Bee, Feb. 19, '99.

New Silks

Handsome new Liberty Silks and the white corded silk, which is very stylish as well as the more elaborate brocaded Satin Duchesse.

Black Bengalene Silk—
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.
And we venture to prophesy that a majority of these new silks will be closed out before the middle of the week.

New Taffeta Silks—
for Dresses, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.

New Novelties for Waists—
75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AN D DOUGLAS STS.

MAIL TUBES FOR CHICAGO

Illinois Senator Offers Petition Asking for That Innovation.

AMENDMENT IS FINALLY LAID ON TABLE

Senate Enacts Considerable Amount of Miscellaneous Legislation, Including the Granting of Several Rights-of-Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate spent most of the day on the postoffice appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. After an animated discussion of the pneumatic tube system, Mr. Cullom's amendment increasing the appropriation for this purpose and designed to extend the system to Chicago was tabled. An echo of the old star route developments was heard when several senators criticised the method by which a combination of speculators secured the star route contracts.

A number of bills of minor importance were passed early in the day.

Bills were passed as follows: Extending the time for the Arkansas & Northwestern Railway company to construct a railroad through the Indian Territory; granting an extension of time for the construction of a railroad through the Indian Territory to the Gainesville, McAllister & St. Louis Railway company; giving a preference right of entry to persons procuring a cancellation of fraudulent or double allotments to Indians; providing for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands and Indian allotments; amending section 4696 of the Revised Statutes, so that when an applicant for a patent becomes insane pending the granting of a patent, the guardian, conservator or representative of the inventor shall proceed and obtain the patent and hold it in trust for his estate; authorizing the commissioner of the general land office to cause public lands to be surveyed in certain cases; providing for the construction of a telephone line from Table Bluff to Salmon Creek, in Humboldt county, California, at a cost not exceeding $1,500; providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawattamie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas.

Cullom Offers Petition.

Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was then resumed. Mr. Cullom offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 instead of $225,000, as provided by the bill for the extension of the pneumatic tube mail service either by purchase or otherwise. He presented a long petition from business men of Chicago urging that the city be given the benefit of the pneumatic service and the idea of his amendment was that it should be extended to Chicago.

Mr. Quay, in charge of the bill, favored the use of pneumatic mail tubes, but was inclined not to admit the propriety of putting the amendment on the bill.

Mr. Allison made the point of order against the amendment that it was new legislation. The point of order was discussed at length by several senators.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire strongly controverted the point of order, holding that the proposition of Mr. Cullom was simply one to increase an appropriation carried by the bill.

After some parliamentary sparring the point of order was withdrawn temporarily in order that senators might express their views upon the merits of the proposition. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the postal commission appointed by congress, in opposing the amendment, declared that it would cost $25,000,000 a year to properly maintain a pneumatic tube service in the principal cities of the country.

Mr. Wolcott said the pneumatic tube service had come to stay, but there would have to be a well-devised plan considered by the government for the introduction of the service, lest it become involved in serious difficulties.

Mr. Pettigrew opposed the adoption of the service unless it could be operated under the government ownership. Mr. Mason and Mr. Cullom advocated the amendment. The amendment was tabled, 29 to 23.

The bill was amended by extending the franking privilege to the Hawaiian islands.

A spirited controversy arose over the senate amendment that star route bidders shall reside on the route where the service is to be performed.

Mr. Stewart upheld the amendment, declaring that at present the country was divided up by a combination of star route speculative bidders, who sublet the contracts to irresponsible persons. The amendment was allowed to stand with a suggestion from Mr. Jones of Arkansas that the confreres refrain from subletting star routes.

The bill was not completed when at 4:20 p. m. the senate took up the special order of eulogies on the late John Simpkins.

At 4:50 the senate adjourned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS IN HOUSE.

