Telephones 618-694. Bee, March 15, 1900.

Hosiery. . .

Beautiful New Lace Patterns in Women's Lisle Hose—their first showing today. We have two exceptionally good values at 25c and 50c per pair, which we can not duplicate again this season at this price.

Our 25c Black Lace Ribbed Lisle Hose have high spliced heels, double toes and are elastic.

Our 50c Lace Lisle we have in assorted patterns in both tan and black.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, made with ribbed tops, extra elastic, high spliced heels, double soles, a hose we know will give good satisfaction—25c per pair.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, made with white split soles, extra fine gauge and finish—This is a new number, and is one of our best values; price—35c, or 3 pairs for $1.00. Ask to see them.

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AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

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NO NATION SHALL INTERVENE

England Will Not Accept Mediation from Any Source Whatever.

WILL SETTLE THE WAR IN ITS OWN WAY

Authoritative Announcement to that Effect Made in the Commons by Government Leader Balfour.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons today, replying to William Redmond, Irish nationalist, who asked whether the government of the United States had offered its good offices to her majesty's government with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said her majesty's government would not accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs.

Balfour's Reply to Redmond.

The following is the text of Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Redmond:

"The United States charge d'affaires March 13 communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram from Mr. Hay:

"'By way of friendly and good office inform the British minister of foreign affairs that I today received a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria reporting that the government of the South African republic requests the president of the United States to intervene with the view of a cessation of hostilities, and saying that a similar request has been made to the representatives of the European powers. In communicating this request I am directed by the president of the United States to express the earnest hope that a way be found to bring about peace and to say that he would be glad, in any friendly manner, to aid in bringing about the desired result.'"

The reading of this dispatch was greeted with cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:

"Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgment of her majesty's government to the government of the United States for the friendly tone of their communication and to say that her majesty's government does not propose to accept the intervention of any power in the settlement of South African affairs."

Loud and prolonged cheers followed this statement.

At the conclusion of Mr. Balfour's reply Mr. Redmond asked whether intervention was not allowed in the case of Venezuela.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the opposition leader, who asked whether in view of the numerous recent disturbances connected with peaceable meetings called to discuss South African affairs or directed against the persons and property of individuals because of their war opinions, the government would cause an inquiry as to how far and by whom the disturbances were organized and what steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence, said that every cause of disturbance had been examined and that the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous.

He added that the government felt the responsibility rested with those who called the meetings in the heated state of public feeling. They should be careful lest they asked more than human nature could give.

The reply was regarded as unsatisfactory and Sir Robert T. Reid, liberal, moved an adjournment, with the view of raising a discussion of the question. The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question as to the threats of demolishing the mines and razing Johannesburg, said that at the commencement of the war President Kruger was warned that he and his government would be held personally responsible for any act contrary to the usages of civilized communities.

CORRESPONDENCE OF POWERS

President Sends to the Senate Documents Relating to Requests for Mediation in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In response to a resolution the president today sent to the senate the correspondence relating to the requests for mediation in South Africa.

The first document is a dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 10, which states:

"Am officially requested by the governments of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities; similar request made to representatives of European powers. Answer, confirm receipt. AMERICAN CONSUL."

Mr. Hay responded:

"Your telegram asking officers of United States to bring about cessation of hostilities has been made subject of friendly communication to British government with expression of president's earnest hope for peace. HAY."

Secretary Hay telegraphed Mr. White, secretary of the American embassy at London:

"By way of friendly good offices, you will inform British minister for foreign affairs that I am today in receipt of a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria, reporting that the governments of the two African republics request president's intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities and that a similar request is made to the representatives of European powers. In communicating this request, I am directed by the president to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace may be found and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. HAY."

Mr. White replied to Secretary Hay under date of March 13:

"I communicated yesterday to the under secretary for foreign affairs, having been unable to see Lord Salisbury, the contents of your telegram, dated 10th inst.; today I have had an interview with his lordship, who requested me to thank the president for the friendly interest shown by him and added that her majesty's government cannot accept the intervention of any power. "WHITE."

