Telephones 618-694. Bee, Jan. 9, 1900.

Many Wonder Why

We are selling Dress Goods so cheap in our January Clearing Sale in face of an advancing market. The reason is room, we must make room for the spring goods that will soon commence to arrive. You will be wise if you are quick. This is your golden opportunity to buy dress goods. Prices range from 5c to $2.50 per yard, and every yard has a startling reduction on it.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

tary base. Today we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval and military points in the eastern seas, within hail of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved. Shall we abandon it? That man little knows the common people of the republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it fast and hold it forever, administering just government by simplest methods. We may trick up devices to shift our burden and lessen our opportunity; they will avail us nothing but delay. We may tangle conditions by applying academic arrangements of self-government to a crude situation; their failure will drive us to our duty in the end.

"Blood of Our Soldiers."

Mr. President, reluctantly and only from a sense of duty am I forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American congress, even here in the senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States, that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized. The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo and repeated in exaggerated form among the common peopiwe.

It is believed and stated in Luzon, Panay and Cebu that the Filipinos have only to fight, harass, retreat, break up into small parties, if necessary, as they are doing now, but by any means hold out until the next presidential election and our forces will be withdrawn. All this has added the enemy more than climate, arms and battle. Senators, I have heard these reports myself; I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless southern sky; and, in sorrow rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow rather than anger I say these words, for I earnestly believe that our brothers knew not what they did.

Incapable of Self-Government.

But, Senators, it would be better to abandon this combined garden and Gibraltar of the Pacific and count our blood and treasure already spent a profitable loss than to apply any academic arrangement of self-government to these children. They are not capable of self-government. How could they be? They are not a self-governing race. They are Orientals, Malays, instructed by Spaniards in the latter's worst estate.

Let men beware how they employ the term "self-government." It is a sacred term. It is the watchword at the door of the inner temple of liberty; for liberty does not always mean self-government. Self-government is no base and common thing, to be bestowed on the merely audacious. It is the degree which crowns the graduate of liberty's infant class, who have not yet mastered the alphabet of freedom. Savage blood, Oriental blood, Malay blood, Spanish example—are these the elements of self-government?

I have talked with hundreds of these people, getting their views as to the practical workings of self-government. The great majority simply do not understand any participation in any government whatever. The most ardent advocate of self-government that I met was anxious that I should know that such a government would be tranquil because, as he said, if anyone criticised it the government would shoot the offender.

Plan of Government.

In all other islands our government must be simple and strong. It must be a uniform government. Different forms for different islands will produce perpetual disturbance, because the people of each island would think that the people of the other islands are more favored than they. We must never forget that in dealing with the Filipinos we deal with children. And so our government must be simple and strong. Simple and strong; the meaning of those two words must be written in every line of Philippine legislation; realized in every act of Philippine administration. A Philippine office in our Department of State; an American governor general in Manila, with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an advisory council with no power except that of discussing measures with the governor general, which council would be the germ for future legislatures, a school in practical government; a Philippine civil service, with promotion for efficiency; the minting of abundant money for Philippine and Oriental use; gradual, slow and careful introduction of the best Filipinos into the working machinery of the government, no promise whatever of the franchise until the people have been prepared for it; all this backed by the necessary force to execute it; this outline of government the situation demands as soon as tranquillity is established. Until then military government is advisable.

Kind of Officials Necessary.

The men we send to administer civilized government in the Philippines must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization. I use the word examples, for examples they must be in that word's most absolute sense. Better abandon this priceless possession, admit ourselves incompetent to do our part in the world-redeeming work of our imperial race; better now haul down the flag of arduous deeds for civilization and run up the flag of reaction and decay than to apply academic notions of self-government to these children or attempt their government by any but the most perfect administrators our country can produce.

Mr. President and Senators, adopt the resolutions offered that peace may quickly come and that we may begin our saving, regenerating and uplifting work. Adopt it and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of the representatives of the American people in congress assembled.

