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Stylish Colored Dress Goods

The New Tailor Suitings—It takes five sections to hold them. The latest weaves in heavy, rough-faced goods for tailor gowns, and in medium and sheer fabrics for the new clinging dress. We call your attention to two special numbers:

All Wool Zibeline Suiting.

Twilled cheviot ground—with surface of camel's hair, having a soft, rich touch—one of this season's most popular dress fabrics—52-inch wide—at $1.50 a yard.

French Venetian in Mixtures.

A beautiful mixed fabric that wears well—colors include all the new mixed effects, with the much-wanted mixed grays and castors—60c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 a yard.

SPECIAL—Exceptional value in Colored Remnants at less than half price.

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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.

seized the occasion of her majesty driving through the town on her way to take a train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers at the Netley hospital to give vent to their delight.

The queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually and bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and naval ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, soldiers and sailors vieing with each other in displays of delight.

A letter has been received from a man in the First dragoons, now in South Africa, confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spionkop. He says the Dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long, and adds, "That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spionkop. Old Buller knows what he is doing and all are willing to follow him in spite of his reverses."

Immense crowds awaited the queen at Nettley and cheered themselves hoarse. The village was gaily decorated with flags and her majesty's reception on the hospital grounds presented a scene of enthusiasm, the brilliant and bright uniforms adding color to the surroundings. The sovereign was visibly affected as she made a tour of the wards and spoke in the most kindly terms to numbers of the wounded.

There is no prouder person in England tonight than Private A. E. Cole of the Second Royal Canadians, who is the only wounded Canadian so far known in England and who was specially honored by the queen and other members of the Royal family who visited Nettley today. Noticing his regimental name, the queen asked to see him. Cole, who is a bright fellow, 25 years of age, was ushered into her majesty's presence and she tenderly inquired as to the circumstances under which he was wounded. Cole saluted and replied: "It was on the occasion of Colonel Pilcher's march to Sunnyside, your majesty. Our regiment advanced to the attack, and while crossing open ground I was shot through the foot."

The queen expressed sympathy with Cole's suffering and showed a keen appreciation of the loyalty displayed by his comrades and himself in volunteering for active service.

The Princess Beatrice also spoke in a kindly manner to the young Canadian, who arrived in England a week ago and is progressing favorably.

A newspaper man who asked for Cole's opinion of the Boers, received the following reply:

"I guess they are sticking to it all right. But the forty-two prisoners we captured at Sunnyside were all English."

EFFECT OF ROBERTS' STORY

Crowds Gather About War Office and Enthusiasm is High in Spite of Rain.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The enthusiasm exhibited in Parliament over Lord Roberts' graphic details of the surrender of General Cronje spread quickly to the streets. Crowds of people again gathered about the War office and the other bulletin places, in spite of the rain that was falling at the time and which had been falling since morning. Frequent cheers were given for "Bobs," who is the hero of the hour and one old soldier became so excited in recounting the details of the victory that he fell dead.

In the more frequented parts of the metropolis flags were few and far between and in Pall Mall, where the war office is situated, there was not a single bit of bunting flying, while only one flag flew over the Strand. But in the East End of London there were many small flags waving from the windows of squalid dwellings, and as the evening fell Londoners gave themselves up to unrestrained rejoicing.

On all sides the gallantry of the Canadians was much commented upon. Cable dispatches poured in from the colonies and the settlements announcing that the rejoicing in those parts of the world over Lord Roberts' victory was no less enthusiastic than in Great Britain itself. Bombay and Gibraltar, for instance, reported that their cities became a mass of bunting and that cheering crowds filled their streets.

It is reported that Lady Roberts, the wife of the field marshal, Lord Roberts, will shortly start to join her husband.

EFFECT OF WAR NEWS IN PARIS

News of Cronje's Surrender Rather Unexpected and Makes Great Impression in France.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The news of the surrender of General Cronje made a considerable impression in Paris, especially as, although the press dispatches represented the Boer commander's position as hopeless, Lord Roberts himself had been so unexpectedly reticent during the last few days that he misled people here into the belief that Cronje's situation was less critical than it really was.

