Tel. 618-694. Bee, March 13, 1900.

There's No Doubt Now About Ginghams

People are going to wear gingham dresses or waists morning, afternoon and evening, because they are so beautiful this year and so comfortable.

The Scotch and American Ginghams are about equally popular.
American Ginghams for their fineness.
Scotch Ginghams for their variety of design.
We carry only those Ginghams that are unquestionably good, therefore people who know how to wash Ginghams right never have any complaint with our Ginghams.
American Ginghams at 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 45c and 60c yard.
Scotch Ginghams at 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 75c $1.00 yard.
Gingham Specials—25c quality at 15c yard. 18c quality at 12½c yard. 15c quality at 10c yard.

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.

reaffirms that the unit of value is the dollar, consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, but from that point it goes on to make it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain all forms of money issued or coined at a parity with this standard.

"It puts into the hands of the secretary ample power to do that. For that purpose the bill provides in the treasury bureaus of issue and redemption, and transfers from the general fund of the treasury's cash $150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion to the redemption fund, that gold to be used for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes. That fund is henceforth absolutely cut out and separated from the cash balance in the treasury, and the available cash balance will hereafter show a reduction of $150,000,000 from the figures that have heretofore prevailed. This $150,000,000 redemption fund is to be used for no other purpose than the redemption of the United States notes and treasury notes and those notes so redeemed may be exchanged for gold in the general fund, or with the public, so that the reserve fund is kept full with gold to the $150,000,000 limit.

"The secretary is given further power. If redemptions go on so that gold in this fund is reduced below $100,000,000, and he is unable to build it up to the $150,000,000 mark by exchange for gold in the general fund or otherwise, he is given power to sell bonds, and it is made his duty to replenish the gold to the $150,000,000 by such means.

Endless Chain Broken.

"The endless chain is broken by a provision which prohibits the use of notes so redeemed to meet deficiencies in the current revenues. The act provides for the ultimate retirement of all the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion under the Sherman act. As fast as that bullion is coined into silver dollars treasury notes are to be retired and replaced with an equal amount of silver certificates. The measure authorizes the issue of gold certificates in exchange for deposits of gold coin, the same as at present, but suspends that authority whenever and so long as the gold in the redemption fund is below $100,000,000 and gives to the secretary the option to suspend the issue of such certificates whenever the silver certificates and United States notes in the general fund of the treasury exceed $50,000,000.

"The bill provides for a larger issue of silver certificates by declaring that hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only in denominations of $10 and under except as to 10 per cent of the total volume. Room is made for this larger use of silver certificates in the way of small bills by another provision which makes it necessary as fast as the present silver certificates of high denominations are broken up into small bills to cancel a similar volume of United States notes of small denominations and replace them with notes of denominations of $10 and upward. Further room is made for the circulation of small silver certificates by a clause which permits national banks to have only one-third of their capital in denominations under $10.

Subsidiary Silver Coin.

"The clause of the bill which the public will greatly appreciate is the right that it gives to the secretary to coin any of the 1890 bullion into subsidiary silver coins up to a limit of $100,000,000. There has for years been a scarcity of subsidiary silver during periods of active retail trade, but this provision will give the treasury ample opportunity to supply all the subsidiary silver needed. Another provision which the public will greatly appreciate is the authority given to the secretary to recoin worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver now in the treasury or hereafter received. The bill makes a continuing appropriation for paying the difference between the face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in the new coin. A distinct feature of the bill is in reference to refunding the 3 per cent Spanish war loan, the 2 per cent bonds maturing in 1907, and the 5 per cent bonds maturing in 1904, a total of $839,000,000, into new 2 per cent bonds. These new 2 per cent bonds will not be offered for sale, but will only be issued in exchange for an equal amount, face value, of old bonds. The holders of old bonds will receive a premium in cash to compensate them in a measure for the sacrifice of interest which they make.

Changes in Banking Act.