Time is Consumed Principally with Eulogies on Ohioan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The house today spent two hours upon the naval appropriation bill without making any progress and devoted the remainder of the session to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Northway of Ohio. The paragraph in the bill relating to the naval academy against which Mr. Mudd, republican of Maryland, raised a point of order yesterday, was stricken out, the point of order being sustained. Mr. Mudd then moved an additional appropriation of $720,000 for the completion of the buildings at the academy authorized in the last naval bill.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists. $1, six for $5. Get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

WITNESSES REPORT TO COURT

All is in Readiness to Pursue the Inquiry Into the Condition of Army Beef.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Court of Inquiry to examine into the beef charges preferred by General Miles today went into executive session as soon as it assembled and proceeded with its work of selecting witnesses to be summoned and mapping out a plan of procedure. A number of witnesses who will be examined have reported, among them being Colonel Powell and Major Lee of the Ninth infantry, Captain Duncan of the Twenty-first infantry and Major Jackson of the Third cavalry. Several other officers are in the city and several representatives of the beef concerns whose product is in question are here.

The probability is that the taking of testimony will begin certainly on Monday, when General Miles will be examined. He will be looked to for a comprehensive statement of his charges, and will be examined as to his statement before the War Investigating commission and his alleged newspaper interviews. His examination will be limited closely to his charges and the basis for them, and it is understood that should an attempt be made to elicit from him a statement as to whether he had entertained any animus that it will be held he need not answer the questions propounded.

General Miles will be followed by other witnesses, upon whom he will rely for corroboration.

Later will be examined the witnesses who will be expected to refute the charges of the major general. The privilege to be represented by counsel before the court will be exercised by the beef concerns, but it is not General Miles' present intention to have counsel. He does not consider himself in the attitude of being on trial, but merely caled upon the present his contentions in regard to the beef furnished the army and to offer testimony to substantiate his position.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL'S FATE.

Chairman Fears that Canal Encumbrance Will Cause Its Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Chairman Burton of the river and harbor committee stated today that he feared the river and harbor bill would fail to become a law as the result of the action of the senate commerce committee in adding the Nicaragua canal amendment.

"I am not opposed to the Nicaragua canal," said Mr. Burton, "but it is a vast project to be approached with due deliberation and not carried along as a rider with perhaps only a few minutes consideration. Every item of the original bill was carefully scrutinized by the committee, but it will be impossible, if this amendment comes back to give it like scrutiny in the few remaining days of congress, or to reconcile it with the original character of the bill.

"Viewed from a practical standpoint, the amendment creates a combination of opposing elements, the opposition to any river and harbor bill, the opposition to any Nicaragua canal, the opposition to this form of dealing with the Nicaragua canal, the opposition of such men as Mr. Cannon to heavy expenditures and the opposition of the senate to increase river and harbor items. Altogether I am seriously apprehensive that these combined elements of opposition will defeat the river and harbor bill and the Nicaragua canal amendment as well."

PAPER CURRENCY IS SCARCE.

Many Subtreasuries Overloaded with Gold, but Lack Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A telegram was received at the treasury today from New Orleans stating that there was a surplus of gold there and an insufficient supply of paper currency, and asking that an exchange be made. Treasurer Roberts says:

"We have in the treasury and its branches $227,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000 in paper. We are giving out what paper we can and distributing it as well as we can among our nine subtreasuries. We have received lately similar appeals from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Kansas City, asking for paper in return for deposits in gold in the subtreasury in New York. We have informed applicants that they would have to pay bankers' rates for transportation, and while the difference between bankers' and government rates are slight, it seems to be enough to prevent calls for the money.

"The cause for these demands seem to be that the people have not yet become accustomed to using gold coin, and particularly to the fact that business is so active that paper money is being kept out among individuals instead of in the banks. Gold does not become popular as a means of commercial interchange and the banks will have to give relief by increasing the issues of their own notes. That's where the relief must come from."

DIPLOMACY WILL HANDLE SAMOA.

Complications There Considered in Fair Way to Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Samoan complications are about to pass into the safe lines of diplomatic treatment in the judgment of the officials here, who say there is really not much danger in the situation if sensible councils prevail and subordinate officials refrain from overzealous acts and words and letters. Although no official notice is expected to be taken of the epistle written by Chief Justice Chambers to his brother in this country criticizing the Germans freely, it is a fact that he has thereby given annoyance to all parties.

To correct any lingering apprehension that the arrival of the United States cruiser Philadelphia at Apia will make a forcible restoration of Malietoa to the throne, it may be stated on authority that nothing of the kind is expected to result.

President Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The president and party returned to Washington at 7 o'clock this morning from their trip to Boston. The return trip was uneventful.

All the members of the party expressed themselves as delighted with the trip and especially with the hearty reception given them by the citizens of Boston.

Good and safe investments. Campbell & Christian, York, Neb.

SIGNS OF COMING TROUBLE

Significant Letter Written in December by Member of First Nebraska.

MANY CAUSES OF FRICTION AT MANILA

Natives Unwilling to Listen to Anything but Independence—Trade Relations Disturbed by the New Regime.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Congressman Mercer is in receipt of the following letter from Germain E. Towl of South Omaha, who is with the First Nebraska in the Philippines. The letter is thought here to reflect the statement of Agoncillo, now in Canada, that the American troops were the aggressors in the recent battle of Manila:

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Dec. 31, 1898.—Hon. D. H. Mercer, M. C., Washington, D. C.—Friend Mercer: Congratulations and equal success in the future. We read here of your winning race with unbounded satisfaction. Undoubtedly much of your work for the coming year will more or less comprehend the Philippine situation.

We of the First Nebraska occupy the most extreme outpost of the American forces at Santa Mesa, some six miles southeast of Manila, along the river Pasig. Just at present we do not know whether to regard the insurgents as friends or probable foes. Having made many friends and acquaintances among the natives, I have been able to find out pretty well their attitude toward the Americans. By many our coming out of Manila was considered an offensive move, and they regarded us with sullen distrust forthwith. Confidence has returned to our neighbors, however, and the native soldiers in the vicinity seem anxious to be on friendly terms with us. You can never be sure of them, though. Stabbing a foe, or even an offending friend, in the back, they consider not a deed of treachery, but an act of commendable finesse. The generality of them have no respect for promises, or the property of others. When once they are aroused they are as stubborn as water-bulls. They have a terrible way of fighting and might cause us no end of trouble if we have the misfortune to come to an open rupture. They like to creep upon their foes, stab them with their long knives, and get away in the dark. Once started they might carry on a guerrilla warfare, heavily expensive to us, for many years.

Generals Have No Bed of Roses.

Our generals here bear an unenviable burden of responsibility. Their policy toward the natives may establish confidence and friendly relations, or plunge us into an inglorious and ludicrous warfare. You have already heard the complaint of the natives that they have been utterly ignored. Some of their rabidly republican leaders are already using that as a lash to whip their followers into line, with what success I have no means of knowing.

The natives are beginning to ask us if there is any truth in the rumor that the United States will soon ask them to lay down their arms. They do not seem to comprehend the proposition. I asked one of my insurgent friends the other day, what he and his followers would do in the event of such a request. He shrugged his shoulders significantly and tersely replied, "When we are dead the United States is welcome to our arms."

I asked him again how annexation would suit his people. In his excellent English he said, "It is independence we want; we will have annexation to no power under the sun; we prefer to fight if it comes to that." Sounding him further I discovered that his only idea of the solution of the problem was independence under the protection of the United States. I tried to explain the absurdity and incongruity of his proposition, but he held to it stubbornly. It seems to be the general sentiment of the people.

A well-to-do Spaniard asked me what I thought the policy of the United States would be toward the Filipinos. I told him I suspected it would be colonial or territorial. "Then you will have to fight the flat-noses," he replied. "They are loco on the subject of independence and won't listen to anything else."

Cause of Dissatisfaction.

American stock is away below par with the natives. When we first came into the city they stood on the street corners to yell "amigo" as we passed. Now the guards shove them off the sidewalks and no one ever hears them say again, "Americano mucho bueno." When we entered the city the natives tried to receive us as guests; today our commanders are taking every precaution against what their actions plainly say—an attack.

To the casual observer several reasons for the change of sentiment toward us are apparent. The indifferent attitude of our commanders; the enforced inaction of our government (unfortunately impossible to explain to the mass of the people); friction with American soldiers; American duties, taxes and licenses, and disordered commercial affairs incident to a state of war.