The newspapers of this city pay the highest tribute to General Cronje's valor and express the opinion that his surrender is far from ending the war. They add that it will only make the resistance of the Boer nation all the more desperate.

Several newspapers, however, urge that Great Britain accept mediation, now that it has secured an important victory, and stop further bloodshed.

The Temps in an article headed "Honor to Both Combatants," appeals to Great Britain to end the war, saying: "If England once unfortunately engaged in this struggle, could not emerge by accepting the humiliation of defeat, it appears to us that it will do well and reconquer the sympathies of all nations if, after having given proof of its superior strength, it knew how to stop itself, and in so doing stop the scenes of destruction and carnage now unfolding themselves in the Orange Free State."

CONTINENT DOES NOT CHEER

German Press Disappointed, Holland Papers Hopeful for Boers, Painful Impression at Rome.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—German newspapers are disappointed at the surrender of General Cronje. They admit that Lord Roberts has shown real military ability and dash and that the Boers have lost in Cronje their most skillful leader.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The evening papers generally express the opinion that General Cronje's capitulation does not mean the end of the war. The Allebemeine Handelsblad says:

"It is a long way between Lord Roberts and Pretoria. If he is finally victorious a more dangerous guerrilla warfare will begin and the Boers will smite the British everywhere. The Cape Dutch will form a permanent danger to South Africa."

The Telegram says:

"The Boers, embittered, will continue the war with greater fury. Will Europe any longer stifle the voice of conscience?"

Another paper says:

"We await with confidence the further course of events. The Boers are fighting for their holy rights and will make head against innumerable British troops."

The Dagblad of the Ahue says:

"If Great Britain has so much trouble with the small Boer people, how will she face any intervening power?"

ROME, Feb. 27.—The capitulation of General Cronje has produced a painful impression in Rome. The newspapers are unanimous in expressing their admiration for the Boer commander and his troops. The Tribuna says:

"The capitulation is undoubtedly important, but it does not conclude the war."

The Sanfulla says:

"General Cronje attained the object he desired, namely, to enable a great portion of General Joubert's army to reach Bloemfontein."

The Messaggero's article is pitched in the key of "Honor to the vanquished."

The Opinione Liberale, which writes ironically of the surrender, says:

"The British will do well to make Lord Roberts the duke of Paardeberg and Lord Kitchener the earl of Petrusberg, but they will also do well to make peace, for henceforth they have lost the reputation of a liberal and just nation."

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The Austrian press regards the capture of General Cronje as the most important incident of the war thus far and the first decisive British success. The Wein Allegemeine Zeitung says:

"The Boers have now been shown that they are not strong enough to maintain the offensive and the British have struck a blow that cannot fail to have the greatest possible effect upon the future course of the war."

BEGINNING OF BOER DEFENSE

White Says Overwhelming British Force Compels Abandonment of Burghers' Offensive Tactics.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Montagu White of Pretoria, former consul of the South African republic at London, who arrived here today, in reply to a query, said the surrender of General Cronje marked the close of the offensive operations of the war. The enormous, overwhelming British force has compelled the abandonment of offensive tactics and the beginning of defense.

"How long will the Boers be able to defend their country?"

"That is impossible to say. I am not a military man. I am informed, however, by men who are competent stategists, that Pretoria is impregnable. The remainder of the war between England and the South African republics will be less dramatic and of less duration."

REJOICING IN CANADIAN TOWNS.

Flags Raised Over Parliament Buildings at Ottawa—Joy Elsewhere.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—There was rejoicing all over the city today when the news of the surrender of General Cronje was received through the Associated Press, confirmed later by a dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, high commissioner at Capetown, who also congratulated the governor general on the noble share taken by the Canadian troops. Flags are floating from the Parliament buildings and all principal buildings in the city.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—News of the surrender of General Cronje was received in Montreal with the greatest joy. The newspapers issued extras and dense crowds gathered in front of all the bulletin boards.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 27.—Every flag in the city was raised high when the news of the surrender of General Cronje became known.

Operations Around Ladysmith.