"There are some other changes in the national banking act. The law permits national banks with $25,000 capital to be organized in places of 3,000 inhabitants or less, whereas heretofore the minimum capital has been $50,000.

"It also permits banks to issue circulation on all classes of bonds deposited up to the par value of the bonds, instead of 90 per cent of their face, as heretofore. This ought to make an immediate increase in national bank circulation of something like $24,000,000, as the amount of bonds now deposited to secure circulation is about $242,000,000. If the price of the new 2s is not forced so high in the market that there is no profit left to national banks in taking our circulation, we may also look for a material increase in national bank circulation based on additional deposits of bonds."

Smith Condemns a Postoffice Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Postmaster General Emory Smith has written a letter to the chairman of the house postoffice committee, in which he condemns a bill submitted for his opinion, which contemplates legislation to carry into effect the purposes of the Economic Postal association. It is proposed by the bill to give the association an exclusive right to manufacture "coupon return envelopes," by which merchants connected with the organization can pay postage on replies sent them by prospective patrons. The postmaster general gives many practical objections to the administrative features of the proposed legislation.

Your Liver
Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

M'KINLEY PARDONS M'CALLA

In Recognition of Services in Late War Captain is Restored to Former Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President McKinley has granted a full and unconditional pardon to Captain Bowman H. McCalla of the navy, now serving in the Philippines. In 1890 Captain McCalla, then a commander, was convicted by court-martial of several offenses against the articles for the government of the navy, including the striking of another person in the navy, and was sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years.

In 1891 the unexpired portion of the sentence was remitted by the secretary of the navy and later on Captain McCalla was presented to the senate as a captain, which would have restored him to his old position. The senate, however, refused to confirm the nomination and up to this time no further action has been taken. In view of the fact of Captain McCalla's conspicuous service in the war with Spain and later in the Philippines the president has granted him a full pardon, which will operate to restore him to his old rank and position.

WARSHIPS GO TO NICARAGUA

Kautz's Flagship to Guard the Canal's Western Terminus, the Detroit the Eastern.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A telegram was received at the Navy department today saying that the flagship Philadelphia and the battle ship Iowa had arrived at Santa Barbara, Cal. The Iowa is on its way up the Pacific coast to Puget Sound, where it will be docked and overhauled generally.

The Philadelphia is bound for the west coast of Nicaragua for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the United States in case of any revolutionary troubles. Rear Admiral Kautz, commanding the station, is aboard the Philadelphia and will be in command of the American forces on the isthmus. The cruiser Detroit, which has been ordered to look after American interests on the east coast of the isthmus, has arrived at Havana on its way to Greytown, which will be its headquarters during its sojourn in those waters. As the Philadelphia will take its station at Brito, the western terminus of the proposed Nicaraguan canal, the United States will be well represented in that quarter.

SENATORS GIVE WAY TO BARD

Committee Places Made for Man from California by Resignations of Members.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the senate today Kean of New Jersey resigned from the committee on public lands; Thurston of Nebraska, from the committee on railroads; Simon of Oregon, from the committee on Potomac river front; Foster of Washington, from the committee on woman suffrage and Wetmore of Rhode Island, from the committee on manufacturers. President (pro. tem.) Frye then appointed Bard of California to the several committees from which senators had resigned, in order to make committee places for him.

KILLED BY A PORTO RICAN

American Soldier of the Sixth Cavalry Dies from a Stab Wound a Month Old.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Davis, at San Juan de Porto Rico, has informed the War department of the death at Cayey on March 12 of Private Vaughan J. Dickee, Sixth cavalry, from peritonitis, caused by a stab wound received from a Porto Rican on February 10.

POLYGAMISTS WHO HOLD OFFICE.