Reject it and the world, history and the American people will know where to forever fix the awful responsibility for the consequences which will surely follow such failure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood is flowing?"

Gage Joins in Applause.

At the conclusion of the speech tremendous and unrestrained applause swept over the galleries and it was notable that Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who occupied a seat in the senators' gallery, was a participant in it.

Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, replied briefly to Beveridge. Although he did not enter fully into the merits of the question he did not feel that some of the Indiana senator's statements should go to the country unchallenged. He declared that not the opposition to the war but the president's proclamation to the Filipinos was responsible for the hostilities. He ridiculed Beveridge's statement that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government and quoted General Otis' reports to show that they were.

It was 2:28 p. m. when Beveridge completed his address. Hoar, who had been a careful listener to the speech of Beveridge, as soon as he could make himself heard said that he had been delighted with the eloquence of the senator from Indiana.

Reminds Hoar of Satan.

"I am glad," said he "to welcome to the public service his enthusiasm, his silver speech and the earnestness with which he is disposed to discharge his duty." Yet, he said, he had listened in vain for those words which the American people have taken on their lips in this solemn crisis. The words "right, justice, duty and freedom" were absent from the eloquent address. The beauty and eloquence of the speech had recalled the incident in which satan had taken Christ up into a high mountain and shown Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof and promised that all should be His if He would but fall down and worship him, and He had replied:

"Get thee behind me, satan."

Hoar declared that practically every statement of fact in the speech was refuted by government reports received from Admiral Dewey, General Otis and from other official sources. Where did Spain get the right to sell her rights in the Philippines? Hoar asked. Where did the United States get the right to buy and sell people like sheep? He was certain that for all the wealth and commerce and glory which he had eloquently depicted the senator from Indiana would not have great injustice done.

Hoar declared the Filipinos had the Spaniards hemmed in Manila and the latter were obliged to surrender. He thought it would be necessary to revise the constitution before those Filipinos could be bought and sold. He did not believe Beveridge would advise the American people to do this thing or do anything so base as to strike down the infant Filipino republic.

The Massachusetts member made repeated references to and quotations from the reports of General Otis and Admiral Dewey and other officers in the Philippines.

These showed, he asserted, that when Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from Hong Kong the insurgents had an army of 30,000; that in the island of Luzon the Filipinos maintained courts, schools, municipal governments and churches and that peace and order prevailed pretty generally. Spanish prisoners were kindly treated.

"This," declared Hoar, "is the condition of things which it is proposed to crush under our heels; and that," he commented, "you call glory!"

Proclamation Precipitates Hostilities.

Hoar referred to Beveridge's statement that the present warfare was due to utterances in this country. This he denied and pointed out that in December, 1898, the president had sent a proclamation to General Otis for publication to the Filipinos. General Otis returned the proclamation with the statement that, after full consideration of the terms "sovereignty, right of cession," etc., he was convinced they were calculated to cause an immediate outbreak of hostilities by making the statement:

"I am convinced that it is the intention of the government of the United States to seek the establishment of the most liberal government in the Philippines."

This appeared in the proclamation published to the Filipinos, but a copy of the original proclamation of the president fell into the hands of the Filipino leaders and precipitated hostilities.

General Otis, he said, had promised a government to the Filipinos, in which he would be able to exercise a full measure of their individual rights.

"Did he utter this promise to a people incapable of self-government—to half savages and half Spaniards?" demanded Hoar. He thought it bold to charge those men who had opposed this war from the beginning with the responsibility of all the blood being shed. He declared there had not been a time, when if General Otis had been able to give assurances of independence to the Filipinos, the war would not have terminated.

After reading some passages from official reports Hoar concluded, promising to discuss the question fully in the near future.

When the Philippine debate had closed for the day Carter of Montana called up the bill conferring additional authority upon the director of the census. It was found impossible to either amend or pass the bill because of the lack of a quorum and at 4 o'clock the senate adjourned.