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LADYSMITH, Feb. 24.—(By Heliograph to Colenso, Feb. 27.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Boers are still moving north. A party of seventy were shelled by British fifteen-pounders when they exposed themselves. The naval guns here are now shelling the Boers to the south. Artillery is also used from here to prevent the Boers using the bridge or drift across Klip river. Buller's guns have been silent since midnight.

Boers Are Busy.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the Transvaal legation here says the Boers have strongly fortified the road to Bloemfontein and will strengthen their forces north of Kimberley in order to divide Roberts' attention.

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Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

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THAT INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT

Appropriation of Ten Thousand Dollars is Retained in the Bill.

SO DECIDED BY SENATE SUECOMMITTEE

Gamble's Bill Creating Branch of National Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs is Assured of Passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The senate subcommittee having charge of the Indian appropriation bill today decided to retain the appropriation of $10,000 in the Indian bill to carry out the provisions of former legislation creating an Indian supply depot at Omaha. At one time there was a disposition to cut the appropriation to $8,000, as recommended by the secretary of the interior, but Senator Thurston, as chairman of the committee, said he would rather accept the item as it stood than run the risk of having a debate over it in conference, which might result in the whole item going out. Platt of Connecticut, who believed in paring appropriation bills to the bone, finally waived antagonism to the measure, and it was adopted. Pettigrew, who is a member of the subcommittee, succeeded in getting an additional appropriation of $10,000 for a new dormitory at the Chamberlain Indian school of South Dakota. It is thought the bill as it came from the house will be finished tomorrow, when amendments will be taken up.

Senator Allen, who arrived from Nebraska last night, today introduced a bill to amend an act granting to the East Nebraska & Gulf Railway company the right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Thurston county. The bill extends the time in which to complete the road four years from June 27, 1900.

Senator Thurston introduced a number of petitions and also a bill for the relief of Benjamin Longpre, who was deprived of a homestead entry by the government and who is now seeking to be reimbursed for this act.

Home at Hot Springs.

Captain Palmer is much elated tonight over the fact that Gamble's bill erecting a branch of the National Soldiers' home at Hot Springs, S. D., was unanimously reported from the military affairs committee of the house today. The bill appropriates $150,000 for the erection of a sanitarium, and as both republicans and democrats are heartily in favor of the measure it is now thought the bill stands a fair chance of becoming a law. It is stated that there are 30,000 old soldiers in national homes throughout the United States and 1,000 in state homes, one-fourth of whom are afflicted with rheumatism, and as the waters of the Hot Springs are especially adapted to rheumatic ailments, it is expected that the government will have to provide accommodations at Hot Springs for many veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars.

Rural free delivery will be established at Ainsworth, Washington county, Ia., on March 15. The area to be covered by the carrier is fifty-eight square miles, serving a population of 1,240. Albert Moore and Levi Cocklin were appointed carriers.

The following were today authorized to practice before the Interior department: Frank O'Hallaren, Omaha; George A. McCutcheon, O'Neill, Neb.; George R. Davis, Deadwood, S. D.; Eddy E. Short, Grand Junction, Ia.

James S. Raymond of Iowa, employed in the supervising architect's office, was today promoted from a clerkship at $2,000 to one at $2,100.

An order was today issued establishing a postoffice at Halfa, Emmet county, Ia., with Mastin K. Kimm postmaster; also at Wallace, Dickinson county, Ia., with John S. Winton postmaster.

The postoffice at Buncombe, Dubuque county, Ia., was today ordered discontinued; mail will be sent to Bennettsville. An order was also issued discontinuing the office at Muddy, Calhoun county, Ia. Mail to Rockwell City.

DEPOSITS OF CLARK MONEY

Accounts of Montana Legislators with Banks Put in Evidence at the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Proceedings of the senate committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Clark of Montana today dealt with the bank accounts of some of the members of the Montana legislature. One of these accounts was that of Representative Stephen Bywater of Flathead county, who deposited $15,000 in the Bank of Montana at Helena on March 3 last, after the adjournment of the legislature. Bywater was put on the stand. He said that he had brought $6,000 of this sum to Helena with him and kept it in his trunk all winter, while $9,000 had been received from his brother as purchase money on a sale of mining stocks. He declared that he had not received any pay for his vote for Clark, but said that Whiteside had told him that he could get $5,000 for supporting Clark.