Utah Appointees Not Known to Be Such When Named.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The investigation of charges that certain federal appointees are polygamists came to a close today by an agreement for a unanimous report from the house committee on postoffices and post roads, which conducted the investigation. The report was drawn up by Representative McPherson of Iowa. It reviews the evidence and sums up the findings as follows:

1. Neither of the parties (Postmasters Graham and Smith) are now nor have been under indictment for the crime of polygamy, in so far as your committee is advised. One of the parties is now under information charging him with the crime of polygamous cohabitation, which crime, being a misdemeanor, can be lawfully charged by information in Utah. Said case has not yet been tried or in any way determined by the court, where it is yet pending.

2. When both of said parties were appointed two witnesses testified that the said Graham and Smith had the repute, which was open and notorious in their respective communities, of being polygamists.

3. At the time as aforesaid there were on file as herein set forth, the papers hereinbefore recited and nothing else. There was no affidavit at any time on file with respect to either or both of said parties and there is no evidence to show that either the president or postmaster general, or any assistant of the postmaster general, or any other official connected with the power of appointment, had any notice or intimation of any fact or facts in this report contained.

Military Park Bills Favored.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The house military committee today ordered favorable reports on the bill to establish a national military park on the site of the battles of Fredericksburg, Salem church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, in Virginia; also a bill to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Stone River, in Tennessee, both parks to be laid out by a commission.

ANY BILL BETTER THAN NONE

Sentiment Expressed at the Republican Senatorial Caucus on Porto Rico.

UNYIELDING ATTITUDE OF FACTIONS

Senators of the Middle West for Free Trade with the Island—Political Effect of a Tariff Feared.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Republican senators were in caucus for two and one-half hours on the Porto Rico bill this afternoon and at 6 o'clock adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow, when the discussion will be resumed. No vote was taken upon any of the various propositions laid before the meeting, but as a result of the caucus, talk developed opposition to the bill, which opposition, if not placated, might endanger its passage. It was also apparent that a number of senators thought the legislation was ill-advised, but, while opposed to the bill, nevertheless would vote for it as a party measure.

Deep feeling was displayed on the question by a number of senators and especially by those of the middle west, some of whom did not hesitate to affirm that any attempt to place a tariff upon the exchange of business between the United States and Porto Rico probably would have an injurious effect upon the republican party in these states.

There were some sharp passages-at-arms. It was generally agreed, however, that from a party standpoint almost any bill was better than none and this feeling gave the friends of the measure hopes, despite the apparently unyielding attitude of the opposing factions. They are still holding to the bill as originally introduced and express the belief that it will form the basis of whatever settlement is agreed upon. One indication that an agreement is expected tomorrow is the continued determination of the Cuban subcommittee to leave here tomorrow night for a tour of Cuba.

For a One-Way Tariff.

Those senators who favor the proposition for a tariff on Porto Rico goods coming into this country and free trade for goods going to Porto Rico said that this course would be humane in principle, since it would afford free entry of food and supplies needed by the Porto Ricans, while the tariff on goods coming into this country would supply revenue for the island and also retain the principle of protection.

Several times during the debate the course of the administration was mentioned and the statement made that the country was aroused because it had seemed that congress was acting contrary to the wishes of the president.

Several senators asserted that the president was now anxious for the proposed tariff of 15 per cent.

Senator Foraker talked at considerable length and vigorously supported the bill and was expressly determined that the governmental features should not be abandoned. He also defended the tariff provisions as being of advantage instead of a hardship upon the people of Porto Rico. He declared that the bill as amended by the committee, levying a 15 per cent duty on products both ways, was the best measure that could be passed, but said he was willing to accept the compromise levying a duty only on Porto Rican products coming to this country.

Hanna Talks for the Tariff.

Senator Hanna made a speech that was listened to with great interest. He favored the house bill and especially the tariff provisions. He said that from a party view the tariff ought to remain. This was a republican congress and there should be republican legislation. If the bill was defeated he asserted that it would hand the legislation over to the democrats.

He also spoke of the effect a free trade measure would have upon the workingmen, who feared the effects if the policy of free trade with the Philippine islands be established by granting free trade to Porto Rico. He urged the republicans to stand firmly together for the bill.