Mr. Hay telegraphed the consul at Pretoria, under date of March 14, the following:

"Your communication of request of republics for intervention of president, to cause cessation of hostilities, was at once conveyed to British government, with expression of president's gratification could he aid to promote peace. Our embassy at London replies that Lord Salisbury thanks president for friendly interest shown and adds her majesty's government cannot accept the intervention of any other power. "HAY."

The president's message is simply one of transmittal.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

FRENCH POSITION ON WAR

Minister of Foreign Affairs Denies that His Government Will Join Russia.

PARIS, March 15.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, in the senate today, replying to a question regarding the intentions of the government of France respecting events in South Africa, said the presidents of the two republics had solicited the intervention of the powers.

But, he added, in the presence of the telegrams exchanged between the British government and the two republics it appeared that the intervention of the powers had become almost impossible. The minister then denied that France had refused to join Russia in making a friendly suggestion in the direction of peace.

The union between France and Russia, M. Delcasse declared, draws closer every day and defies all malevolent assertions to the contrary. France, he added, has never ceased to be a generous nation. France had never ceased to be the generous nation the world has known and admired and, sometimes, abandoned. But, after so many hard and sometimes cruel experiences, it can no longer admit that its duty to the world should stand before its obligations to itself.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS

Mass Meeting at Cooper Union Sets Forth Wrongs of the Dutch Colonists.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There was a mass meeting of Boer sympathizers at Cooper union tonight, at which George M. Van Hoesen presided. Montague White, the Boer representative; John E. Mulholland and P. Louter Sells, a representative of the Orange Free State, made speeches.

Mr. Van Hoesen prophesied that "not until all the Boers are in their graves or that the English are in flight will the war be over."

President McKinley's name was hissed and hooted and the mention of Bryan's name brought forth cheers.

Mr. White made the reference to Bryan that was cheered. Another remark of his that was enthusiastically cheered was: "I hope the day may be far distant when there is in reality a case of 'hands across the sea'—to stifle the life and independence of America."

Referring to his interview with regard to the probable destruction of Johannesburg by the Boers he said:

"A nation making war cannot provide a drawing room for its enemy. The Boers would neither have lost nor gained by the destruction of Bloemfontein, but the case of Johannesburg is different, as it would provide splendid barracks accommodation for the British, and by reason of its location and other advantages an invaluable base for operation."

As to the reported statement of the British that President Kruger would be held personally responsible for any destruction of property he said: "President Kruger is very well able to take care of himself and if he is not I call upon you to take care of him."

Mr. Wessels spoke briefly, beginning with a reference to the reverence with which the Boers regard their women, and the fact that the women have been fighting in the trenches. He declared the Boers had demonstrated and would demonstrate their right and fitness to govern themselves. He charged England with supplying the natives with guns to use against the Dutch; with falsifying surveys in order to gain possession of diamond fields; with misusing the natives and Boers and with other reprehensible things. He concluded with an appeal that America intervene to stop hostilities and reiterated the statement that the European nations would have intervened if they had but known how the United States would stand.

No resolutions were offered at the meeting.

M'ARTHUR MAKES CAPTURE

Flores, Aguinaldo's Secretary of War, Gives Up to the American General.

MANILA, March 15.—5:30 p. m.—Flores, Aguinaldo's secretary of war, has surrendered to General MacArthur.

Aguinaldo's infant son, who was captured in November, and who has been suffering from smallpox, is dead.

Angora Goat Association Formed.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—The rapidly increasing interest in the breeding and raising of Angora goats in the southwest has resulted in the formation of the American Angora Goat Breeders' association, which will have its headquarters in Kansas City. A herd book will be provided as a means of guaranteeing pedigrees and thus permitting Angora goat breeders to establish such standards as have been formed by breeders of other classes of pure bred live stock. Thomas H. Mastin of Kansas City is president of the new association.