Other witnesses of the day were Clerk Rickerts of the Montana state supreme court, T. C. Kurtz of the Montana National bank, both new witnesses, and Attorney General Nolan, Whiteside and D. C. Peter, recalled.

T. C. Kurtz, cashier of the Montana National bank of Helena, was put on to give testimony concerning the bank deposits made by members of the last legislature from August, 1898, to September, 1899. He also brought the accounts of Senator Clark and Mr. Wellcome. All of them were referred to a subcommittee for examination.

The committee was later recalled and the accounts put in. All of them related to members of the legislature and were as follows:

Stephen Bywater, $15,000, deposited March 3, 1899.

E. C. Day, $5,000, deposited March 3, 1899.

Michael Shovlin, $8,500, deposited March 20, 1899.

L. I. Parker, two certificates of deposit, $1,000 each, February, 1899.

W. E. Tierney, certificate of deposit, $14,258, May, 1899.

J. L. Jaquith, two deposits aggregating $9,800, on drafts from the United States treasury.

J. H. Geiger, various memoranda, after April 12, 1899, including a certificate of deposit May 13, 1899.

DETAILS FOR PACIFIC CABLE

House Committee on Commerce Providing for Communication with Our Possessions on the West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Pacific cable bill was considered by the house committee on commerce today and much progress made, with the expectation that the final form of the measure would be secured during the day. As heretofore decided, the bill of Mr. Sherman of New York, authorizing the postmaster general to contract with an American cable company to transmit cable messages to Honolulu, the Philippines, Japan and other Pacific points, was the bill considered. The provision that the cable shall be laid "from a suitable point on the Pacific coast" was changed to the specific provision that it be from a point at or near San Francisco.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan secured the insertion of a clause that the cable shall be of American make and the cable ships shall fly the American flag. The provision as agreed to is as follows: "That the cables shall be first-class in material, construction, equipment and operation and capable of transmitting not less than 150 letters per minute. They shall be of American manufacture and laid and maintained by ships flying the American flag; provided, that if, after the advertisement, it appears to the satisfaction of the postmaster general that a cable of American manufacture cannot be laid within the period herein prescribed after the award is made, said cable may be secured from foreign markets."

Another change fixed the time of completing the line to Honolulu at January 1, 1902, instead of 1903, and the line to Manila and Japan by July 1, 1903, instead of 1904.

A recess was taken until 2 p. m., when the bill will be further considered.

BIG HIT BY DOLLIVER

(Continued from First Page.)

was some sense, but that we should remain there with our army, recognize the military leadership of a chief of one of the sixty tribes and assume responsibility without authority.

"In the history of the world," he said, "no such blatant stupidity has masqueraded for wisdom, even in the annals of a forlorn political party. If this government withdrew it would at least take its baggage with it. If it stayed it would stay of its own right." (Applause.)

Straits of the Democrats.

Proceeding, he said the democrats had sought to turn everything, good or bad, to political account; that it had gone in "partnership with the diseases in the camps and had tried to pick up votes at every soldier's funeral;" that it had magnified the quarrels of officers, magnified our scandals before the world and had formed a treaty of peace with the Tagal leader through the agency of the "inimitable fortune teller from Missouri (Mr. Clark), who delighted the house with his tales of fallen empire."

Mr. Dolliver then said the time had come for plain speaking.

"The other day I rode through the city of Philadelphia and bought an evening paper and at the head of the column, in type an inch long, was: 'McKinley a Murderer,' and I turned down the column and found that a gentleman, whose name I cannot recall, had denounced the president as a murderer by name amid a universal applause of the anti-imperialistic meeting on in Philadelphia, to celebrate Washington's birthday—that great conference presided over by a dead man and its exercises conducted on the floor by madmen." (Laughter and applause on republican side.)

Mr. Dolliver then defended the president's course in the Philippines, read General Lawton's letter charging that the insurrection in the Philippines was kept alive by the agitation in this country and urged his countrymen, north and south, without regard to their political party, "to put a stop to the unscrupulous agitation which for nearly two years has filled the hearts of our boys with despair and the hearts of their enemies with confidence and good cheer."

