000. There are several features of army organization which Mr. Hull believes will be embodied in such legislation. These include the three-battalion formation, which was a marked departure inaugurated by the last act and has given general satisfaction. Another feature is that allowing to "expand from within" by increasing the numerical strength of the companies instead of constituting new regiments. Mr. Hull says this has proved most beneficial, as it gives a more elastic organization, capable of expansion in time of need without additional officers and an entire new organization.

The staff organization of the army is likely to receive attention. Secretary Root favors a change in the present system with a view to having a "staff staff," that is, staff bureaus recruited largely from the line of the army. This would be a marked departure, as the present staff bureaus are almost entirely composed of military experts there is said to be considerable difference of opinion on this point, as the German, French and other continental military systems have permanent staff organizations. Great Britain is the only great power having a staff staff.

CIRCULATION AND COINAGE

Increase in National Bank Notes and Decrease of Circulation Based on Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business December 30, 1899, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$246,151,523, an increase for the year of \$2,469,418. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$203,759,885, a decrease for the year of \$4,258,002, and an increase for the month of \$598,083.

The circulation secured by lawful money was \$26,455,528, an increase for the year of \$5,716,420, and an increase for the month of \$1,837,192.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$234,484,570, and to secure public deposits \$75,077,830.

A statement issued by the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year ended December 30, 1899, was \$139,243,191, as follows: Gold, \$111,244,220; silver, \$26,061,519; minor coins, \$1,937,451.

The coinage executed during the month of December amounted to \$2,711,584, as follows: Gold, \$7,449,952; silver, \$1,838,605; minor coins, \$355,327.

REWARDING NAVAL HEROES

President Has a Long Consultation with Captains of Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The president has again taken up the question of rewarding the naval officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago and his final conclusion will be embodied shortly in recommendations to congress. The first of the recommendations is the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers under him by numbers, with perhaps some modifications in the scheme which the senate refused to ratify last spring—or according to some other method. The secretary of the navy in his report recommended an advance in grade of the recipient on the line of the bill introduced last spring, senate bill 6095, which provides for three classes of medals—one for conspicuous conduct in war, one for extraordinary heroism and one for general meritorious service. The first to carry such a percentage of increase of pay. Based upon the rank of the recipient and calculated to take the place of promotion were that the form of reward given. Either method would contemplate in addition the thanks of congress to the commandant of the United States Atlantic squadron and the officers and men under his command as they were given to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron and the officers and men under his command.

There also has been a suggestion for the creation of the grade of rear admiral for the benefit of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley. As a result of the Sampson-Schley controversy the reward of all the subordinate officers in the North Atlantic squadron has been blocked up to this time and it is the urgent desire of both the president and Secretary Long that justice be done to them and that they obtain the rewards which they have earned.

Preliminary to a decision on his course of action the president and Secretary Long today had a consultation with eight of the Santiago captains at the White House. The naval officers present were: Chadwick of the New York, Cook of the Brooklyn, Clark of the Oregon, Philip (now rear admiral) of the Texas, Evans of the Iowa, Higginson (now rear admiral) of the Massachusetts, Folger of the New Orleans and Lieutenant Commander Walbridge of the Gloucester. Rear Admiral Sampson was not present. These commanding officers were especially invited by the president, who desired to hear from their own lips the story of the battle of Santiago, the general movements and difficulties of the campaign, including the crisis of the flying squadron in search of Cervera's fleet, and their own ideas as to the method of conferring the rewards.

For almost two hours the captains talked with the president, who manifested keen interest in their personal accounts of the stirring events off the south coast of Cuba. Some of the controverted questions were gone into at length. The consensus of opinion of the captains, as developed at the conference, seemed to favor the method of reward favored by Secretary Long—the giving of medals, which could carry with them a percentage of increase of pay in lieu of advancement by numbers. This would compensate for actual promotion, both by giving increased pay and by giving to the recipients distinction which would mark them for future service.