Too Busy as a Revolutionist.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Frederic Mora, who is now reported to be leading an insurrectionary force on the borders of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was called for trial today in the criminal part of the United States court here. There is an indictment for counterfeiting against him on file and as he failed to answer his bail bond of $1,500 was forfeited.

CUBA CAN GOVERN ITSELF

Practical Experience First Necessary as a Preparation.

ROOT PLEASED AT ISLAND'S PROGRESS

War Secretary Finds Signs of Industry and Rehabilitation at Many Points—People Anxious to Learn Government.

HAVANA, March 15.—Secretary Root said today when interviewed by the correspondent of the Associated Press that he had come to Cuba for two reasons. In the first place he desired to see for himself the working of the various departments, civil and military, and to investigate, so far as possible, the character of the work accomplished. In the second place he desired to see as many representative men as possible, including all the business interests, in order to feel that he was in personal touch with the requirements of the island.

He went on to say that he had at all times closely followed the reports regarding Cuba, but he had always felt assured that in respect of many matters definite knowledge called for personal contact. He now felt that the Cubans had done wonders considering the nature of the strife that had devastated the country for so long a time. Their conduct and amiability had greatly impressed him and he was satisfied they are capable of self-government.

"It is necessary, of course, to prepare for this," said he, "by practical experience. Nor should it be a cause for surprise if the first municipal elections should not bring to the surface the best elements of the country. Even in the United States those who would naturally be supposed to take an active interest in politics, are found attending to other matters on election day. This work of preparation is deemed necessary even by the most radical Cubans. As soon as the proper explanations are made to them they recognize that time must elapse before a race, unacquainted with the simplest forms of government, will become able to manage public affairs absolutely without assistance.

First Lesson on May 1.

"There is no doubt that the United States will keep faith with the Cubans, and the joint resolution will be carried out. But just when it is impossible to state. The municipal elections, which will take place on May 1, will prove the first lesson. The object is to give municipalities home rule in the very broadest sense, making each self-supporting and making the elected officials answerable to their own people only for the proper expenditure of funds. It is desirable as far as possible to decentralize all municipalities from Havana control. The American officials would then have only advisory and supervisory duties.

"The city of Havana would then come into the same category with other cities. The military department of the city would be abolished and this would enable the elected municipal government of Havana to take the necessary steps to refund the debt, to obtain a new loan and to carry out the works of sewerage and paving which are necessary and which should be commenced as soon as possible. Probably this work will commence in the early autumn."

Referring to the reports of possible trouble in the island, Secretary Root said:

"These reports are the result of hysteria or are circulated by those who wish to see turmoil. There is a close analogy between these Cuban agitators who talk about taking 'to the woods' and the American braggarts who insist that the United States will not give up Cuba. Both classes are equally unrepresentative of their countries."

Alluding to conversations he had had with many Cubans representing the various industries he said he thought he had seldom met with people more desirous of learning the methods of government and that he could see they recognized the difficulty of the task, since government, like painting, was an art.

He referred to the fact that presidential elections in the United States required several months of preparation in order that they should be carried to a successful conclusion and he pointed out that the difficulties in Cuba were very much greater. What was desired, he said, was that the peasant in Cuba should have equal rights and facilities with the loudtalking man with the machette.

Evidences of Rehabilitation.

"I have been agreeably surprised," he continued, "in visiting various points in the province of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Havana to find so many evidences of rehabilitation. Everywhere the men were apparently working; clean houses were in evidence and there was a general air of approaching prosperity which I had not expected to detect. In the tobacco districts I found that common laborers were receiving more than $1 a day in American money and this, although the work is only temporary, proves the falsity of the statements of general distress. The mayor of Guanajay told me he had in his employ more than 1,000 men.

"Another thing that I particularly noticed while traveling through the provinces was that everywhere the American troops were in good health. Their robust appearance and excellent coloring show, apparently, that the climate agrees with them."

Passing on to the question of prisons Root paid a high tribute to the work of General Wood in this direction.

"The growth of the school system is another feature deserving of special notice. More than 150,000 pupils are now enrolled. I am heartily in accord with the idea of taking as many teachers as possible for a summer stay of several weeks in the United States and I will personally do all I can to assist such a plan."

