

Telephones 618-624.

See, Dec. 11, 1899.

# Every Day Counts Now.

We fear that we have bought too much for Christmas trade in Dress Goods, and we have decided to make a 50c Price on Six Different Styles that we Just Received, that we expected to sell for more money.

When shopping in Dress Goods ask to see the Special at 50c.

We shall be open every evening next week before Christmas.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

## THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

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

### RESENT BASELESS CHARGES

Fusion Members of Congress Repel Intimation of Impertinence.

SUPPORT ALLEN OF OWN ACCORD

Senators Do Not Take Kindly to Prospect of Having Hitchcock as an One of Their Associates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Copies of the World-Herald were received here today containing an editorial headed: "The Candidacy of Gilbert M. Hitchcock," in which it is stated that the editor of that paper together with the editorial writers, regard it as the height of impertinence for the United States senators who sent a telegram requesting the appointment of Judge Allen as senator to interfere in Nebraska affairs. The editorial contained considerable resentment in fusion and silver republican ranks.

Senator Butler, before he had seen the editorial, sent today the following telegram to Governor Poynter:

"The interests of the reform cause demand at this time the able and experienced services of ex-Senator Allen in the senate."

"MARION BUTLER, Chairman of Populist Party Executive Committee."

Senator Harris of Kansas, one of the signers of the former telegram requesting Allen's appointment, said in answer to the charges made against the senators that it occurred to him they were wholly unfounded, that Editor Howard, so far as he was concerned, had nothing to do with the framing of the telegram, nor had he received any intimation from anybody connected with The Omaha Bee that such action was desired.

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## NAVY HELPS OUT THE ARMY

Marines Occupy the Navy Yard at Olanguapo on Subig Bay.

### GENERAL GRANT GARRISONING TOWNS

Enemy Desert the Towns of Olanguapo and Subig with Little Resistance—No American Casualties Reported.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—6:45 p. m.—The advance of General Grant's command into Major Spence arrived at Olanguapo, Subig bay, during the night of Saturday, December 9, which place was occupied with light resistance, the enemy fleeing. Major Spence had a hard march over the mountain trails from Dinabuligan.

Yesterday morning the Baltimore and a chartered transport arrived at Olanguapo from Manila. The navy was disappointed to find the army in possession. A detachment of marines under Captain Myers occupied the navy yard at Olanguapo and will hold and occupy it as a naval station. The yard consists of seven new large buildings and some repairing and machine shops, all damaged by the bombardment of September 23.

During the morning of December 10 the navy transported Major Spence's column to the town of Subig, five miles distant. The enemy was seen deserting Subig as the troops landed and the latter occupied it without resistance. The enemy fled a few miles into the interior, leaving a trail of blood and left of the town and killed one of the enemy.

General Grant and the remainder of his command arrived at Olanguapo yesterday. He will go to Subig and join Major Spence. General Grant will move to Zamboanga, coast and will effect a junction with Colonel Andrew S. Burt, who was reported eight miles from Iba December 7.

The enemy encountered in General Grant's advance fled to the mountains and scattered. General Grant did not garrrison the towns he occupies. No casualties are reported in his command.

Young's Troops Shoelless.

According to these advices General Young was at Cotden November 29, having three troops of the Third cavalry, three troops of scouts and Major March's battalion of the Thirty-third infantry. The nominal strength of his command has been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of food.

General Young, having been without communication with General Lawton for days and not knowing the disposition of the troops, or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving. Having received information that the insurgent general, Tino, with 1,000 men, was somewhere to the north and that Aguinaldo, with General Pilar, five women and 400 soldiers of his faithful Bulacan battalion, was in the mountains to the east, General Young decided, on November 30, to attempt to reach the coast and to prevent him joining Aguinaldo. Major March, with his battalion and Cunningham's scouts, started over the mountains toward Cervantes after Aguinaldo, who was reported to have been there on November 29. This column marched for thirteen hours without food.