SHORT HEARING IN CLARK CASE.

State Senator Whiteside the Only Witness on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The debate upon the Philippine question in the senate today had the effect of reducing to about an hour and a half in time the sittings of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Clark of Montana.

When the committee adjourned at noon it was with the expectation that an afternoon session would be held, but the expectation was disappointed because of the desire of the members of the committee to be present at the Philippine discussion.

Former State Senator Whiteside was again the only witness before the committee, this making the third day that he had been on the stand.

He was again under cross-examination by former United States Senator Faulkner, and when the committee adjourned at noon Mr. Faulkner said he had covered only about half the ground he had laid out to cover in his inquiries. The effect of the defense was devoted to breaking down Whiteside's direct testimony and his statements made in Montana and to showing that either his memory was poor or that he spoke falsely.

The questions turned upon comparatively small points as to times and places when he had conversations reported by him and when the events detailed by him had transpired. The defense revealed its purpose through a brief statement made by Foster to the effect that they expected to show that Whiteside himself had placed in the envelopes the $30,000 in $1,000 bills, which were turned over to the state treasury.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

HOAR IS AFTER INFORMATION

Seeks to Obtain All Official Documents on the Philippine War by Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president be requested, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the senate all communications which have been received by him or by any department or officer, civil or military, from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the people in arms against the United States in the Philippine islands, or any alleged government or public authority of said people; and all replies to such communications. Also the proclamations by him to be issued to the people of the Philippine islands, as actually directed by him to be issued and the same as actually proclaimed by General Otis if in any respect it was altered or any part of it was omitted.

Also to inform the senate whether any approval or disapproval was expressed by his authority, or that of the War department of such change, if any.

Also all constitutions, forms of government and proclamations issued by Aguinaldo or any congress or legislative assembly or body claiming to be such, or convention of the people of the Philippine islands, or any part thereof, or claiming to represent them or any part thereof, of which information may have come to him or to any department of the government.

And the president be further requested to communicate without delay so much of said information as is now in his possession or in that of any department at Washington without waiting to obtain so much of said information as may require considerable delay or communication with the Philippine islands; and to communicate the remainder of the information as soon thereafter as it can be obtained.

Mr. Hoar endeavored to secure immediate consideration for his resolution, but on objection it went over until tomorrow.

Hoar said that General Otis took the most extraordinary liberty ever taken by a military commander and suppressed President McKinley's proclamation and issued one of his own in its place. Hoar dwelt upon the promises which Otis made January 1, 1899, when he guaranteed liberty and freedom to the people. Hoar said that a document which General Otis did not want published because it would bring on war and which he desired to amend was published. He asked if there was any senator who was so blinded by this glare of empire that he could not appreciate Aguinaldo's reply to Otis. He said the state papers of the Filipinos were able and their constitution admirable. He declared it was a little bold to charge with the responsibility of making this war to the men who tried to stop it. He said that a guaranty of the proclamation of General Otis of January 1, 1899, would have stopped the war, but at the same time the Filipinos got that other proclamation which proclaimed the sovereignty of the United States over the islands, which said the Filipinos had been bought like a flock of sheep.

MINORITY SELECT HOUSE WHIPS.

Newlands Attends Caucus of Democratic Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A well attended caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives was held tonight. Newlands of Nevada of the silver party was present by invitation of Richardson, the democratic floor leader, for the purpose of presenting a plan for united action by all of the elements opposed by the republican organization.

The actual business transacted by the caucus was confined to the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of the usual committee of one member from each state to look after congressional elections and the selection of Underwood of Alabama and Epes of Virginia as "whips" for the arrangement of pairs.

The chief interest of the evening centered in a resolution offered by Robertson of Louisiana with a view of securing a "steering committee" which would have the power to formulate the democratic policy on important questions of legislation.