Hits of Wit and Satire.

"The failure of the democratic attack on the front," he went on, "has not discouraged them. After retiring from the front attacks they have ordered a movement by the flank and have brought up a battery of condemned cannon and opened on the republican position with a smoothbore interpretation of law. (Laughter on the republican side.) Some timid and pious souls on this side of the house have entertained the notion that after having driven these people from the front, the American people are going to be scared out of the Philippine islands by pounding their commercial prospects to death with a copy of the constitution of the United States annotated in the hand of John C. Calhoun." (Applause on the republican side.)

Dolliver then, amid the laughter and applause of his republican associates, scored the democratic party for its continual opposition out of power and impotence in power.

"But," he said, "like nearly everybody else, I like the democratic party better in its habitual attitude in belaboring the policy of its adversary, rather than to see it clothed in authority, hopelessly mixed up in a policy of its own. (Laughter.)

"With the best management possible we are not always able to keep them on the outside. They sometimes come in, though not usually when important pages are being added to the history of the United States. Every page which has glorified the last forty years in the life of the republic has been written by the republican party, every page, every line, every word. Our democratic friends only managed to work in a few punctuation points, a comma here, a semicolon there, an exclamation here, an interrogation there, and finally in 1892 a full stop, at least so far as its world prosperity was concerned. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Professional Sagacity.

"Today the democratic party in a similar strait is under the necessity either to retire from business or to reassert its principles and find one not yet shelf-worn in the stock of American politics and warranted to last through one convention. (Laugher on the republican side.) And Mr. Bryan would have been, in my judgment, left holding the bag, too, if he had not with a sagacity decidedly professional comprehended in a dim sort of way, in the camp at Tampa, Fla., that an important step in the history of the United States was about to be taken and that his party would need somebody experienced in the strategy of democratic warfare to manage the tail end of the procession. (Laughter.)

"Oh, my countrymen," he concluded, "we are in the midst of such difficult responsibilities that I sometimes feel that our resolution and our purpose are almost overwhelmed.

"There are two ideas of the national duty in this emergency. One is that the nation should take care of itself and leave the world alone. That is a narrow view of our national duty. The other view of the national life, an ideal born in the workman of Nazareth, is that no nation liveth to itself alone, but that every real nation like ours wears itself out in the service of mankind. I do not believe that the American republic, with a motive like that and a purpose like that, will be allowed by Providence to fail amid the difficulties of this hour. You have read the masterpieces of fiction, where a hand from the sky touches the shoulder of Napoleon the Great, puts an end to his career and says to him, 'Your business is over, your time is up, your affairs are at an end.' It was a gleam of superb imagination. There is in this world the steady light of a faith more superb than that; a faith in the greatness of the republic, a faith in Providence, who has guided every footstep of our nation from infancy until this hour. Let us have faith in God and faith in the American republic and in our future mission. I believe in the United States of America. I back the old republic of our fathers against the world. Nor do I think that since the good days of Abraham Lincoln there has been up at the helm of our affairs a steadier, wiser, kinder, braver hand than the hand of William McKinley, president of the United States." (Prolonged applause.)

DELEGATES WANT FREE TRADE.

Porto Ricans Now in Washington Point to Trinidad Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Members of the several delegations from Porto Rico now in Washington, having read the compromise measure adopted at the republican conference last night, have united in a statement to congress in which they say that the idea and theory of a tariff is repugnant to them and that they are content to stand before their people and the people of the United States on the general broad proposition that the island is entitled to receive absolutely free commercial relations at once. They call attention to the fact that the United States government, through the State department, recently negotiated a treaty with the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, which is a British province, and a direct competitor of Porto Rico, by the terms of which treaty Trididad is to receive from the United States, free of duty, all articles of machinery and implements and articles of husbandry and nearly all food supplies, the free list for Trinidad in this treaty being larger than the list of articles now admitted free in Porto Rico by executive order, all of which it is proposed to tax under the tariff bill now pending in congress. The delegations consider this unfair.