The leaders of the insurgents rave over what they call the personal slights tendered them and their cause in the attitude of our commanders; they tell their people that our government is doing nothing to aid them—the situation grows more complicated the longer the inaction; the common people daily get mixed up with our soldier guards, always to the cost of the former. The people complain that often the soldiers catch innocent parties, that the guilty escape and that our military courts and procedure are even harsher than those of the Spanish. Drunken soldiers often tell the natives by signs that the Americans are going to begin war against them. Some complain of being insulted by the guards. Others are losers by allowing the soldiers unlimited credit. I was in a Spanish refreshment booth one evening when a party of military police of the district entered, drank, smashed the table, stole the spoons and silver-plated plates, and then left, simply telling the irate proprietor to charge it up. Of course such acts are punished when the offenders happen to be caught, but that does not mitigate the grievances of the wounded parties. In regard to taxation the natives are beginning to express themselves complainingly. They say we tax them as heavily as the Spanish did and that they do not get an equal volume of trade in return. The merchants who get the greater part of American money expended here are Americans and English, especially the few who sell goods of the home country. The Chinese and native small merchants think they have just cause for complaint. Their business is suffering, many are leaving the city and moving into the provinces where they spread their discontent as they go. Those of their friends who remain in the city hang on by the skin of their teeth, asking when they are going to get independence. They seem to think that the magical state of freedom will completely bridge their yawning deficiatum.

Ex-Office Holders Dissatisfied.

Among the inhabitants of Manila there is another large disaffected class, the so-called office holders of the Castillian rule. They are natives who held innumerable clerkships and other petty offices before the overthrow of the government. Hoping to hold their positions under the Americans they had no objections to find with the change until they discovered the American soldiers were in large part filling the positions which they had considered peculiarly their own, and for them there was no longer any chance. Unwilling to adapt themselves to harder and more menial labor, these young fellows, for the most part well educated, have thrown their support in the movement for Philippine independence, and many of them have gone to the provinces. What they will do there is food for conjecture.

In the same way artisans, workmen, gate keepers and engineers, who found sufficient work under the old government in its constructions, improvements and repairs, find themselves in the maze seeking for proper readjustment to highly changed conditions. They are a small army in themselves.

Fortunately we have been able to continue in employment many of the municipal workmen: the street cleaning gangs seem to have a safe grip upon their jobs. Perhaps those among the vulgus to whom we have been the best picking are the cabmen and scolios. There is a greatly increased demand for such labor, both private and governmental.

It looks very much as though we were in for it, doesn't it? I trust that the United States keeps the islands, but the experiment may prove costly. Many scoff at the notion of our having any trouble with the natives, but time will prove that we must inevitably clash. The friction already is bad enough. We do not understand each other well enough to fall into any course of action the best for our common good. It will be a big job of cutting and fitting before the garment (I was going to say yoke) has the right set, and the nasty part of it is the natives are likely to do some cutting of their own.

In our camp we have the advantage of high ground. The insurgent forces extend about us in a half circle, but on the other side of the river, for we asked them to evacuate their positions upon this side, and they complied at once. When we first came out here I rode out in a quilez with some supplies. On coming in sight of the camp the driver threw up his hands, exclaiming "this is the insurgents' country; you have no right to be here."

There is a rumor on foot that our regiment is to be sent out to occupy the waterworks station, about seven miles further from the city than we are at present. While we would deplore trouble with the natives, we are pleased to be in the van where there is anything in the way of active service in view. The health of the regiment has improved since coming into camp. Last night, however, a recruit by the name of North died at the reserve hospital of varioloid or smallpox. We have one other varioloid case in the same place. We sincerely trust that the dread plague may not become epidemic in our camp.

Hoping that it may not be your ill-fortune to be laboring under more troubles and complaints than a soldier in the service of our Uncle Sam, I am, yours sincerely,

GERMAIN E. TOWL.

WORK FOR THE EXPOSITION

Senators from Nebraska Join Hands to Push the Greater America Project.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Thurston, who has received urgent requests from representative citizens of Omaha to hasten the passage of his joint resolution relative to the Greater America Exposition, will, in all probability, attempt to take up the matter on Monday or just as soon thereafter as possible. Senator Allen is understood to favor the same and will add his influence in securing favorable congressional consideration of the project.

Congressman Mercer said today that his committee, that of public buildings and grounds, would, in all probability, receive another day for consideration of public buildings and thought it unsafe for any member of the committee to leave Washington either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. In the event that the committee on rules should grant the public buildings committee another day bills to be considered will be of three classes.