Senator Proctor of Vermont said he believed in free trade with Porto Rico and thought the matter could be adjusted by leaving a military governor and not attempting either a civil government or tariff legislation at the present time. Senator Fairbanks said there was no question as to the feeling of the people in his state, who were for free trade with Porto Rico.

Senator Davis, who recently introduced an amendment extending that portion of the constitution relative to taxation over the island, made quite an extended speech, taking strong grounds in favor of free trade with Porto Rico. He said there was no fear of extending the constitution over Porto Rico that it would mean like action when legislation for the Philippines was under consideration. Each island and group should be and would be dealt with separately and independently.

Senator Aldrich did not take any particular side, but counseled action which would unite the republican majority.

Senator Perkins, as well as other members of the Porto Rico committee, wanted the bill agreed upon without compromise or amendment. Quite a number of senators in this connection expressed the opinion that a majority would vote for the bill as reported and took occasion to criticise the unstable policy which was being pursued, saying that the constant changing had done more to shake the faith of the country than anything else.

For and Against the Bill.

Senator Simon of Oregon, whose position was not known, went further than any other senator in declaring his unalterable position in favor of free trade with Porto Rico. He said that we had no right to tax our dependencies and that if we did not intend to treat the new acquisitions as we treated other acquired territory we should not retain them.

Senator Spooner urged party harmony and believed that the senators could find some common ground upon which differences could be adjusted. He was for the committee bill, as was also Senator Hale.

Western News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Burke today called on President McKinley with A. H. Everhard of Highmore, S. D. Mr. Everhard formerly resided at Canton, O., and is a lifelong friend of the president.

James Munn of Deadwood, S. D., is here enroute on a trip abroad.

Application was filed today by Congressman Gamble for the establishment of a rural free mail delivery at Spearfish, Lawrence county, S. D.

G. W. Cable was today appointed postmaster at Bernina, Mahaska county, Ia., and M. J. Hammond at Hyattville, Big Horn county, Wyo.

For a Cable to Cape Nome.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A bill was introduced in the senate today by Senator Foster, authorizing the construction by the government of a cable from some port on the coast of the state of Washington to Cape Nome and other points in Alaska.

Nomination by President.

WASHINGTHON, March 13.—The president today sent the following nomination to the senate:

Paymaster—J. R. Stanton, to be a pay inspector in the navy.

New Five-Dollar Counterfeits.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Chief Wilkie of the secret service has received a new counterfeit $5 silver certificate, series 1896, check letter B, plate No. 30. The note is printed from photo etched plates on two pieces of paper with red and blue silk threads between.

MORE MONEY FOR THE INDIANS.

Principal Increase in the Appropriations for the Schools.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The senate committee on Indian affairs today completed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and Senator Thurston reported it to the senate. The bill as reported carries $8,413,641, an increase of $1,148,903. The principal items of the increased appropriation are for the support of Indian schools. Other increases are the following: One hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars for the payment of the loyal Seminoles; $260,000 increase of the appropriation for the Dawes commission; $50,000 for stamping out smallpox in the Indian Territory; $67,000 for a town site commission for the Indian Territory.

Bill for a Porto Rican Governor.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Proctor today introduced an amendment to the house Porto Rican bill authorizing the president, "in his discretion," to appoint an officer of the army or the navy as governor of Porto Rico, his services not to extend beyond three years from the passage of the act.

Movements of Battleships.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The New York, Admiral Farquhar's flagship, and the battleship Texas will leave Havana, Cuba, on the 15th inst. for Galveston. The gunboat Machias will also sail from Havana on that date, stopping at Key West on its way up to Galveston.