MONEY TO GO TO PORTO RICO

All Revenues Collected Under the Temporary Measure Will Benefit Porto Ricans Only.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It was stated by a member of the cabinet today that the provision in the Porto Rico compromise tariff bill which stipulates that all revenues collected on Porto Rican goods and goods imported from the United States and elsewhere shall be expended in the island for the benefit of its people is the prominent feature which reconciles the president to its passage. With this provision in the bill, he said, the net result would be, in a measure, the same as free trade, which the president recommended to congress in his message.

It was said that in making that recommendation the president had taken into account all the factors which entered into it, the great need of schools, the provisions which must be made for the suppression of epidemic diseases, the necessity for the construction of roads and bridges and the other necessary improvements in the island which the situation imperatively demands. He also took into account, he said, the fact that business on the island is in a deplorable situation and that the people are well nigh helpless to meet the ordinary demands of government. In this situation it was the president's view that the United States, from its abundance, should extend a helping hand and he had in preparation at one time a message to congress asking for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to be expended for the public schools of the island.

Another phase of the subject which has occupied the attention of the administration is that involving the open door policy. This government having secured from the European powers a pledge that the United States shall have equal trade rights with them in the east, could not, it was said, with any degree of consistency, shut the doors to their trade with the Philippines.

Although it is admitted that a declaration in favor of free trade with Porto Rico might establish a precedent which would be difficult to overcome in dealing with the Philippines, yet it was stated that a declaration in the bill itself, of the right of congress to deal with these two questions separately, and as in its judgment it might deem best, would simplify the problem and leave this government free to treat the Philippines as an entirely independent proposition.

Porto Rico Laborers Strike.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 27.—The first important strike among Porto Rican laborers began yesterday morning, when 500 men who had been constructing the military road from Ponce to Adjutantas marched into the latter town, waving flags and carrying banners with the inscription: "We Workmen Demand 5 Cents an Hour."

The strikers, who were orderly, appointed a committee to consult with the contractors. The present rate of pay is 3 cents an hour and the men complain that they are compelled to work from sunrise to sunset for 30 cents.

ACTS ON THREE MILITARY BILLS.

House Committee Favors an Army Hospital at Hot Springs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house committee on military affairs today acted favorably on the bill giving one chaplain for each regiment and giving the adjutant general of the army the rank of major general. Favorable action was also taken on the bills providing dentists for the army and establishing a military hospital at Hot Springs, S. D.

The provision giving the adjutant general of the army the rank of major general developed some opposition and Mr. Marsh of Illinois moved to strike it out, but the motion did not prevail. The bill as a whole was agreed to by a divided vote. The first section abolishes post chaplains and authorizes the president to appoint one chaplain for each regiment, regular and volunteer. The other sections are as follows:

That the president is hereby authorized to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of brigadier general, who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the officer so selected, to be major general, United States army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

That on and after the passage of this act the adjutant general of the United States army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major general.

Secretary Root was before the committee and spoke in favor of the bill recently submitted by the War department "to increase the efficiency of the army," but final action on the measure was not taken.

Customs Receipts in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The War department tonight announced the customs receipts in the Philippine islands by ports for the month of November. The total amount of import duties collected was $327,607, of which $293,400 was collected at Manila, $18,836 at Iloilo and $15,371 at Cebu. The total amount of export collected was $24,912, of which $8,679 was collected at Manila, $1,759 at Iloilo and $14,473 at Cebu. Other dues collected brought the total collection of customs in the islands for the month up to $369,308, of which $318,504 was collected at Manila, $20,743 at Iloilo and $30,059 at Cebu.

Cabinet Meeting Short.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The cabinet was in session little more than an hour today. There was a general talk on the pending finance bill, the conference agreement on which is known to be satisfactory to the president. The Porto Rican tariff bill was taken up and discussed at some length. It was stated, after the meeting, by a member of the cabinet, that the president favors the passage of the 15 per cent compromise measure.

Nominations by President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

State—Henry B. Miller of Oregon, to be consul at Chung King, China.

War—Daniel Van Voorhis of Ohio, to be second lieutenant cavalry, U. S. A.