First—Those bills which contemplate the erection of public buildings in cities where United States courts are held.

Second—Buildings for postoffices of the first class.

Third—Buildings for cities whose sites have been purchased.

This rule, if it is framed, will give Omaha an opportunity to have a completed public building and will also put Hastings and Norfolk on the list, but there are grave doubts if any other Nebraska bills are considered. Under the rule which is now in process of incubation by the committee on rules, it will shut all Iowa towns except Dubuque.

The house last night passed a bill to pension William P. Snowden of Omaha, at the rate of $20. This bill now goes to the president, Senator Thurston having secured its passage in the senate some months ago. The house also favorably considered the bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John P. Henderson of Omaha.

J. H. Miles of Falls City, a banker of that place, is in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hayden of Omaha were in the city yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Valentine are in Washington from West Point, Neb.

The president today approved the Indian commissioner's recommendation to pay $100,000 to the Sisseton Indians of South Dakota. The funds are to be used to discharge the debts of the reds, and will be disbursed in $25,000 installments.

Orders have been issued directing the discharge of Privates Lars H. Nelson and Daniel Hope, Company D, Third Nebraska regiment.

MOTHERS' CLUB HEARD FROM

Council of Women Adopts Resolutions Calling Upon Congress to Deny Brigham Roberts His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The National Congress of Mothers today unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the election of a polygamist to congress threatens the sacred institution of monogamous marriage; be it

Resolved, That the third triennial National Council of Women requests the congress of the United States to repudiate the result of the November election in Utah either by refusing to allow Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to be placed on its roll or by expelling him from his seat.

The resolution was framed by Mrs. E. H. Parsons, a delegate from the Mothers' club of Utah, and was prefaced with the statement that man is largely what his home makes him.

Other resolutions adopted endorsed the war policy of the administration; thanked Mrs. McKinley for "her especial graciousness," as shown in her reception to them and her love of the children; established a committee of five on household economics and urged general proper training of girls in preparation for motherhood. Mrs. Borland of the Illinois State Federation described the workings of the childs' study societies. Mrs. Hills of Iowa talked of the idea of furnishing teachers with information enabling individual study of pupils and urged especial study and attention to the eyes of school children.

Mrs. Birney, president, made her annual address, viewing the year's labor and reporting great progress.

OMAHA NAME ON DEATH LIST

Abraham Keller, Thought to Be a Former Employe of a Local Firm, Dies in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following bulletin was posted at the War department today:

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Adjutant General, Washington: Report deaths 16th: Columbia, Havana: Private Abraham Keller, Company C, Third Nebraska, tetanus; hospital ship Missouri, Havana, Private Victor Volkert, Company E, Eighth infantry, typhoid.

BROOKE, Commanding.

The roster of the Third Nebraska does not contain the name of Abraham Keller, but that of Adrian C. Keller appears. Before enlisting in the Third he was foreman for Marks Brothers, Omaha, and resided in Council Bluffs.

Advantage with Canadian Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A statement has been prepared at the Treasury department which shows that during the calendar year 1898 the number of cars loaded with goods shipped through the United States from one point in Canada to another was 10,966, the contents of which weighed 209,000 tons. The records of the department show that during the calendar year 1897 (the figures for 1898 not being available), the number of cars loaded with American goods shipped through Canada from one point in the United States to another was 460,269, the contents of which weighed 5,637,173 tons. It thus appears that the quantity of American goods hauled by Canadian roads was about twenty-seven times greater than the quantity of Canadian goods hauled by American roads.

Another Voice Against Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The National Congress of Mothers today unanimously adopted a resolution urging congress not to admit Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the house of representatives.

SILVER STILL IN THE RING

Senator Jones Says Democrats Will Repeat Unsuccessful Campaign.

PROSPERITY ELABORATELY EXPLAINED

Increased Demand for Labor and Better Prices for Produce Are Laid at the Door of a Temporary Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, is not in accord with Mr. Croker of New York and Mr. Wall of Wisconsin regarding the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. He said today:

"To say that the next democratic national convention will reaffirm the position taken by the convention in 1896 is to assert what every candid man, even slightly familiar with existing facts, knows to be true. It is as certain as anything human can be that the question of bimetallism will be the leading issue in the campaign next year. And it is reasonable to expect that the majority of the people will next time declare for the party which means what it says and will redeem its pledges, and that they will not again be tricked into casting their votes in favor of the enemies of the principles in which they believe."