Robertson's resolution met with considerable favor, but some of the influential members urged him not to press the matter for the present and he consented to withdraw the resolution until later.

POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Spirited Discussion in House Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A spirited discussion occurred in the house committee on commerce concerning the proposition to investigate the cause of the pollution of navigable streams.

Bartholdt of Missouri had completed an argument favorable to the inquiry, when Mann of Illinois said the purpose of the measure was to strike a blow at the Chicago drainage canal.

Joy of Missouri denied this statement and when Mann reiterated it Chairman Hepburn intervened and brought the discussion to a close. The measure was about to be acted upon, but it finally went over until January 19.

Nominations of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Postmasters:

Missouri—L. H. Condit, Canton.

South Dakota—P. W. Carr, Flandreau.

Iowa—W. D. Junkin, Rock Rapids; B. F. Keables, Pella; F. A. Christensen, Lake Mills; Charles L. Hartinger, Alden; W. C. Marsh, Aurelia; W. H. Cowdy, Cowith; G. Knudson, Jewel; L. I. Bladine, Marathon; G. S. Crandall, Schaller; C. H. Wickersham, West Branch.

Bynum's Nomination Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The senate committee on finance had the nomination of W. D. Bynum to be general appraiser at New York under consideration today, but failed to act, owing to the opposition of the democratic members. They based their objection on the ground that he was named as a democrat, which they claimed was a false designation.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At the cabinet meeting today the subject of the alleged corner in hemp was discussed in connection with the numerous requests which have been received to open a number of ports in the Philippines for the exportation of hemp to the United States. It seems to be the settled policy of the government to open all of the Philippine ports as rapidly as troops can be spared to garrison them.

Secretary Gage explained the letter which he will send to congress tomorrow in answer to resolutions regarding the deposits of government funds in national bank depositories.

It was announced that Surgeon General Van Reypen would represent the Navy department at the International Congress of Hygiene to be held in Paris in next June and that the Agricultural department would be represented by Dr. De Schweinitz, the chief of the bio-chemic division.

DEWEY GIVEN A LOVING CUP

Token of Silver Six Feet in Height Made from Dimes Contributed by Children.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The loving cup of silver made from the melted dimes contributed by over 70,000 American citizens, the majority of whom were children, was presented to Admiral Dewey today. The cup stands nearly six feet in height and is appropriately inscribed. At one side was a large silver bound volume containing the names of the contributors of the dimes, who had subscribed to the token through the instrumentality of the New York Journal.

The presentation committee consisted of Senator Depew of New York, Senator Perkins of California, General Nelson A. Miles, Secretary Long of the navy, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Rear Admiral R. R. Bradford, Rear Admiral N. T. Endicott, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Paymaster General A. S. Kenney of the navy and Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen of the navy. Others present were: Captain Lamberton of the navy and Mrs. Lamberton, Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon at Santiago; Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Ludlow, Miss Higgons, niece of Senator Depew, and Princess Lwuoff, the Hungarian artist. Senator Depew acted as spokesman.

In accepting the tribute Admiral Dewey thanked Senator Depew for his gracious words and said that he was overpowed by this new proof of the gratitude of his countrymen. To him the most pleasant thing about it, and one that would make him cherish it all the more, was the fact that the children of the country were so largely represented in the giving. The gratitude of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely, and he spoke feelingly of the way they surround him on the street and lisp out their pretty little compliments.

At the conclusion of Admiral Dewey's remarks the health of those who gave and him who received was drunk.

Senator Rawlins Seeks Light.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Rawlins of Utah introduced a resolution today, which was referred to the Philippine committee, directing the committee to inquire into and report:

First—What form of government, insurgent, revolutionary or dictatorship, other than that of the kingdom of Spain existed in the Philippine islands prior to December 10, 1898, and to what extent Spain had actual control of the islands.

Second—Can sovereign power be justly and in accordance with international law claimed in the absence of power to control.