Cuban Exhibit for Paris.

NEW YORK, March 15.—When the steamship L'Aquitaine of the French line sailed today from this city for Havre it carried 101 cases containing part of the Cuban exhibit for the Paris exposition. They had been brought here from Havana on the United States transport Buford and are only the first installment of several shipments which are to be made.

By the order of the War department of December 7 last Gonzalo de Quesada was appointed a special commissioner to take charge of the Cuban exhibit and the sum of $25,000 was provided for expenses.

Enough material has been obtained to fill four times the space allotted to Cuba in the Trocadero, where the island will have a pretty pavilion in the renaissance style, which is already far advanced toward completion.

PROSECUTING THE WRECKERS

Receiver of Third Avenue Ordered to Afford State Officials Every Facility.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court today sent to Hugh J. Grant, federal receiver for the Third Avenue railroad, a memorandum containing instructions as to his duty with reference to prosecutions of persons who have mismanaged or defrauded the company.

Judge Lacombe says: "If in the past history of the Third Avenue corporation or anyone connected with it there have been transgressions against the laws of this state they should, of course, be ferreted out and punished and the fullest and freest opportunity should be given to the prosecuting officers and the grand jury to examine into the records of all past transactions. Moreover, it is a fundamental principle of criminal proceeding that they should be expeditious. Therefore, this court will most willingly postpone such investigations into the books and papers as may be necessary for the discharge of its receiver's functions until those authorities shall have finished with them."

WARSHIP IS GOING TO CHINA

It Will Be Dispatched from Fleet at Manila to Protect Interests of United States.

SHANGHAI, March 15.—The American association here telegraphed to the United States government today that the attitude of the empress dowager toward the reformers will upset the "open door" policy. They also say rebellion and anarchy are expected to the detriment of foreign interests and advocate prompt concerted action on the part of the powers. The China association will appeal to the British minister, Sir Claude M. McDonald, on the same subject.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The cablegram from the American association has been received at the State department. It has not yet been acted upon, but is under serious consideration. At first reading it is not clear just what connection exists between the attitude of the Chinese empress dowager towards the reform element in China and the "open door" policy in which the United States with the remainder of the civilized world is interested.

It is recalled, however, that the empress dowager is persecuting with relentless hatred the reform party, going so far as to resort to the barbarous practice of offering a large sum of money for the assassination of leading reformers.

This reform element in China is believed to include nearly all of the Chinese who are disposed to elevate China into a civilized nation, following in the footsteps of Japan. They realize that this can only be done with the help of foreigners and are therefore disposed to the "open door" as one of the measures to liberalize and enlighten China through the introduction of foreign capital and foreign methods.

It is assumed that the basis of this representation from the American association is an apprehension that the conservative party surrounding the empress dowager in satisfying their animosity against the reformers, will excite the dormant anti-foreign feeling among the masses of Chinese to a degrees that will make the "open door" impossible of attainment.

It is a curious fact that our minister to China, Mr. Conger, has so far made no representations to the State department touching this subject. He has reported to the department that serious atacks have been made upon the American missions in Shan Tung by the "Boxers," a powerful and numerous anti-foreign league of Chinese. It is this same organization which has attacked some of the French missionaries in that quarter of China and have even carried their operations to the very doors of Kiao-Chou, the German holding in North China.

Upon the minister's representation the State department has decided than an American war ship shall be dispatched from the fleet at Manila to the nearest convenient port to the seat of discord, probably in this case Taku, at the mouth of the Pie-Ho river, or Wei-Hai-Wei.

It is expected, however, that the Chinese government will be able to repress the "Boxers" without any action on the part of the American war ship. It is distinctly understood that this little naval demonstration will have no connection with the struggle now going on between the empress dowager's party and the reformers, for this may be regarded as a matter of purely internal politics, with which our government has no right to concern itself. It is probable, therefore, that this decision on our part indicates the character of the response that will be made by the Department of State to the cablegram from the American association.