At the same time in some cases it would work hardship, as for instance in the case of Captain Clark. Despite the heroic service in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in such marvelous style and the gallant service of the Oregon in the Santiago fight, Captain Clark is to be promoted to his position at the opening of the year. This is due to the advancement of the Manila captain, whose promotions were confirmed by the senate. Captain Clark at the conference today was willing that Secretary Long's plan be adopted, in order that justice be done to the others. The president shortly after the reconvening of congress tomorrow will transmit his recommendations. It is not improbable that in doing so he will accompany them by a special message calling attention to the grave injustice that has been done to the commander-in-chief, officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron in so long withholding from them the rewards to which their gallant services entitle them.

MAJOR GENERAL BLISS DEAD

Twice Breveted for Gallant and Meritorious Services During the Civil War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Major General Zeuss B. Bliss, United States army, retired, died at Providence, R. I., this morning, today after an illness of some weeks. He was a native of Rhode Island. He had a distinguished military record during the war of the rebellion and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. He reached the grade of major general in May, 1877, and retired a few days later at his own request, after forty years' active service.

SWEAR IN CUBAN CABINET

New Advisers Consult with Governor General on Future Policies.

NATIVE LEADERS ALSO TALK WITH WOOD

Press and Prominent Cubans All Express Satisfaction—Prison Reform One of the First Subjects to Be Settled.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The president of the supreme court, Señor Menéndez, in the throne room of the palace, at 10 a. m. today, administered the oath of office to members of the new cabinet, with the exception of Senator Villalón, the secretary of public works, who is unable to reach here before next Sunday. The members of the cabinet were General Wood and Chafee and Colonels Richards, Dudley and Black, all in full uniform. The oath was the ordinary one administered to all Cuban officials taking office under the present authority, swearing allegiance to the constitution and to the military authorities of the United States.

General Wood had a busy day with the public officials and the members of the conference of representative Cubans, including Generals Lara, Sanguinetti and Batallón and Señor de Castro. The conference will have a practical working basis. After the secretaries were sworn in they visited their respective offices to make themselves acquainted with certain details before meeting again for consultation.

Will Appoint Commissions.

General Wood believes that each department should have the power to do all its important work. He will appoint a commission to deal with the subjects requiring, in his judgment, special consideration. These commissions will consist of several members and their duty will be to get the affairs of the island on a practical working basis of self-government. The most important still deal with finance and the judiciary. The former will arrange a plan of local taxation for all the cities of the island, which will make a majority of them self-supporting, but leave the customs receipts for important public works, many of which are badly needed.

The commission dealing with judicial reforms will include representative American and Cuban lawyers. The American members will be Messrs. Rabon, Conroy and Hume. It will take charge of the organization of Cuban criminal jurisprudence and will change the horrible prison system of the island, although many minor evils are connected with the prisons have already been abated.

The commission dealing with public works will be scarcely less important than the others and will have its hands full.

Leaders Talk with Wood.

All the Cuban notables—the members of the specially convened conference to exchange views with General Wood—who were present at the meeting today, speak with enthusiasm regarding the frankness with which he developed his plans for the benefit of Cuba. They point out that the governor general had already begun work along several lines.

General Maso says: "The new governor general is a man of wonderful tact and marvelous capacity for work. I confidently believe that he will prove a great blessing to Cuba."

The Patria says: "General Wood is obviously imbued with the best intentions. Although the council of Cubans convened by him is not an elected body, it nevertheless does represent the wishes of the Cuban people."

The Lucha says: "The new cabinet contains men whose honest names are guarantees that the moral and material interests of the country are to be conserved."

General Wood has appointed all chiefs of the various public offices, former Senators, with long records of public service, length of service and relationship to the revolutionary movement.

Eight hundred hogs were recently imported to Havana from the United States, says the animals died of cholera and dysentery, which has not yet responded in Italy, and a favorable answer is also expected from that country.

Secretary Hay's statement to the cabinet fully confirms the information in the Associated Press dispatches from this city last Saturday. The announcement of the success of the negotiations was extremely gratifying to the president and cabinet, as it insures to the United States a full share in the future development of commerce with the great empire of China. Secretary Root was not at the cabinet meeting today, and therefore his views on the matter usually occupy such a large share of the attention of the cabinet was considered.

CHINESE DOORS TO BE OPEN

Negotiations for a Common Understanding Between the Powers Are Successful.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The session of the cabinet today was brief, but it was the most important since the cabinet meeting of Secretary Hay that the negotiations with the great powers of Europe and with Japan to secure a common understanding for a continued "open door" policy throughout China, had been eminently successful and that favorable responses had been received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan. The only country against which has not yet responded is Italy, and a favorable answer is also expected from that country.