Navy—Daniel W. Blake of Mississippi, to be second lieutenant in the marine corps.

Lieutenant Gillmore Starts for Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, the leader of the Yorktown's little band who were held captive by the Filipinos for over eight months, has started on his way home from Manila on the Solace. He is in company with a number of naval officers.

Entertainment by Masons.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The Masons of Tecumseh indulged in a banquet and social at their quarters tonight. The affair was one of great pleasure and included a very acceptable program of speech-making and music.

Spooner Wants European Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Spooner today introduced a joint resolution for a commission to visit European commercial colleges with a view of extending United States commerce in Europe.

TRAIN WRECK A CREMATORY

Three Women Are Killed in an Accident Near Kansas City.

ONE VICTIM A FRIEND OF MRS. M'KINLEY

Wife of J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, Prominent in Business and Society—Her Daughter and Mother Blinded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—On the main line of the Missouri Pacific road the fast St. Louis day express on the Missouri Pacific road, due to arrive in Kansas City at 5:45 this evening, was delayed by a freight train which stuck in a snow drift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about twelve miles out of Kansas City. The St. Louis local passenger train, running forty minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding snowstorm and crashed into the express train ahead, the engineer having failed to see the danger signal which the first train had sent back.

Such was the force of the collision that the parlor car, in the rear of the first train, was cut in two. When Engineer Frank Raymond and his firemen escaped from the wreck they crawled out through the windows of the parlor car.

Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, coals from the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the debris of the splintered coach, and soon the whole wreck was ablaze. At least two, and probably three, persons, it is believed, were burned to death.

A list of the dead and injured, so far as known, follows:

MRS. J. G. SCHMIDLAPP, Cincinnati, instantly killed; body recovered.

TWO UNKNOWN WOMEN, bodies consumed in wreck.

Injured:

J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; will recover.

Miss Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, scalded; will lose sight of both eyes.

Mrs. J. Balke, Cincinnati, mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, badly scalded; eyesight lost, but may recover.

W. R. Vaughn, Cincinnati, newspaper reporter, scalded and right arm crushed, amputation necessary.

L. F. Sheldon, Sedalia, assistant superintendent of telegraph of Missouri Pacific, painfully scalded.

Brakeman Frank McAfee, St. Louis, badly bruised.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peters, Kansas City, scalded.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, Cincinnati, scalded.

Says Three Were Cremated.

A farmer near whose place the wreck occurred and who was one of the very first to render any assistance to the imperiled passengers is quite sure that at least three women were burned in the wreck. The farmer's first act was to pull from the wreck a woman whose legs were sticking out through a broken window. She was not badly hurt. Other passengers from forward coaches had come back and helped all of those in the buring car who could be reached.

The farmer says he saw the body of one woman jammed in the roof of the buring coach and that it was not reached by the rescuers.

The body of another woman was consumed in full view of the passengers who gathered about the wreck.

The parlor car of the express train was the only coach wrecked.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—J. G. Schmidlapp is president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust company, the Export Storage company, the Clifton Springs Distilling company and of other enterprises in this city. He is connected with very many industries here and in Ohio and Kentucky and is a multi-millionaire. He is largely interested in real estate and has in process of construction now a twenty-story building at Walnut and Fourth streets. He is noted as a promoter of charitable and educational institutions and was also a leader in the social clubs in this city. He brought the first automobile to the city and used it in coming from his suburban mansion to his bank.

For years President McKinley has been his guest when he visited this city. When President McKinley was here two years ago Mrs. Schmidlapp gave a large reception in honor of Mrs. McKinley. The women were very close friends and had been such for many years. The Schmidlapps left yesterday for a month's absence at Pasadena, Cal. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Schmidlapp, daughter and the mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp.

Mr. Schmidlapp is a leader in the Piccadilly club, which presented Admiral Dewey with a very fine loving cup while he was at Manila. Dewey is to be the guest of the club here in the spring.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 27.

At New York—Arrived—Thingvalla, from Copenhagen; La Normandie, from Havre; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Oceanic, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Genoa—Arrived—Columbia, for New York. Sailed—Luxor, for San Francisco.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Tauric, from New York.