SENSATION IN REFORM CASE

Grand Jury Protests Against Presence of District Attorney During Examination of Parkhurst.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A sensational element was injected into the reform movement today when the grand jury formally protested against the presence of District Attorney Gardiner during the examination of Dr. Parkhurst. Shortly after they assembled the grand jurors went in a body before Recorder Goff and asked for instructions. The foreman, addressing the recorder, said that the orderly proceedings of business had been interfered with and the grand jury desired to examine witnesses without the presence of any member of the district attorney's office.

A spirited colloquy ensued between Colonel Gardiner and Recorder Goff, the latter declining to allow the district attorney to address him. Finally Colonel Gardiner was allowed to state his side of the controversy. He claimed that he had a right to be present in the grand jury room and to advise the jury if necessary in the examination of witnesses.

Recorder Goff in a lengthy address sustained the grand jury. He defined the conditions under which the district attorney might be present, but said that right was limited to the giving of information to the grand jury. After that information had been given, said the recorder, his functions ceases and he must withdraw. Should the necessity for it arise, said the recorder, the jury could compel him to retire. Colonel Gardiner attempted to enter a protest, but this the recorder refused to hear.

The action of the police officials last night in arresting the proprietors and managers of several reputable restaurants and hotels in which music is made a feature of the dinner hour, was generally discussed today. These proceedings were based upon the law requiring hotels to have a concert license if an orchestra were employed, the section under which the attempt was made to close the notorious resorts in the tenderloin precinct.

There is a rather general inclination to believe that this is an attempt on the part of the police to make the vice crusade unpopular and also to divert attention from the movement against gambling. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and other leaders in the reform movement, however, declare that the prosecution of gambling houses, pool rooms and other immoral resorts will be pushed with all vigor and Dr. Parkhurst intimates that he will strike at high places.

Dr. Parkhurst, who was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury, was in the criminal court building promptly and immediately went to the grand jury room. He was asked if he cared to say what he would testify to before the grand jury and replied that he would not. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who is active in the reform crusade, was asked if Chief of Police Devery had made himself liable to indictment for his actions last night and declined to reply.

Colonel Gardiner stated later that the controversy between himself and the grand jury had arisen because he objected to the action of the jury in declining to swear Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. Colonel Gardiner said:

"I believe this was a prearranged and put up job. In whose interests it is done is what I want to know. I am not trying to protect anybody and I am going to strike hard."

Dr. Parkhurst was before the grand jury about two hours.

After a session lasting three hours the grand jury handed down twelve indictments against thirty men for keeping gambling and disorderly houses.

Calderhead Renominated.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 15.—Congressman William A. Calderhead of Marysville was today renominated here by acclamation by the republican convention of the Fifth district.

EIGHT MORE NEW WAR SHIPS

Three Battleships, Three Armored and Three Protected Cruisers.

DEWEY IS TO HEAD A NAVAL BOARD

One to Be Appointed to Meet Each Month to Consider General Campaign Plans—Increasing Naval Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house committee on naval affairs reached a definite and final decision today as to the number of new war ships to be authorized by the forthcoming naval appropriation bill as follows:

Two seagoing coast line battleships of about 13,500 tons each, to cost approximately $3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers of the highest practical speed and most powerful armor and armament, to cost approximately $4,000,000 each; three protected cruisers, to cost about $1,141,000 each.

It was determined not to provide any gunboats, in view of the opinion expressed by Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey that General Otis' recent purchase of serviceable boats of this character met present gunboat requirements.

The committee decided to authorize the secretary of the navy to contract for armor at a price not exceeding $545 per ton. This applies to the emergency armor, about 7,400 tons, required for the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio, now in course of construction, and not to the vessels authorized but not begun, nor to those contemplated by the present bill.

The committee did not provide specifically for the building of any of the new ships in government yards, as has been urged by delegations from Brooklyn and elsewhere, and it is expected that the usual provisions as to building will be inserted in the bill, with possibly some discretionary power with the Navy department as to utilizing government yards for this purpose.