"On what grounds do you base your hopes for success next year?" he was asked.

"Some of the reasons why I am strongly hopeful of the future of our cause are as follows: In the campaign of 1896 both parties declared for bimetallism; the democrats for independent action by the United States, the republicans for an international agreement, which they pledged themselves 'to promote.' True, this declaration on the part of the republicans was only made to catch votes, and because the party leaders did not dare to go to the polls without it. I think now no one any longer doubts that the fixed purpose of those who controlled these leaders was to maintain the gold standard, and to prevent, not promote, an international agreement. The declaration, however, served its purpose, and vast numbers of sincere bimetallists were persuaded to vote the republican ticket, in the belief that they were voting for an honest effort to secure international bimetallism. The leaders who were responsible for this trick have already committed their party to the single standard, so far as they can, and if they dare speak out honestly in their next national platform it will declare for the single gold standard."

"Do you believe that the cause of bimetallism is improving?"

Democracy, the Only Hope.

"There are as many believers in bimetallism today in the United States as there ever were, and all these are doubtless now convinced that the only way to accomplish bimetallism is through the action of the democratic party. The great effort to stop the fall of prices—the shrinking of values—and to relieve the distress of business resulting from these great evils, without doing injustice or injury to any class or business, is being more and more understood, and commands the respect of honest and fair men always when understood, and another campaign of ridicule and abuse, such as that of 1896—whether dictated by ignorance or venality—cannot succeed against temperate arguments and appeals for simple justice, when the people have time to fairly weigh the arguments and form a deliberate judgment.

"There was great unrest and dissatisfaction in 1896 throughout the country, resulting from falling prices and shrinking values. The republican party promised that if they were entrusted with power all this would be changed, and that prosperity should succeed existing conditions. Mr. McKinley and the gold press now assure the country that we have prosperity. There is quite a boom in stock speculation in Wall street, but Wall street is not the country, as we believe. A great famine and a short crop of wheat all over the world except in the United States naturally raised the price of wheat while these conditions lasted, and the beneficent effects of this temporary advance in the price of a single article, which was so marked in the short period it continued, is likely to stimulate a desire for a return to that condition permanently and an extension of it to all other products. This is our purpose, and was our purpose in 1896, when the republican party denounced any effort to increase prices as a crime."

Prosperity an Accident.

"How do you account for the activity in business?"

"There has been necessarily an increased demand for labor within the last few months as the result of the withdrawal of large numbers of American citizens from the ordinary walks of life to be employed in the army, whose places had to be filled. There has also been an increased activity in and a demand for all products which were necessary to the maintenance and support of a large army. But all these conditions are in the very nature of things temporary, and all of us know that they must pass away with the end of the conditions which brought them into life. Making due allowance for the influence of these three causes, of the present condition of the country, there is today as much dissatisfaction and as much cause for it as there was in 1896. No relief was or is to be expected under republican management, except such as comes by famine abroad and war at home. A condition of constantly falling general prices is everywhere recognized as a condition of distress and hard times, and speculative excitement in Wall street does not change this. We believe that a small volume of money forces prices down, hence we have urged the coinage of our silver as well as of our gold—not only to check this grinding fall in prices, but to promote steadily advancing prices."

"Then you think the Chicago platform is gaining ground?"