At Yokohama—Sailed—Abergeldie, from Hong Kong, for Portland, Ore.; Glenoble, from Hong Kong, for Tacoma.

At Gibraltar—Sailed—Werra, from Genoa, for New York.

At Boulogne—Sailed—Palatia, from Hamburg, for New York.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest and that food should be albuminous or flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and under weight; the digestive organs do not completely digest the flesh forming beefsteak and eggs and similar wholesome food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh-forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic or any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous, dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

Many Clergymen

Use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in their homes, and say it is a blessing to mankind. Read the outspoken and fearless words of Rev. B. Mills, D.D., a prominent Presbyterian minister, who recommended

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

in an article which appeared in the N.Y. Sun:

Meade Center, Kans.

MY DEAR BRO.: Your favor with the enclosed slip is at hand. The facts are these: My wife was an invalid for several years and, on our physician's recommendation, used a certain preparation with very great benefit. I received a letter inquiring as to its effects, to which I replied as follows: "I am a Presbyterian clergyman, a Doctor of Divinity, not of Medicine, but I am not afraid to say that Duffy's Formula and Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are the purest and most effective preparations as medicines I know of, and my experience is a large one. I am a temperance man, and never used, and would never advise any man or woman to use, any intoxicant as a beverage. My recommendation of Duffy's Formula and Whiskey was made after a thorough knowledge of their great value as medicines. The statement was made deliberately and based upon facts, and I do not hesitate to stand by it. The many temperance men who have written me on this subject do not seem to realize that I was a temperance man before many of them were born.

Sincerely yours, B. MILLS, D.D.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE RAILROAD
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New short line between Omaha and Minneapolis and St. Paul via the Illinois Central R. R. from Omaha to Fort Dodge, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. from Fort Dodge to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL LIMITED

LEAVES OMAHA **7.35** P. M. DAILY

Arrives Minneapolis 7:30 a. m., St. Paul 8:00 a. m. A fast vestibule night train, carrying through Pullman sleeping car and coaches.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL EXPRESS

LEAVES OMAHA **7.00** A. M. EX. SUN.

Arrives Minneapolis 7:00 p. m., St. Paul 7:30 p. m. A fast day train, carrying through parlor car and coaches.

In Addition a Fort Dodge Local Train Leaves Council Bluffs at 4.30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Through trains from New Union Station, 10th St., Omaha. Tickets and reservation at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1402 Farnam Street, Cor 14th Street.

CONSTIPATION

Constipation has a terrible effect on the entire system! The clogged bowels stagnate and poison the blood and derange the stomach, liver and kidneys. Your tongue is coated—headache, dizziness, failing appetite, heavy, depressed feeling in stomach—weary and tired all over.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

renovates and invigorates the entire system without the least griping, purifies and enlivens your stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, sends fresh, rich blood bounding eagerly through your arteries and makes your body pulsate with glorious health and vigor.

HERE'S IRREFUTABLE PROOF:

REV. JAS. A. SHEPARD, Cincinnati, Iowa, writes: "Constipation, headache and pains in every joint were sometimes so severe that I could not walk or hardly see. I sent for Dr. Kay's Renovator and it has done for me what seventeen doctors and a score of patent medicines have failed to do. I cannot say enough in its praise."

As a Spring Medicine Dr. Kay's Renovator Has no Equal.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Remedies "Just as Good" as Dr. Kay's Renovator are NOT MADE OR SOLD BY ANYONE ANYWHERE. For sale by druggists or from us at 25c and $1—six for $5. Address us for Free Advice, Sample and Book.

DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WASH-A-LONE SOAP

Bee, Feb. 28.

Start the month off right and order

Wash-a-Lone Soap

It stands at the head of the soap family for purity.

GROCERS SELL IT.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Woodward & Burgess, Mgrs. Tel. 1072.

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"UNDER THE RED ROBE"

PRICES—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Mat. 50c, 25c.

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—IN—

"OLIVER GOLDSMITH"

One Night Only—MARCH 1.

Cast includes HENRY (ADONIS) DIXEY. Seats now on sale. No free list. No seats reserved by telephone.

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