For a Naval Campaign Board.

The secretary of the navy has determined to appoint a general board to meet once a month and consider general plans of campaign to be used in case of war. The board will correspond somewhat to the strategic board which was in existence during the Spanish-American war and it is intended to meet the demands of the modern theories of preparedness for war. Admiral Dewey is to be at the head of the board, on which will probably be the chief of the bureau of navigation, the heads of the War college and the Board of Intelligence.

REPORTS ON CABLE BILL

Different Ideas on Construction of a Line to Hawaii and the Orient.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Four distinct reports on the bill for the construction of a Pacific cable to Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan, were filed today from members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Sherman of New York submitted the majority report favorable to a bill introduced by him for a cable to be built under private auspices, the government paying $300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of government messages.

A minority report signed by Representatives Adamson, Adams, Shackleford and Davey dissents in toto with the bill. Another minority report signed by Representatives Corliss, Fletcher and Stewart, opposes the plan of private ownership and proposes a substitute embodying the idea of government ownership of the cable.

Still another dissenting report is from Mann of Illinois, giving his individual views that a government cable would prove more beneficial to the public and the government. Sherman's majority report is an exhaustive review of the cable question. It says that the argument for a government cable that would be under the complete control of the United States seems of small importance to the committee, except in time of war, and in that event the government is authorized to assume control of the private cable which the committee recommend.

As to the government cable being more economical to the United States, the report says that this loses weight from the necessity of establishing a duplicate cable.

CAUCUS COMMITTEE NOT NAMED.

Appropriations for Porto Rico First Object of Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—When the senate adjourned today Senator Allison, chairman of the republican caucus, had not exercised the authority given him to appoint a special caucus committee in connection with the proposed legislation with reference to Porto Rico, but he said that he probably would make his selections tomorrow.

When appointed the committee will include representatives of the various shades of opinion on the questions arising out of the Porto Rico legislation and its work will be devoted to an attempt to harmonize the various opinions. On taking up the appropriation bill today the republican senators began the first proceeding on their program. With that feature disposed of they will address themselves to the question of securing a form of government for the island, and to the consideration of the tariff problem. They still look upon the latter question as the most complicated and difficult one for their disposal, and the proposed committee will be expected to devote itself with especial assiduity.

Senator Foraker, who will be chairman of what may be called the Porto Rico steering committee, says there is no purpose to abate the pressure for consideration of the governmental bill and that he will keep it to the front while the special committee is at work.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:

Issue of February 27:

Nebraska: Original—Joseph P. Troyer, Palmer, $6; John S. Larmon, Cozad, $8; William H. Avery, Lincoln, $6. Increase—John Schumann, Graf, $8 to $10; James Ross, Clarks, $6 to $8; William Retchless, Liberty, $8 to $12; William H. Rightmire, Columbus, $8 to $12.

Iowa: Additional—Leander D. Boone, Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, $6 to $10. Restoration and reissue—George W. Bonecutter (dead), Pleasantville, $12. Renewal—Joseph W. Gale, Moulton, $12. Increase—James P. Dowis, Dean, $17 to $24; William Swancey, Nashua, $6 to $8; Frederick Gade, Williams, $6 to $8; Harvey R. Fuller, Waverly, $6 to $8; Thomas A. Douglass, Liberty Center, $6 to $8; Paul Grabill, Des Moines, $17 to $30; Isaiah H. French, Sulphur Springs, $17 to $24; Arthur L. Terrill, Postville, $6 to $8; William Staley, Prescott, $6 to $8; Erastus Holladay, Lamoille, $8 to $12. Reissue—Abraham Wolf, Rock Rapids, $46. Original widows, etc.—Minors of David See, Des Moines, $14; Maria E. Bonecutter, Pleasantville, $8. Original widows, special accrued March 1—Mary E. Kitchen, Rhodes, $8.

South Dakota: Original—Daniel N. McDaniels, Viewfield, $8. Increase—Charles P. Forrest, Orient, $8 to $10.