Secretary Hay's statement to the cabinet fully confirms the information in the Associated Press dispatches from this city last Saturday. The announcement of the success of the negotiations was extremely gratifying to the president and cabinet, as it insures to the United States a full share in the future development of commerce with the great empire of China. Secretary Root was not at the cabinet meeting today, and therefore his views on the matter usually occupy such a large share of the attention of the cabinet was considered.

DEATH RECORD.

Fatal of General Lawton.

HYANNIS, Neb., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—W. L. Matthews, who has been county attorney of this county for a number of years, died Saturday from heart disease. The funeral exercises were conducted by the pastor of the Methodist church here, and were held in the afternoon. He was for many years a member. The remains were taken to Warsaw, Ind., for burial. Mr. Matthews was an old-time friend of General Lawton and had kept up a correspondence with the general ever since the Civil war. The death of General Lawton has been a general grief to the Philippines.

CHEYENNE MEN KILL 11 MISSILES.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The Cheyenne men killed 11 missiles tonight by taking morphine at Rawlins tonight. Miller came from Coos Bay, Oregon, two months ago. No cause for the act is known.

Make Capital Ten Millions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The stockholders of the National City bank met today and ratified the plan to be developed in connection with the seizure by British war ships of American goods on the three merchant vessels Beatrice, Mashona and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common utility. They were shipped for Lourenço Marques in British and German ships and the American officials contended they were not subject to seizure. They could not, however, lodge representations on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts and as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to hand today an instruction was called to him to inform the British government that we could not admit the right of seizure in these cases.

Deny Right to Seize Goods

Ambassador Choate Files Protest with the British Government in Behalf of Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The State department today received from Ambassador Choate at London, by cable, a statement which he had developed in connection with the seizure by British war ships of American goods on the three merchant vessels Beatrice, Mashona and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common utility. They were shipped for Lourenço Marques in British and German ships and the American officials contended they were not subject to seizure. They could not, however, lodge representations on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts and as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to hand today an instruction was called to him to inform the British government that we could not admit the right of seizure in these cases.

Gaffey Holds Court for Campbell.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Judge Campbell, who has been ill for several days, is now somewhat improved. Judge Gaffey will preside for him during the term of court in Marshall county, which opened at Britton today.

Two Appointments by Lee.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Governor Lee has appointed D. F. Jones of Watertown as a member of the State Board of Education.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine, Wer's Famous Tonic

It is found especially useful in Nervous Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Anaemia, Loss of Sleep, Consumption, Overwork, Indigestion, La Grippe, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Tardy Convalescence, Loss of Blood, Impurity, Menstruation, Throat and Lung Inflammation, Rheumatism, All Wasting Diseases and After-Fever.

State department having not the slightest doubt that the British authorities will make full amends to the owners of the goods when the facts are all laid before them.

BOERS DO NOT ADMIT DEFEAT

Reports from Pretoria Say General French Was Unsuccessful at Colberg.

RESTRICTED EMIGRATION OF ABOLISHED MEN PENDING SETTLEMENT OF ENGLISH-BOER WAR.

PRETORIA, Jan. 1.—Last night (Sunday) the British in great force attacked Colberg, a small town in the Transvaal, in the Colberg district and tried to storm the position. They repeated the attack this morning, but were forced to retreat, the Boers holding the position.

The loss of Colberg is not known, but it is reported to have been heavy.

The Boers consider it a great compliment to the Transvaal that Lord Roberts should have been selected to the supreme command of the British forces.

RUSSIA WOULD BE PREPARED

Restricting Emigration of Abolished Men Pending Settlement of English-Boer War.

LEAD, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—A man by the name of Kohler, who has worked in this city, has written from Russia to a ticket broker in Lead for a number of tickets to bring himself and family to this city. In his letter he said he did not know how soon he could get away from Russia, since the officials had issued an order prohibiting every able-bodied man from leaving the country for the present, until the war between the Boers and England had been settled.

LOOKS FOR SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The press continues to discuss the capture of the Bundesrat which some show of "irritation." In a semi-official note the Post remarks that in consequence of the seizure Germany has taken steps and Great Britain is expected to deal with the matter in a "spirit of good official relations."