"Open Door" Negotiations by Mail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The negotiations looking to the maintenance of the "open door" in China have now passed to the mail stage. The agreement having been reached in principle through the agency of the cable it becomes necessary to resort to the mail to exchange the definitive notes in view of the importance of avoiding anything like clerical error or misunderstanding in the last phases of this important negotiation. Therefore it is learned that at least two weeks' time, or perhaps more, will be consumed in the winding up.

Puerto Rico Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Foraker has made a number of changes in his bill providing a government for the island of Puerto Rico. One of the most important is a provision defining citizenship in the island. This provision grants citizenship to all subjects of Spain who were residents of Spain on April 11, 1899, and have continued to be such and who, by April 11 next have not signified their desire to preserve their Spanish allegiance.

Bounty for Manila Bay Victims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The claim of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of his squadron for bounty arising out of the destruction of Montojo's fleet in Manila bay was argued before the court of claims today. The question at issue was the total amount of the bounty to be paid. The contention of the claimants was that the force of the enemy was superior at Manila bay.

Rural Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The legislative committee of the National Grange, consisting of Messrs. Hollis, Bachelor and Aaron Jones, called on First Assistant Postmaster General Heath to urge a measure which will be presented to congress for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for rural free delivery.

Military Post Near Des Moines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The house committee on military affairs has acted favorably on bills establishing a military post near Des Moines, Ia., and giving part of the Arlington National cemetery grounds to the Agricultural department for improvement.

Eight Plague Cases at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service today received a report from Dr. Carmichael at Honolulu stating that there were eight additional cases of bubonic plague there up to January 1.

Condition of General Greely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following statement regarding General Greely's condition was given out today:

"General Greely's condition is still a cause for anxiety. The superficial wound is healing well, but the symptoms of shock and concussion of the brain have not disappeared."

Cattleman Arrested for Murder.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 9.—Alex McCord, a cattleman, has been arrested near Springfield, Kan., on a warrant charging him with killing Austin Davis. The murdered man was found in his own pasture on Thursday night with a bullet hole through his head. Davis was a cattleman and was known all over western Kansas.

Kentucky Lawyers in Contempt.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 9.—Judge Carrill fined General P. Wat Hardin and Theodore Hallan, attorneys for John H. Whallen, $20 each for contempt. The court held that the petition filed by them demanding an immediate trial of Whallen was contempt and entered an order dismissing the petition.

Anderson Coadjutor Bishop.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Rev. Charles P. Anderson of Grace church, Oak Park, was elected coadjutor bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago at a special convention today, called by Bishop McLaren. Rev. Mr. Anderson is 36 years old and was born in Canada. He came to Chicago in 1891.

Three Men Injured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Three men were injured, one probably fatally, by an explosion today at Gottfried Brothers' brewery, Archer and Stewart avenue. The injured: August Siecel, serious; Alex Brancler and Frank Winters.

To Cure LaGrippe in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WRECKED BY COFFEE.

Heart Failure Caused by the Seductive Cup.

"I have been a great coffee drinker for several years. For a long time I thought I could not eat without coffee.

"Have been troubled with my stomach, nerves and heart. The worse I felt, the less I ate and the more coffee I drank.

"I have taken many different kinds of medicines, but could not secure any lasting benefit. Up to eight weeks ago I had but few well days in the preceding two years. I could not do ordinary housework, except with great care, because of heart failure.

"I met a friend who said she could not drink coffee because it affected her heart so. I thought perhaps coffee might be the cause of most of my troubles, and so I quit the use of it about eight weeks ago and took up Postum Food Coffee. I have not taken any medicine and I have gained so fast that it is a surprise to my friends as well as to myself. I can eat, sleep and work, and do not have any bad spells with my heart at all. I have been wanting to tell people what a relief it is since I left off coffee and used Postum Food Coffee. I want the fact published that it may relieve some poor, weak, nervous woman." Emma Pille, South Wabash, Ind.