Inquiry as to Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Wilson of Idaho today introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of the interior to "inform the house as to the number of acres now included within forest reserves belonging to land grant railroad companies, the amount of forest reserve scrip issued therefor, the market value of said scrip and the estimated value of the land, in lieu of which said scrip was issued, together with a statement showing whether the request for the creation of said forest reserve came from the people residing within the states where said reserves are created or from the land grant railroad companies, who have thus been enabled to exchange land of little value for forest reserve scrip worth many times the value of the land in lieu of which it is issued."

TO AMEND CONSTITUTION

Representative Ray Proposes to Give Congress Power Over Monopolies and Combinations.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Ray of New York, chairman of the house committee on judiciary and at the head of a special subcommittee on trusts, today introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution:

"Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

"Article XVI. The congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several states in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

SENATE WILL INVESTIGATE

Committee on Indian Affairs Directed to Inquire Into Truth of Complaints Against Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate Jones of Arkansas offered the following, which was adopted:

"Whereas, Frequent complaints are being made from many sections of the Indian Territory that the townsite commissioners are incompetent, inattentive to their duties and are not discharging the duties incumbent upon them.

"Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be directed to inquire into the truth of these allegations and report to the senate."

Nominations by President.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Justice—John L. McAtee of Oklahoma, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma.

Army—Ordnance department: Captain James Rockwell, jr., to be major; First Lieutenant George Montgomery, to be captain.

Artillery—Second Lieutenant Thomas Q. Ashburn, Seventh artillery, to be a first lieutenant.

Volunteer Army—First Lieutenant Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first infantry, U. S. A., to be assistant commissary, with rank of captain; Sergeant Charles E. Carpenter, Company D, Twenty-seventh infantry, U. S. V., to be a second lieutenant.

Postmaster: John Grierson, Morrison, Ill.

Sleet and Snow in the East.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—About eight inches of snow fell here today and tonight there is a driving hail with prospects of intermittent hail, snow or sleet until some time tomorrow. Considerable of the early snow melted as it fell. The record probably is unprecedented for this locality for this season of the year. Reports received at the weather bureau show that the storm has prevailed over a great extent of the territory east of the Mississippi river, beginning with a light fall in northern Louisiana. Quite a heavy fall of snow occurred in New York. The storm has reached the borders of New England and promises to extend through that region. Colder weather is following the storm.

Bank Applications Received.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Applications for authority to organize a number of national banks have been approved by the comptroller of the currency, among them being:

First National bank of Cottage Grove, Ore., capital, $25,000; First National bank of Lawrenceville, Ill., capital, $25,000; First National bank of Toledo, Ill., capital, $40,000.

Applications to convert state banks to national banking associations have been approved as follows:

The Weatherford State bank of Weatherford, Okl., to the First National bank of Weatherford, capital, $25,000; the Citizens' bank of Humphrey, Neb., to the First National bank of Humphrey, capital, $25,000.

To Open Colville Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A proclamation opening the northern portion of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington to settlement has been prepared, but has not yet reached the signatures of the secretary of the interior and the president. The reservation will be opened six months after the proclamation is signed. A large number of mining entries have already been made on the reservation.

Otis Ships Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A cable message from General Otis at Manila received at the War department says that he shipped today for Barcelona, Spain, 533 Spaniards, including eighty-four officers and 427 enlisted men of the Spanish army, who had been rescued from the Filipino insurgents, also the wives of eight officers and fourteen children of the families of officers.

Transport Sails for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The transport Kilpatrick left New York yesterday for San Juan de Porto Rico to bring home a squadron of the Fifth regiment of cavalry. Owing to the want of time it was impossible to ship relief supplies intended for the destitute Porto Ricans on the Kilpatrick. They will be dispatched on the next transport sailing from New York to Porto Rico.

Committee on Live Stock Shipping.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today decided to ask the senate to recommit the bill extending the maximum time for the confinement of live stock in transit from twenty-eight to forty hours. This decision was due largely to the representations that the change would result in cruelty to animals undergoing shipment.