OTIS APPOINTS GOVERNOR

General Kobbe Will Occupy Province of Albay, Luzon, and Establish Civil Government.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Otis has notified the War department that he has appointed Brigadier General William A. Kobbe, U. S. V., military governor of the province of Albay, Luzon, and of the island of Cataduanes, and temporarily, to subserve immediate purposes, of the islands of Samar and Leyte.

General Kobbe is directed to occupy with his troops the towns of Sorsogon, Legaspi, Donsol and Bulwan of the province of Albay; the town of Virac, on the island of Cataduanes; the towns of Calbayoc and Catbalogan, on the island of Samar, and the town of Taclocan, on the island of Leyte, and establish civil government as rapidly as possible. He is to appoint officers of his command as customs and internal revenue officers for the more important coast and interior towns that are occupied by our troops.

General Otis says it is desirable that the ports in question be opened to trade as soon as practicable.

BREAK UP INTO SMALL BANDS

Little Except Guerrilla Warfare Now Going On in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn said last night: "All the official and private advices I have received show that the insurgent forces in the Philippines have disintegrated and that many of their members have and are returning to their homes and ordinary vocations. The insurgents now in the field are organized into guerrilla bands, which General Otis is destroying as fast as possible."

Otis Sends Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General Otis' latest casualty report is as follows:

"MANILA, March 12.—Deaths by suicide, February 27, Daniel H. Collins, Company F, Seventeenth regiment, United States infantry; March 6, William Parsons, Company C, Twenty-second United States infantry; March 9, while mentally deranged, Second Lieutenant Louis P. Weber, Company E, Forty-second United States volunteer infantry; Friday, 11 p. m.

"Died from wounds received in action: February 23, Friday, 2 a. m., First lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant John B. Galleher, Fortieth regiment, United States infantry; February 5, James L. Jones, Company E, Thirtieth United States volunteer infantry; March 5, William Boese, Company N, Forty-sixth infantry.

"Variola, March 1, Lewis Lillie, corporal, Company G, Forty-first infantry; March 2, Thomas M. Brooke, Company H, Thirty-sixth infantry; March 5, Walter L. Burlingame, Company F, Thirty-ninth infantry. Chronic diarrhoea, March 3, Pinkney Flinn, Company E, Thirty-seventh infantry. Subacute diarrhoea, March 4, Theodore Shaffer, Company D, Thirty-second (or Forty-second) regiment infantry. Multiple neutritis, March 4, William Wightman, sergeant, Company E, Third infantry. Typhoid fever, March 4, Charles Lee, Company E, Twenty-sixth infantry; Henry O. Green, Company G, Eighteenth infantry; March 5, Frank C. Ocker, Company B, Sixth infantry; March 8, Henry Fitzgerald, Company F, Ninth infantry. Enteritis, March 1, Charles F. Herrick, battalion G, Sixth regiment artillery. Accidental—March 6, William J. Wood, battalion L, Sixth artillery, run over by truck; March 4, Earl C. Ward, corporal, Company A, Thirtieth infantry, shot by sentry; Albert Knittle, battalion O, Sixth artillery, fell through hatchway. Malarial fever, March 4, Edgar J. Manning, Company A, Ninth infantry. Dysentery, March 6, Leon W. Wiltshire, Company E, Ninth infantry; March 9, David A. Ferguson, troop I, Fourth cavalry. Measles, March 7, Milton L. Smart, Thirty-eighth infantry. Appendicitis, March 10, James Thompson, Company D, Forty-eighth infantry.

Weber in the Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Lieutenant Louis P. Weber of the Forty-second volunteer infantry, whose death by suicide is reported by General Otis, was born in New York City in 1873 and resided in Brooklyn at the time of his appointment to the infantry. During the Spanish war he served in the Two Hundred and First New York volunteers.

Bankruptcy Law Does Not Apply.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Judge Addison Brown in the bankruptcy part of the United States court today handed down a decision to the effect that the bankruptcy act is not applicable to water companies. The decision was on the petition to have the Upper New York City company and the New York City District Water Supply company adjudged bankrupts.