The Associated Press correspondent goes on to say:

"The Americans found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorrotes, compelling them to dig trenches and to construct pitfalls along the trails, which were fearful traveling at the best. One attempt had to be made twelve times in the course of a mile. These ineffective, stupid creatures, usually pictured as blood-loving savages, cheerfully turned to undo their own work and actually went forming for the Americans. The Igorrotes in the richest the Americans have entered in the northern campaign. The Igorrotes are prosperous, intelligent and more than half civilized. They have excellent houses and carry on a flourishing industry. Many of them are evidently rich. The towns received the troops with hands and the ringing of church bells. Cattle were killed and houses were opened to the troops.

How much of this display was sincere and how much was due to desire to ingratiate the conquerors it would be hard to say. There were evidences that similar hospitality had been extended to Aguinaldo. The people described him as cheerful, hugging and retaining their allegiance to American politics and trying to induce the United States congress to recognize the independence of the Philippine Republic in December.

"Many of the natives exhibited notes from Lieutenant Gilmore and other American prisoners in which the recipients were commended to the Americans on the score of kindness shown to the writers. There are twenty-five Americans who are retained in prison. Another party of fourteen were taken through Ilocos a week ahead of General Young. They were ragged and tired, but were urged forward at the point of the bayonet."

Watson Sends Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the War department from Admiral Watson, telling of the part played by the navy in the occupation of Subig bay:

MANILA, Dec. 11.—On the morning of the 9th, about 11 o'clock, the transport, the San Mateo, left for Subig bay, accompanied by the transport, the MacArthur, and the co-operation with Grant's forces scattered towards Olanguapo, Subig bay. I suspended the Charleston court of inquiry and started for the same by Subig bay, via the Baltimore, the Oregon and a company of marines from the barracks. We arrived at daylight on the 10th, with landing parties organized, found Major Stevens in possession of Olanguapo, having left dark on the 9th. Relieved the army forces by 100 marines, Myers commanding. Transported the army detachment to Subig. The town was abandoned on our arrival. Grant arrived in the afternoon. We left on the 11th. The Olanguapo navy yard machinery is in fair condition, the shops damaged only by the previous attack.

Dispatches dated Concepcion, December 2, from a correspondent of the Associated Press, with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo, have just reached Manila by messenger. The military wires on all lines to the northward are continually cut by the natives, or are crowded with government business when working.

Casualty List from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—General Otis cables to the War department the following casualties not previously reported:

"Wounded in action: Lieutenant Luson, November 24, Third infantry, L. Stone, Company A, thigh, moderate; at Novaleha, Luzon, November 21, Sixteenth infantry, William W. Finch, Company K, thigh, slight; at San Mateo, Luzon, November 22, Sixteenth infantry, Lewis A. Wilkes, Company A, wrist, slight; John Rogers, Company G, back, severe; at Jaro, Pangasinan, November 21, Twenty-sixth infantry, John Quincy A. Clough, thigh, severe; at Iliya and Pavia, Pangasinan, November 21, Eighteenth infantry, Robert B. Calvert, second lieutenant, chest, slight; Robert C. Brooking, Company B, thigh, slight; John Eager, Company B, leg, slight; Edward E. Lockhart, Company C, scalp, slight; Henry

Barrett, first sergeant, leg, slight; killed in action near Ballang, Luzon, December 4, Third infantry, Patrick J. Sullivan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—General Otis reported by cable the following deaths since his last report:

Tuberculosis, at Nagasaki, Japan, September 1, First North Dakota infantry, Leonard R. Waterman, quartermaster's department. December 7, George Q. Davidson, civilian employee, drowned in Pasig river, body identified December 8, September 11, Fourth infantry, James Patten, G, accidentally drowned attempting to board launch at San Isidro, November 12, Fourth cavalry, James B. Thompson, sergeant, C, bath-tub, Mariwilwa river at Pasig, Luzon, December 3, Thirty-seventh, Henry M. Sealhorst, Company P, at Tarlac, November 24, Third infantry, Eben W. Smith, Company M, Cebu; October 5, Twenty-third infantry, Robert E. Welsh, Company A, acute dysentery, November 22, Sixth infantry, Thomas A. Heide, Company D, malaria; Fourth cavalry, Michael Sullivan, private, Company A; November 24, Peter P. Grawatz, Company D; December 2, Burt Heninger, Company A; December 1, Third cavalry, Charles Brannan, Company E, gunshot wounds in action; November 30, Sixth infantry, Paul Rink, Company L, accidental by comrade; November 25, Sixth infantry, James Steele, Company K, suicide; December 2, Thirty-fifth infantry, George W. Montague, Company C, diarrhoea; December 2, Fourteenth infantry, Joseph P. Williams, Company F, erysipelas; December 6, Twenty-seventh infantry, Harold J. Griffith, Company G, colic; December 1, Thirty-sixth infantry, Raymond Green, Company I, trichina; December 2, Twenty-third infantry, Sergeant Company A, dysentery; December 7, Twelfth infantry, Harry Gleason, Company F, Sixth infantry, William Sherrell, Company K, typhoid; December 11, Twenty-sixth infantry, James E. Arlington, Company H, anemias; December 2, Twenty-first infantry, George Sanford, Company I, nephritis; December 3, Twenty-second infantry, Edward H. Biller, General Grant; December 11, Twenty-third infantry, Herbert G. Hoar, Company K, December 2, James Rogers, Company K.

Not a democrat arose. Dooliver hesitated and then continued:

"It is a question which goes to the heart of the controversy. Bryan lacked wisdom."

He also called attention to Bryan's prediction that the gold standard would be thrown out of employment. Yet at the end of three years of republican administration under the gold standard, there was not an industrious man in the country without a pair of shoes, and the commerce, he had removed the last fears of the republicans as to the wisdom of enacting gold legislation. It could not have been two years nor one year ago, but today the unanimous voice of the republican party was in favor of the gold standard.

"Here, as the American people stand upon the edge of a new era, we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world, as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a doubt in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American money is. (Applause.) We are going to write in the laws of this country what already is the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him: 'They are standard and as good as gold as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is to make one just as good as the other. Take your choice.'"

"I do not wish it understood," said he, "that I advocate the present system of bank note currency."

"The first direct consequence of the enactment of this bill," he said, "will be a very great rise in the market price of government bonds. Its enactment would also result in the extinction of present bank note currency. He argued that the impounding of the treasury notes and the United States bills in the hands of the government, amounting to over \$285,000,000, and require an issue of bonds to that amount, at an annual cost of \$8,000,000 or a total contraction of the currency of about \$510,000,000 and a reduction of the per capita to \$13.21."

Pleds with Sound Money Men.

In conclusion, he appealed to the sound money democrats if the house not vote for the bill.

"Sound money democrats," he said, "this bill does not aid the cause of sound money, but it will impair you, before you resolve to cast your votes for it, bring to its consideration all the patriotism that is in you. Ask yourselves: if the passage of this bill will not be the end of all financial legislation, during our time, ask yourselves if the passage of this bill will not forever prevent a proper and just reform of the currency ask yourselves if this bill is not the severest blow that has ever been dealt to a sound financial system. And if, as I believe you will, you decide that this is bad bill and that its passage will now be for the best interests of the country, then stand up side by side with the party who are in favor of the bill, and help to cast an undivided and united democratic vote against one of the worst pieces of legislation ever submitted to the United States congress." (Democratic applause.)

Dr. Arnold of Missouri followed in opposition to the bill. Replying to Dooliver, he said the democrats had not been overborne in 1896 in the conflict of reason, but the republican party had been overborne by the aid of corrupt and tremendous power of money and corporations. He charged the republicans with deceiving the people in 1896. They were bimetallic then. If they were honest now they must be dishonest now, if honest now, dishonest then. The change of the bonds from coin to gold bonds, he said, would make a free gift of \$100,000,000 to the bondholders.