Naute Nachrichten says: "There is every reason to believe the incident will be speedily closed. Official circles consider it important that Great Britain adopt some definite attitude regarding the whole question of contraband of war and are surprised she had not adopted a firmer policy on the subject from the beginning."

PROTEST WITH SWISS GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

The British representative at Bern has lodged a protest with the Swiss government calling attention to the fact that recruiting for the Transvaal is in progress within Swiss territory. Many young men who had engaged to go to England for service were told on arriving at Marseilles that England no longer needed them, but that they could go to the Transvaal. It is said that many have accepted this suggestion and 100 are reported to have sailed for Delagoa bay in a French vessel.

WINDS PREVENTION IN CANADA.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 2.—The twenty members of the Thirteenth Winnipeg field battery took a train for Kingston in twenty-four hours after receiving the rush orders. The suddenness of their departure prevented any formal demonstration. Saturday eighty-six members of the Royal Canadian dragoons, with 100 horses, leave to join the regiment at Halifax. Applications continue to pour in, although the Manitoba allotment is complete.

PREPARED BY HELIOGRAPH.

PIERRE CAMP, Jan. 2.—The Boers intended by heliograph today.

"Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?"

The British replied:

"How do you like our 100 lb. in the late battle?"

The Boers signaled in response:

"Rats."

LEAGUE MOVING FOR INTERVENTION.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2.—Senator de Jeune, former minister of justice and now member of the council of state, former Senator in Fontaine and other leading members of the Universal League of Peace have convened a meeting to be held next Thursday, in favor of appealing to the United States government to offer to mediate in the South African war.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED.

PHETORIA, Jan. 1.—Three British prisoners were taken at Malaga. They are Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson, husband of Lady Sarah Wilson, and five other officers whose names they refuse to give were wounded in a recent sortie from Mafeking.

SEIZE ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP.

HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The Hamburger Correspondence announces that the German bark Hans Wagner of Hamburg was seized by the British at Delagoa bay on December 21 and that its owners have lodged a complaint with the British foreign office.

LIBERALS DISCUSSING AID TO BOERS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2.—James Cavanaugh, state secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for Kansas, has received a letter from J. T. Keating of Chicago, asking his views on the subject of aid to the Boers.

GERMANS SEND A CRUISER.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The German second-class cruiser Schwab, built at Danzig, was sent to Africa, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar, for Lourenço Marques.

Signs of Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—An evidence of the general prosperity throughout the country is shown by the statements of the large insurance companies which are now being published. The preliminary statement of the Provident Savings Life Assurance society is out this morning and shows that it has had a prosperous year, reporting gains in all essential particulars. It received \$5,000,000 in proposals for new assurances, upon which it issued policies for \$17,000,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the year previous. It also shows that it has returned to its policy holders a total of over \$17,000,000 in cash dividends due and unpaid. These results were accomplished at a reduced expense ratio as compared with 1898.

Gaffey Holds Court for Campbell.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Judge Campbell, who has been ill for several days, is now somewhat improved. Judge Gaffey will preside for him during the term of court in Marshall county, which opened at Britton today.

Two Appointments by Lee.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Governor Lee has appointed D. F. Jones of Watertown as a member of the State Board of Education.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine, Wer's Famous Tonic

It is found especially useful in Nervous Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Anaemia, Loss of Sleep, Consumption, Overwork, Indigestion, La Grippe, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Tardy Convalescence, Loss of Blood, Impurity, Menstruation, Throat and Lung Inflammation, Rheumatism, All Wasting Diseases and After-Fever.

State department having not the slightest doubt that the British authorities will make full amends to the owners of the goods when the facts are all laid before them.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE MEETS.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 2.—The Mississippi legislature opened its session today. Judge Russell of Louisiana was elected speaker.

FRIED ONIONS.

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table and his history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this food in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion; some stomachs lack pepsine, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply these elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, says: "The most effective remedy for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, eructations, heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as all other forms of stomach trouble, the best treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable foodstuffs, which act promptly upon the food eaten, never give a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have an effect which is actively digesting the food and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Very druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful, but the most scientific of all treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

"OH, MY BACK!"