CAUSE UNKNOWN

Finally Found to Lie in Coffee.

"We have had a curious and unpleasant experience with coffee drinking, husband and I. I have been a great sufferer for several years with indigestion and heart trouble, and did not known the cause of it, until I finally came to the conclusion that it was the use of coffee. So we abandoned the coffee and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee, which I had seen advertised in the daily papers.

"Since using it I have, to my great surprise, improved wonderfully. Husband has gained 11 pounds in two months since he left off coffee and began the use of Postum. He sleeps soundly at night now, which he does not remember having done for several years before on account of nervousness. It is remarkable that people go on in ill health and do not discover the cause of the trouble.

"You may depend upon it we know how to make Postum good, and that is easy, if one will use a sufficient amount and boil it long enough. It is really an elegant and delicious drink. I don't want my name to appear in the papers, if you should publish this testimonial." ——, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., are permitted to give the name of this lady by letter, if desired.

FRENCH IS AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Dispatch from Capetown Announces His Arrival at Free State Capital.

ROBERTS REPORTS HEAVY LOSSES

Attempt of English to Seize Rolling Stock Frustrated by the Boers—Brother of Steyn a Prisoner.

CAPETOWN, March 13.—General French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 14.—4:30 a. m.—Nothing can be said of the advance on Bloemfontein beyond Lord Roberts' own dispatches. Nothing more has been permitted to come through. Doubtless Lord Roberts himself is fully occupied with military details. The dispatch from Capetown saying that "General French has arrived at Bloemfontein" probably does not mean that he has entered the city.

Lord Roberts' messages may mean either that the Boers have cut the railway to the north or that the British cavalry has done so. If the former, then it may be assumed that no rolling stock has been seized, but by general assumption the latter interpretation is regarded as correct.

This would greatly facilitate obtaining supplies from Orange river, an important matter, as Lord Roberts' line of communication at Modder bridge is now 110 miles long.

The Boers may make another fight, but there is little doubt that Lord Roberts will occupy Bloemfontein today (Wednesday).

Boers Between Two British Armies.

The Boers retiring from Orange river will find themselves between two British armies and their guns are almost bound to fall into the hands of the British, while the occupation of the capital of the Free State will strain the alliance of the two republics to the utmost.

The government will not allow the Kruger-Steyn petition to influence it in any way. There will be no diminution of measures calculated to maintain the full efficiency of the field force and whatever reinforcements were previously considered advisable will still be sent out.

Opinion of the Expert.

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LONDON, March 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Post expert says:

"Roberts has ordered French to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein in order to secure if possible the locomotives and railway carriages. French had a serious fight and in the end was able to take and hold two hills near the station commanding the town. It looks as though no rolling stock had been taken, for the telegraph lines toward the north have been cut and the railway broken up. From Ladysmith it is reported the main body of the Boer army is holding Biggarsberg. The inference is that there can be no very determined concentration in the Free State to resist Roberts."

LONDON, March 13.—10 a. m.—The War office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing that after a fight with the Boers General French occupied two hills close to the station, commanding Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' dispatch from Venter's Vlei at 5:20 o'clock this morning follows: "I directed General French, if there was time before dark, to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station, which commanded Bloemfontein.

"A brother of President Steyn has been made a prisoner.

"The telegraph line leading northward has been cut and the railway broken up.

"I am now starting with the Third cavalry brigade, which I called up from the Seventh division, near Petrusburg yesterday, and the mounted infantry to reinforce the cavalry division. The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible."

The War office has received the following additional dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"VENTER'S VLEI, March 12.—9:30 p. m.—Our march was again unopposed. We are now about eighteen miles from Bloemfontein. The cavalry division is astride the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein. There are 321 men wounded and about sixty or seventy were killed or are missing.

"Colonel Umpheley has died of his wounds. Lieutenant Pratt of the Essex regiment was wounded severely. The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by the Boers."

Delay Was Expected.