ALBANY BEST VESSEL AFLOAT

Former Brazilian Cruiser Develops Wonderful Speed at Official Trial.

ALMOST A COUNTERPART OF NEW ORLEANS

Trial at Newcastle, England, Under Supervision of United States Naval Board—Easily Makes Over Required Speed.

NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 9.—The United States cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Adla Bruall, purchased by the United States government shortly before the beginning of the war with Spain, while under construction here was given a successful official trial off this port today. The cruiser developed a speed of 20.87 knots, showed thorough seaworthiness and exceeded her contract conditions.

The trial was under the supervision of a United States naval board, consisting of Lieutenant Commander Colwell, the United States naval attache; Chief Engineer Norton and Colonel Gilmore.

In appearance, the Albany is identical with the New Orleans, except in minor details introduced by the United States Navy department. Once out in the North sea the Albany began to tune up. Four times it steamed past the measured mile, running under natural draught, at a mean speed of 19.6 knots, which was .6 above contract speed. Then came the crucial test. Forced draught was brought to bear against tide and wind.

The Albany, which had previously not made any fuss, began to throw up seas from its ram to the bridge, but it cleared the waves as steadily as possible until it reached a speed of 20.87 knots. Its mean speed over the four measured miles under forced draft was 20.50. Its contract speed was twenty knots, but it is easily capable of an additional knot.

The Armstrongs claim that the test shows that the Albany is the equal of any vessel of its class afloat. Coming up the Tyne the Albany flashed its new Cowper-Cowles searchlights, experimenting for the first time with metallic instead of glass reflectors. The results were satisfactory.

The Albany was greeted with tooting from the harbor vessels and the crew of the British training ship Wellesley cheered it heartily.

STICKS TO THE CANAL BILL

Emperor Announces to Prussian Diet that the Measure is Not Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At the opening of the Diet today Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, read the speech from the throne, wherein it was shown that the finances of Prussia are in a satisfactory condition. The year of 1898-99 closed with considerable surplus and the current year, the chancellor said, was expected to give favorable results. The estimates for 1900 maintained an equilibrium, and the revenue of the railroads continued satisfactory.

The speech from the throne also announced the introduction of a bill for the construction of light railroads, the reintroduction of the Rhine-Elbe canal bill after the completion of the proposed waterway the large ships between Berlin and Stettin and other river improvements, and the intention of the government to make the port of Emden available for trans-oceanic steamers with the object of rendering the Rhenish commerce independent of foreign ports. The speech concluded with promising the greatest possible attention to the interests of agriculture.

TO PROTECT GERMAN HONOR

Emperor William's Significant Words to the King of Wurtemburg Concerning Naval League.

STUTTGART, Jan. 9.—Emperor William, telegraphing his thanks to the king of Wurtemburg for assuming the partonage of the Wurtemburg committee of the Navy league, says:

"I hope the events of the last few days will have convinced the ever-widening circles that not only Germany's interests, but Germany's honor, must be protected on distant seas and to this end Germany must be strong and powerful on the sea also."

CANNIBALS FEAST ON A CREW

Captain and Fifteen Men of a British Schooner Massacred in Admiralty Islands.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices from New Britain report the massacre of the captain and crew of fifteen men belonging to the British schooner Kumunia of New South Wales while trading among the Admiralty islands. Only three boys escaped. The natives, after murdering the sailors, inaugurated a feast ashore and ate their victims.

NOT TO INTERFERE IN DOMINGO.

United States Believes Debt to France Should Be Paid.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 9.—(Via Haytien Cable.)—It is reported here that the Americans of this place have asked the government of the United States not to allow France to dictate terms of the Dominican government. An American war ship is expected here today. The French admiral and his staff were officially received by President Jiminez today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—While the officials here deprecate the state of affairs in Santo Domingo they have not found it within their power to interfere at this stage, at least to prevent the collection by the French naval officers of what is here understood to be a just debt. The Machias has been ordered from San Juan de Puerto Rico to Santo Domingo. Her purpose is solely to protect American interests. It is said at the State department that no appeal has yet been made looking to our intervention and if it should be there is no doubt that we should be obliged to decline until the debt is settled.