"I most certainly do. In the elections of last year the principles of that platform were not the leading and exclusive issues in all sections of the country. These were partially obscured in many states and districts. The question of bimetallism, the republican effort to retire the greenbacks and to confer upon the national banks the absolute control of the volume of paper money, and to surrender the country to the trusts, were, in many sections, for the time being lost sight of in the excitement of the war and its resulting questions; and in others they were sidetracked by efforts to substitute local issues in their stead. The result was a great loss of interest and a large falling off in the vote, with apparently unfavorable results to the democratic party. In Colorado, where national issues were at the front and dominant, the interest in the election was intense, the vote large and our majority overwhelming. In states where it was stated, whether truly or not, that there was an intention on the part of the democratic managers to sidetrack the great issue, with the purpose of ultimately bringing the party in national convention back to the practice of shuffling and evasion, so long persisted in by the republicans, the interest was not gerat, the vote was not full, and the results were not conclusive. There was, however, one great and valuable result—all reasonable men are now satisfied that dodging is not popular. The next democratic national convention will speak out again in the same clear, unequivocal terms, and in the same manner and in the same lines that it did in 1896. Of this there is no doubt, the assertions of the republican gold press, with whom the wish is father to the thought, to the contrary notwithstanding."

STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE

COMBINED TREATMENT

OF THE GREAT CURATIVE POWERS

We refer to the best Banks, Business Men and Merchants in the City.

WHEN YOU ARE

SICK AND SUFFERING

Remember the wonderfully successful specialists and treatment of this institute combine the two greatest factors of the healing art known to the medical profession—ELECTRICITY and MEDICINE. It is the largest, most thoroughly and completely equipped institute, both electrically and medically, ever established in the northwest for the treatment and absolute cure of all nervous and private diseases of MEN and WOMEN. Honorable and fair dealing accorded to you.

THESE DOCTORS BY THEIR SPECIAL COMBINED ELECTRO-MEDICAL TREATMENT CAN CURE YOU

The great electrical, chemical and medical specialists and professors of this institute are graduates of the best medical and scientific colleges and are far the best, most successful and scientific the world has ever known, each having next long experience in this particular line of treatment. BE ASSURED that if any power on earth can cure you these doctors can. They have effected complete and permanent cures after all others had failed. Some doctors fail because of treating the wrong disease; others from not knowing the right treatment.

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A perfect cure guaranteed in all cases accepted. Our special combined ELECTRO-MEDICAL TREATMENT for NERVOUS DEBILITY never fails. YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN, Lost Manhood. The awful effects of indiscretions in youth or excesses in after life, and the effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing lack of vitality, undeveloped parts, pain in back, loins or kidneys, chest pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness of body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence, despondency, evil forebodings, timidity and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for business, study, pleasure and enjoyment of life. Such cases, if neglected, almost always lead to premature decay and death.

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ASSAILING THE DEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

landlord, noted for his eccentric freaks, while putting his paper in the box, cried "Vive le roi," but two republican deputies who expected some scene, quickly shoved him along. At a little past 3 o'clock the news was circulated in the lobby that Loubet was elected by 483 votes against 279 for Meline and 45 for Cavaignac. When the sitting was resumed M. Loubet having given the chair to the deputy chairman, M. Chauveau, the result was announced and received with ringing cheers on the center and left, the right maintaining sulky silence.

Many remarks were heard: "Down with forgers," "Vive le armee" and "Down with the Jews," but all the cries were drowned with the cheers for the republican, M. Loubet. It was felt that France was returning to its better self.

M. Loubet granted me an interview tonight, in the course of which he said:

"I owe everything to the republican majority. France and the republic are inseparable. All anti-republican opinions are free unless leading to acts against the republic. Rallies must be judged by their acts not by their words. I shall govern in a republican sense only. I have given proofs in my long political career that I am neither a place hunter, ambitious nor overriding.

"Brought up in the study of the law, I will be its single-minded servant. The Elysee is a post of duty. I speak the truth in declaring that I never was ambitious to go there. Our quiet life is ended."

The government shows its vigilance tonight. If the nationalists give trouble all the worse for them. The Central brigade, 5,000 strong, is on special duty and the troops are still under arms in the barracks, but bands of brawlers are, however, suffered to march through the city crying "Down with Loubet," singing songs and breaking windows.

The duke of Orleans is hovering about the Franco-Italian frontier. I have seen Henry of Orleans gathering impressions on the boulevards. He is German looking, with a round, gentle face and has an awkward gait. The city is fairly quiet and the diplomatic world is satisfied with the election.

Russia approved it beforehand. The people say Loubet is "a southern Grevy."