2:47 p. m.—Lord Roberts' actual entry into the Orange Free State capital seems likely to be delayed until tomorrow or late today, as his statement that he is going to reinforce General French implies that opposition is being encountered on the outskirts of the town, though the definite statement that the British cavalry leader has positions which command the situation leaves no doubt that the occupation will speedily be effected and with it, so the London critics think, will accrue to the British important captures of supplies, if not of prisoners. However, it may be that the Boers may make a strenuous resistance, which will not be overcome until Lord Roberts' main army catches up with the cavalry.

The strategic importance of what is taken to be the practical capture of one of the enemy's seats of government has created little enthusiasm in London, as for days it had been regarded as certain that Lord Roberts would soon be at Bloemfontein, and only a few persons gathered around the bulletin boards this morning. Here and there flags were displayed, but no demonstrations marked the receipt of the news. The predominating feeling seemed to be curiosity as to what would be the result and surmises as to whether the Free State would give in.

The rumors of the relief of Mafeking became more circumstantial today, but they still lacked official confirmation, while the Mafeking dispatch of March 5, published today, plainly disposed of the report that the besieged residents had evacuated the place and that the Boers had retired from Boshof.

A refugee who was at Herschel says that bitterness almost to the point of hostilities exists between the colonial rebels and the Free Staters of that locality.

Strong Resistance Met Saturday.

DREIFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sunday, March 11.—General Roberts' advance yesterday across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove to this place was marked by the most severe engagement since crossing the Modder river. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, only fleeing at dusk, when Lord Roberts threw most of his troops against the center of their weakened line.

At the point where Colonel Broadwood turned the Boer left the found himself under the fire of their nine-pounders. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag. When Colonel Broadwood advanced he was surprised to find the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape in the darkness. The Transvaal prisoners showed they were entirely surprised by Lord Roberts' tactics.

A Free Stater, whose house President Kruger occupied during the Boer flight from Osfontein, said he complained to the president about the depredations of the Transvaalers, whereupon the president replied: "No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a righteous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle stealers."

GERMAN OFFICERS ARRESTED

Detained by Portuguese Authorities at Lourenzo Marquez with Letters from Leyds.

BERLIN, March 13.—Regarding the reports of the arrest by the Portuguese authorities at Lourenzo Marquez of four German officers who were going to the Transvaal with letters of introduction from Dr. Leyds, a high official of the foreign office informed the correspondent of the Associated Press today that it was not known there whether the officers had appealed to the German consul at Lourenzo Marquez for protection. Indeed, no information on the subject has been received in Berlin. The foreign office admits that Portugal's neutrality obligations require it to search and arrest persons suspected of going to join the Boers.

"Nobody," said the official in question, "would go to the Transvaal now on a pleasure trip. In any event the officers arrested are not in the active service of the German army. If they were they would be punished on their return, since the emperor's orders forbid officers or others in the active service to join the army of either combatant."

Report on Major Ruthers.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The report of the board appointed to investigate the charges against Major George W. Ruthers, commissary of subsistance, U. S. V., has been received at the War department.

Although there is excellent reason for the belief that Major Ruthers was completely exonerated, the officials of the War department refuse to give out any information on the subject.

The charges against Major Ruthers alleged that, while stationed in Florida, he caused the government to lose a large amount of money by the sale of commissary stores not properly condemned.

Hobson Heard from Again.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 13.—Lieutenant Hobson has offered the state a relic of the Spanish-American war. It is a flagpole composed from parts of masts from the Don Juan de Austria and the Almirante Oquendo and the flag he hoisted on the Maria Teresa when it was floated. Governor Johnston has accepted the gift and it will be erected on the capitol grounds.

Big Steel Plant for Canada.