Chamber of Deputies Reopens.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies was reopened today. M. Deschanel was re-elected president of the house by 308 votes against 221 for M. Brisson, who represented the advanced republicans. The result was a foregone conclusion. The provisional president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Turigny, senior deputy, delivered the opening address, urging the chamber to end the "oppressive contraction which is stifling the country" and expressing the hope that "sterile agitations would cease." The address met with a mixed reception. At the formal opening of the senate M. Failleries was re-elected president of that house.

French Honor an American.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The new doctorate instituted by the University of Paris in 1897 for the benefit of foreigners was conferred today upon an American, Daniel Folkmar, former lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago and now professor of anthropology at the new University of Brussels.

Prince Henry Has a Son.

KIEL, Prussia, Jan. 9.—Princess Henry of Prussia was safely accouched today of a son.

Farm Hand Shoots a Collector.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—Wood E. Mitchell, a collector for the J. H. North Furniture and Carpet company, tried to foreclose a mortgage on some hogs on the farm of C. D. French, south of Grand View, when Thomas Westlake, a hired man, fired the contents of a shotgun in Mitchell's breast, killing him instantly. Westlake had ordered Mitchell to leave the farm, but he refused, and Westlake procured a gun and deliberately fired. Westlake surrendered. Mitchell was 27 years old, a law student of wide acquaintance and a son of John H. Mitchell of Hamilton, Mo.

LACK OF WAR NEWS

(Continued from First Page.)

during a recent attack on the place. Lord Dufferin called at the War office today, having traveled from Ireland, to procure, if possible, the latest news of his son. If Lord Ava should die Lord Terrence Blackwood, who married Flora Davis of New York, would become heir to the title and estates of the marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

ALLOWS NO REPRESENTATION

Transvaal Completely Severs Relations with Everything that is English.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A special from Washington says: The Transvaal government has informed the United States that W. Stanley Hollis, American consul at Pretoria, will not be permitted to represent British interests in the republic during the war, it being against the Transvaal's policy to permit any British representative in its territory. Consul Hollis, however, will be permitted to care for British prisoners of war confined in Pretoria, in his personal capacity.

MAIL ADVICES FROM MACRUM.

Explain Attitude of Boers, but Not His Own Actions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices are just coming to hand from United States Consul Macrum, explaining in detail the situation at Pretoria at the outbreak of the war and his own conduct respecting the representation of British interests in the Transvaal. It appears from these that Macrum, like his successor at Pretoria, Hollis, was placed under a technical limitation in the exercise of his functions by the Boer government and while he was permitted to disburse the funds sent him by the British government for the comfort of the British prisoners in Pretoria he did so under the distinct stipulation that he was acting unofficially.

Possibly the motive of the Boer government in refusing to allow the American consul to act officially was a desire on its part to force the British government into some official recognition of the status of the South African republics. If so, the effort failed and Macrum and his successor, Hollis, have gone on in their work of mercy without molestation from the Boer government. The State department here is disposed to allow the situation to drift along without change or protest, because the Boer government has not seen fit to allow the American consul to act in an official manner.

There is nothing in Macrum's report to throw the faintest light upon his inexplicable action in leaving his post in the middle of the war.

BALFOUR HINTS AT DEFEAT

First Lord of Treasury Tells What Englishmen Should Do if War Results Disastrously.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, speaking this evening in East Manchester, said:

"I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American colonies, which did not end triumphantly. Yet I do not know of one which has begun triumphantly. True, the war in South Africa is disappointing, but it is not a fact that Great Britain has suffered exceptional reverses or great disasters. On the other hand, the war has knit together every branch of the English-speaking race, making all feel that they have a great common destiny which it is their duty to accomplish.