District of Columbia Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying $6,608,378, was passed by the house today and a bill granting the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation to the state of Kansas for experimental station and Normal school purposes.

To Prevent Food Adulteration.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Proctor of Vermont today introduced a bill providing for the prevention of the adulteration of food. It authorizes the creation of a bureau of chemistry in the Agricultural department and places the regulation of adulterations in its charge.

Hay Confined with Cold.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Hay was confined to his home today by a severe cold. This was diplomatic day and the callers were received by Assistant Secretary Hill.

Provide for Hero's Widow.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The director of the census today appointed the widow of Bill Anthony of "Maine" fame a clerk in the census bureau.

To Cure Cold in One Day.

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

A HEALTH BOOM.

A Wave of Prosperity and Physical Well-Being Floods the Whole Country.

Enthusiastic Statements from American Citizens Everywhere Who Are Anxious to Inform the World How Well They Feel.

The great secret of gaining health and keeping it after it has been attained has been discovered and the news has swept across the whole United States, causing a perfect boom of health. The secret interests not only those who are ill, but those who are well, for to maintain health, illness must be prevented. Educate your bowels, keep your liver lively and purify your system and blood with an antiseptic disinfectant. That's all there is to it, but the means of accomplishing it never were known until the discovery of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the ideal modern scientific laxative. Hear what a few of the happy ones have to say:

"I am a user of Cascarets and think there is nothing like them." Mrs. Lottie Pfeiffer, Arlington, Neb.

"I have used Cascarets in my family and there is nothing like them. I recommend them to every one." W. J. Berguin, Humboldt, S. D.

"We have been using Cascarets in our family since last spring and cannot do without them." Mrs. J. C. Jamieson, Poynette, Wis.

"I use Cascarets and could not get along without them. My husband uses and recommends them in his practice." Mrs. Dr. Nyce, 58 Ontario St., Cohoes, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in recommending Cascarets. They are the most wonderful medical preparation I ever used. Cascarets work like magic and never fail." John S. Rice, 21 Seymour St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am a firm believer in Cascarets. They are the best cathartic I ever used." Tom Holt, Wellwood, Manitoba.

"I do not think there is anything better for constipation than Cascarets. I recommend them to all my friends." Minnie F. McCumb, Miamus, Conn.

"I take pleasure in letting you know what good your Cascarets have done for me. I suffered with constipation, pain in the stomach and dizziness for two years and tried most all kinds of medicines. A friend advised me to try Cascarets. So I bought a 10c box and after using them I felt great relief and am now entirely well." S. Gould, 327 Durfor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Over five million boxes of Cascarets sold last year proves their merit. Buy and try a box today. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

CCC

This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "CCC." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

A MODERN SAMSON.

Dr. Bennett Tells of What There is in Store for the Weak and Sickly, Halt, Lame and Rheumatic, if They Will but Hearken Unto Him.

Reader, what ails you? Maybe you know and maybe you don't. In either case call or write and tell me of your troubles or physical distress. I have made a life-long study of the cause and effect of all kinds of diseases and especially those peculiar to men and women, resulting from impure blood. After incredigable study, amazing research and exhaustless experiment I finally perfected and introduced to the world the very acme of perfection in

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

I have innumerable would-be imitators, some even cover their metal electrodes with chamois, thus preventing the electric current from penetrating the body, so do not allow yourself to be deceived. I own the patent on the only electrode that allows the electric current to penetrate the body without burning or blistering the skin. My Belt has interchangeable battery cells, that can be renewed when burned out, and my New Electrical Suspensory is given free to every man.

Now, tell me the plain truth; it's best for you, and I will make no mistake. For my Belt will surely cure every guise of weakness, lameness, rheumatism, lost manhood, impotency, varicocele, sciatica, lumbago, gout and the hundreds of ills and ailments caused by poor, weak, impoverished blood in man or woman. All consultations and correspondence sacredly confidential. All my invaluable literature mailed to any address for the asking. Do not delay another minute. Now is the accepted and most opportune time.

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Curtain at 8 o'clock sharp.

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