CLEVELAND, March 13.—The Wellman-Seaver Engineering company of this city has closed a contract with the Nickel Steel company of Hamilton, Ont., to design and build what will, when completed, be the largest steel and iron plant in Canada, and one that will have few superiors in regard to size in the world. The total capacity of the plant will be 2,400 tons per day. In addition to the steel plant there will also be constructed a blooming mill of the largest size, a billet mill, rail mill and two plate mills. The entire plant will cost nearly $20,000,000.

Local Issues in Michigan.

DETROIT, March 13.—Politics was practically forgotten in the village elections held throughout Michigan yesterday, and where big votes were polled local and personal issues alone were responsible. The temperance question was the absorbing one in many places, and where the line was strictly drawn the "wets" had a trifle the better of it.

Good Return on Investment.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 13.—The Aetna-Standard mill, which was purchased the latter part of last year by the National Steel company, has transferred its holdings for $5,000,000 to the American Steel company. This is an increase of price over the original sum paid of over $2,000,000.

Cuban Exhibit Ready.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cuba's exhibits for the Paris exposition reached this city today on board the United States transport Buford, from Havana. The exhibits comprised 160 large cases, which will be forwarded to Havre by an early steamer.

Burial of Captain Nichols.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 13.—The body of Captain Henry Nichols of the monitor Monadnock, who died from sunstroke at Manila, has been buried with naval and Masonic honors in Mountain View cemetery at Oakland.

Roland Reed Nearly Well.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Roland Reed, the actor, who has been sick for the past four months in St. Luke's hospital, has been discharged and is on the road to full recovery.

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Weaker, paler, thinner, day by day, no appetite or strength, no desire for work or recreation, nervous, peevish, sleepless, sick of heart and sore of limb—these are the conditions of countless numbers of half sick men and women anxiously awaiting some message of hope and cheer.

There is no excuse for most people being sick. There's a medicine that will cure them. A medicine that goes right to the roots of the causes of nearly all sickness. The name of this good medicine is Dr. Dix' Tonic Tablets. They put vitality into weak bodies—make people strong, quiets the nerves restores ambition, drives headache away, gives you an appetite, sweetens the stomach and breath, and forever removes the thousand and one distressing ills.

Does this seem impossible? If you stop and consider that nearly every disease, no matter what the name by which it is called, comes from the kidneys, impure blood and disordered liver, it will be plain to you.

Dr. Dix' Tonic Tablets, first of all, aid the kidneys. Next they purify the blood, getting into every big and little vein in the body, driving all impurities out of the system. Finally they regulate the liver perfectly, making it perform all its functions exactly as nature intended. In doing these three things, it removes the cause of nearly all the ills of men and women.

If you are suffering from excesses of any kind—overwork, intemperance, etc.—If you are tired and don't know what in the world ails you—if you are dizzy, weak and food lies badly in the stomach—if you belch, feel nervous, have hot and cold spells alternately your life is in danger, but Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets will quickly put you on your feet again. No difference what you need. Ten minutes after you take the first tablet you'll feel better. Dr. Dix's Tonic Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. In case your druggist does not have them send your name to the proprietors, Hayes & Coon, Detroit, Mich., enclosing 50 cents and they will send a full box by mail.

Try a box today and be well and happy again. Tell your friends and neighbors about this most wonderful remedy.

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It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.
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GRIP'S AWFUL WORK.

Caused 7,000 Deaths in New York State in Four Months Last Year.

ALBANY—The annual bulletin of the State Board of Health shows that the number of deaths from Grip is estimated at 7,000 from January to April, 1899.

DR. WILLARD H. MORSE, F. S. Sc., American Director of the Bureau of Materia Medica, says:

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only reliable and absolutely sure cure for the Grip, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption and wasting diseases from whatever cause."

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey will cure GRIP in one night. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water every two hours. It will prevent any bad after effects which the dread disease so often leaves in the system. It will prevent Consumption, as it kills the germ. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a food for the brain. It has stood these tests for forty years, and has always been found absolutely pure. All druggists and grocers, $1.00 a bottle. Book sent free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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