"These are thoughts which ought to support us in far greater trials than this war may produce. Remember a nation which cannot bear defeat is a nation unworthy of empire and although defeat has not yet come, and although we hope and believe it will not come in the course of the present war, yet, if matters should turn out otherwise, we should still rely upon the courage and patriotism of our countrymen."

FIRE ON A DUTCH CRUISER

Report One Officer is Killed in Conflict Off Delagoa Bay—Story Discredited.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Amsterdam today says that an uncredited rumor is current there that a British cruiser has fired upon the Dutch cruiser Friesland near Delagoa bay and that a Dutch officer was killed.

German Steamer Released.

ADEN, Jan. 9.—The imperial German mail steamer General, detained here by the British authorities since January 4, on suspicion of having contraband of war on board, has been released. After its cargo had been examined it was found that it only had a few chemicals and axletrees on board. Nothing else was disclosed. A quantity of Trieste flour, brought by a Lloyd steamer and supposed to be bound for the Transvaal, has been held pending the decision of a prize court.

No Bombardment at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated at Frere camp Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, says:

There has been no bombardment of Ladysmith today, nor any shelling at Chieveley by the British guns.

Lyddite Shells for Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail gives, under reserve, a report that 45,000 lyddite shells have been turned out by the Krupp works, which are not destined for England, but were ordered some time ago by Dr. Leyds.

Major General Pryor is Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Major General Pryor, commanding the Fifteenth brigade under orders to proceed to South Africa, died on Monday.

Dull Day in Molineux Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams relapsed into dullness today with the calling of another expert in handwriting, Prof. Persifor Fraser of Philadelphia, who occupied nearly the whole day.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary, they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe the meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized packages and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

A little booklet on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S | Woodward & Burgess, Managers.

Telephone 1919.

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.

TONIGHT

MME. SOFIA

SCALCHI

And her accompanying artists, all celebrated. A program of seven numbers, besides the third act of "IL TROVATORE," with full scenic environment, will be sung.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

This is Mme. Scalchi's farewell tour. Your last opportunity of seeing the world's greatest contralto.

NEXT ATTRACTION—

Sunday, Jan. 14—"YON YONSON."

BOYD'S | Woodward & Burgess, Managers. Tel. 1919.

JAN. 12 AND 13

Elks Annual Benefit,

FOR THE CHARITY FUND.

The New A Night in Bohemia.

Direction of T. P. GETZ

POPULAR PRICES.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

LECTURE.

SUBJECT:

"LOOKING FORWARD."

Thursday Evening, Jan. 11.

Boyds — Admission 25c.

CREIGHTON **Orpheum** Telephone 1531.

MATINEE TODAY.

Any Seat, 25c; Children, 10c; Gallery, 10c.

TONIGHT—8:15

10c, 25c, 50c.

FRANCESCA REDDING and CO.

In "Her Friend from Texas."

FLO IRWIN and CO.

In "The Gay Miss Con."

CHAS. SWEET. | PETE BAKER.

BABY LUND. | A. D. ROBBINS.

ZENO, KARL and ZENO.

Third big Amateur Performance Friday night, January 12.

Amateurs

Wishing to Appear

FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 12

Call at Orpheum.

Boils

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Several years ago boils and carbuncles appeared upon me to an alarming extent, causing me great trouble and pain. Physicians' treatment did not seem to avail, and finally I decided to give S. S. S. a trial. I improved at once, and after taking six bottles, the boils and carbuncles disappeared entirely."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed *purely vegetable;* it forces out every trace of impure blood, and cures cases that no other remedy can touch. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine, World Famous Tonic

All who have tested Vin Mariani agree as to its great superiority—this can be readily verified by a personal test—but guard specially against dangerous substitutes and would-be imitators.

"Is the only tonic stimulant without unpleasant reaction."

Sold by all Druggists. Refuse substitutes.