The bill would create a bank trust. He predicted that this measure would be overwhelmingly defeated by the republican party in 1900. When the people's victory was won next fall, said he, in conclusion, it must not be made to go to the "vine-clad cottage" at Canton, O., to offer congratulations, but beyond the Mississippi to the modest home in Lincoln, Neb., where resided that great and staunch friend of the people, (Democratic applause.)

Green of Pennsylvania then announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Ernestment of Pennsylvania, and, at 5:05, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

Committee to Go to Utah

Investigation of Roberts to Be Conducted in His Home State—No Monday Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Roberts' investigating committee was not in session today, having adjourned until tomorrow, when Mr. Roberts will be heard further. A member of the committee said there was little further doubt that a sub-committee, and possibly the full committee, would have to visit Utah and take testimony. Roberts' witnesses will be summoned along with the others and will be given the same allowances for traveling expenses, etc., as the other witnesses receive.

Restored Church Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The transport Zealandia, from Manila, has not yet docked. It has on board the body of Captain H. J. Gardner, who was killed in the Philippines, and the Zealandia was at Manila about \$12,000 worth of church property stolen by Filipino insurgents was restored to the priests at Malate by United States troops.

The court of inquiry into the death of the Marine Captain, Captain Dorris, said he had removed the last fears of the republicans as to the wisdom of enacting gold legislation. It could not have been two years nor one year ago, but today the unanimous voice of the republican party was in favor of the gold standard.

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## CLEVER SWINDLING SCHEME

Postal Authorities Claim to Have Unearthed a Gigantic Mail Order Fraud.

### VICTIMS ARE LOCATED IN EVERY STATE

Osmer W. Roper of Newark, N. J., Charged with Working a Scheme So Alluring He Caught the Churches and Lawyers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Osmer W. Roper of Newark, N. J. was arrested today by United States Marshal Garstle, Postoffice Inspector W. B. Snow and several deputies and committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bond. The charge is based upon all allegations that he was using the mails for swindling purposes. The authorities claim that his scheme was far and away better than Miller's Franklin Syndicate, in that he took in plenty of money and seldom, if ever, paid any one, except for running expenses. The scheme was so alluring that it drew up against him and say fifty more are fled and that they can get thousands of them if need be. The swindle, as they say it was, has been in operation for three years. Roper's business required a large force of clerks, stenographers and typewriters and he did an enormous mail business.

It is claimed that Roper is the Realty Corporation company of New Jersey, the Realty Trust and Loan company, the Realty Loan company and the Realty Mortgage company. The authorities say the companies existed only on paper, although regularly incorporated and that in each Roper was the only person concerned.

Prosecutors say Roper's scheme was so alluring that his victims are in every state in the nation and embrace all classes. He says that even churches and lawyers have been taken in by Roper.

Concerns Work in Paris.

According to the inspector, who has had personal charge of investigating Roper's affairs, the four concerns were worked in pairs. The method is alleged to have been something on this line:

The Realty Corporation company sent out alluring circulars all over the country, the statements were also sent out as far as to deceive business men. The body of the circular stated that the company was in position to procure for any person with property the loan of any amount of money for a term of years, at a rate of interest represented to be cheap and plentiful in Newark and not only good terms as regards interest were offered, but easy terms as to repayment and renewals. If the person receiving the circular should not want to borrow, he doubtless knew of some friend who did. Would he hand the circular to this friend or send the friend's name to the company.

When a response came asking for money an offering security, a reply was sent asking for more particulars and calling for a fee of \$10 to cover appraisal costs. In due time the victim received a communication that there is no longer a doubt in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American money is. (Applause.) We are going to write in the laws of this country what already is the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him: 'They are standard and as good as gold as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is to make one just as good as the other. Take your choice.'"