The nationalists have attempted to carry out their threats and scenes of disorder took place tonight. Windows were broken on the boulevards and riders were arrested in front of the Elysee. The whole thing was done by paid gangs. The rank and file of the so-called patriots who marched through the streets shouting "Confusion to Loubet," "Panama, Panama," and burning his portrait, did not exceed 2,000 with a dozen ringleaders.

Premier Dupuy might have been more prompt in maintaining order as he never failed to do while M. Faure was president, but about 11 o'clock he at length took steps and order was restored without violence and as if by enchantment, how? Simply by blocking a few hundred yards of the boulevard for an hour in front of the Libre Parole, which has been the hotbed of sedition for some months. If Premier Dupuy loyally supports the new president the predictions of the pessimists that Loubet will meet the fate of Casimir Perier will be unfounded. The president agitation is entirely artificial.

An admirable passage in M. Loubet's speech returning thanks to the members of the government has further excited nationalist rage. He says he is for pacification, but with respect of the law implying that hitherto the law has been trampled down.

The nationalist papers this evening declare war to the knife on Loubet, vowing they will never rest until they have expelled him from the Elysee. Jules Maitre, for the league of French motherland, says he will try to get arrested for insulting M. Loubet as he intends to do.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Smart Wedding at Nice.

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NICE, Feb. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A very smart wedding took place Wednesday between Miss Estelle Schuyler, daughter of Mrs. Spencer Schuyler, and Mr. Hewitt Myring of New York. The bride was attended by two little girls, Miss Hilda Strutt, daughter of Lady Rayleigh, and Miss Freda Keogh. The best man was Mr. Alexander Yorke, and the groomsmen, Earl Fingall, Victor Bethel and Mr. Badel. The bride was given away by her father.

EXCITEMENT ON PARIS STREETS.

Opponents of Loubet Make a Demonstration of Hostility.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Anti-Loubet demonstrations are commencing in the streets. Cries of "Down with the Panamaists!" are prominent.

The agitation in Paris this evening was caused by de Roulede and Drumont and their party. The authorities say measures have been taken to maintain order.

Cabinet and Premier Retained.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—President Loubet has asked M. Dupuy to retain the premiership and the present cabinet.

DR. HOWARD.

Tells His Experience with Coffee.

I am pleased to add my help to your campaign of instruction on the subject of coffee drinking. For ten or twelve years I have been a severe sufferer from that cause.

I gradually abandoned everything from time to time that I thought produced the extreme nervousness from which I suffered, and all of my very frequent calls on my fellow physicians resulted in no benefit until I was advised to do without coffee.

My condition at that time was such that I was certain that I had heart disease in one of its worst forms. Many a night I have retired not expecting to live to see morning. The action was so feeble and so slow that it would run as low as 38 to 40, and never 50, unless I was taking severe exercise or using some stimulant.

My experience in examining patients who presented themselves for operations under an anesthetic, led me to continually compare my condition with theirs, and life was made very miserable for me by such comparisons.

I also suffered from a constant muscular contraction of a fleshy portion of the left hand, a technical description of which I will not undertake in this letter, but I could not get rid of the trouble.

These conditions, with a constantly sour stomach, a feeling of extreme faintness about an hour before regular meal time, and a sallow complexion gives you a general idea of the shape I was in just before I discontinued the use of coffee. It was very hard to give up coffee, but I was compelled to do so, and for a while used water and milk. Then I tried a so-called cereal coffee, which I have since learned is made partly of coffee and partly of browned grains, and is sold as an imitation of your Postum. This did not work, so I went back to the water and milk until about a year ago I got hold of Postum—the genuine. Since then I have had one cup and sometimes two every morning, and frequently for dinner at night. My health was never better than it is now, no nervousness nor muscular contraction, no heart trouble or sour stomach, and the pulse running from 70 to 76.

At the time I was suffering from the effects of coffee, I made application for some life insurance, and was rejected on account of the action of my heart. To show what the abstinence of coffee and the drinking of Postum will do, and has done for me, I will say that in March last I was examined for life insurance and passed a most excellent examination. Having gone through the very disagreeable experience and been relieved from the trouble, it is but natural that I should feel a willingness to assist you all I can in your work, for I do not believe one person in ten has a realizing sense of the damage to the nervous system caused by the consumption of coffee.

Dr. C. W. Howard, Watertown, N. Y.