Telephones 618—694. Bee, March 27, 1900.

House Wrappers

There is probably no branch of our business which has made as much progress as our Wrapper department, selling as we do, immense quantities of fine goods, enables us continually to place always the newest and best before our customers.

At $1.00 we have an extra fine assortment of pretty made wrappers—cut good and full, ruffles on the shoulder and deep flounce around the skirt.

Yesterday's express brought us some more of those pretty tea gown style which we showed in our window last week, we sold the last lot in about two days—they are so unusually dainty that after this announcement we do not believe the next ones will last any longer—the price is $2.75.

Our Tailor Made Suits which we are showing now are very much in advance of the common kind—we are very careful to have our suits altered so that when our customers receive them they are absolutely perfect.

BLACK SILK WAISTS

We show a most handsome line of Black Taffeta waists at $5.00, $7.00, $8.75 and $10.00.

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.

for nervous and mental diseases. He had found it necessary to make a study of some persons several weeks before making an examination to determine if such persons were insane or not. He defined insanity as a disease of the mind. He then gave the symptoms of insanity. He said that 60 per cent of insanity was inherited. The signs of hereditary insanity are not of the kind that would be noticed by everybody, but are discovered by study of the person. The doctor went into detail in his explanation how various means are used to learn if a patient has inherited a diseased mind or is a degenerate. He said the moral character represents the highest character of man and as that is the last to be developed in the mind, it would be the first to become diseased in one's brain. One's conduct is the first thing to be observed to learn if symptoms of insanity exist in a patient.

The counsel for the defense asked what the doctor meant by an insane homicidal impulse. He replied that it was referred to as absessions—meaning an absession of impulse to do bodily injury or something they ought not to do. He said passions of homicidal impulse were irresistible and opportunities lead to impulse and impulse to deeds. He knew how different patients had been constantly trying to figure out some strange way of committing suicide or crime and it was the opportunity they had of reading of how others had done that led them to crime.

Attorney Ragan asked the witness if a person be possessed of a homicidal impulse and is tempted to do a crime, can he resist it. To this the witness replied that he could not resist it any more than a man can resist a cataleptic fit when it comes on.

The testimony of Dr. Norburg was concluded in the afternoon. He was asked if a person with a homicidal mania were to take his own life what would be the condition of such person. He said that the condition causing it was not necessarily visible to persons not familiar with insane patients, and even to those who were the condition may not be distinguished unless a study was made of such person. The text books teach that immediately after a discharge of a homicidal impulse the patient becomes normal in most all respects. He testified to having examined Miss Viola Horlocker last June and to having treated her.

Hereditary Degeneracy.

He had heard all the testimony in the case and was asked to state the condition of the defendant since he had known her.

He said she was a victim of hereditary degeneracy. The symptoms have been of sadness and dejection and marked evidences of physical depression. He said he was acquainted with the mother of Viola Horlocker and from his observations he was of the opinion that the accused inherited her nervousness from her mother. The defendant was a weak-witted person in his opinion and she imagined that somebody was always trying to get her to do something she did not want to do.

The doctor considered her to be three-fifths of the time in an abnormal mood while at the sanitarium and said he considered her romantic and very susceptible to suggestions. He was asked to lay before the jury Miss Horlocker's physical condition at the time he saw her last June up to the present time. To begin with, her childhood was given to impulsiveness at times and nervousness. When she arrived at puberty she developed into a nervous being and was subject to aerotomania, a disease meaning the power of love, and she was suffering from aerotomania when brought to the sanitarium. He then told of her conduct at the sanitarium up to the time she left. He did not believe she recognized her own conduct as being abnormal. The attorney said:

"Suppose the evidence true that the defendant was led by Mr. Morey to believe that he loved her and she reciprocated this love and that Mr. Morey finally broke off this engagement; state how such a shock would be apt to act upon the defendant."

Degenerated Impulse.

The witness replied it would produce an impulse and that impulse may have been suicide or homicide, and he thought if she committed a crime at that time the defendant was in a state of mental depression and had a degenerated impulse, thus being of an unsound mind. The defendant did not reason the right or wrong, as she thought only of her justification in doing the deed. He did not think the defendant would ever have committed such a crime if she were not controlled by an insane impulse over which she had no control.

The witness was then cross-examined and said when he made the diagnosis of the defendant's case he had been informed that she was accused of this crime and he gave this matter considerable thought when making the diagnosis. He was asked if the same condition of mind ruled and controlled the defendant from the time she conceived the plan, bought the poison and placed the candy at Mrs. Morey's door. The doctor said he thought it did. He said the impulse originated before the plan. The witness said that so far as the defendant's health is concerned now it is in much better condition than it was the first of last June. He had detected an exaggeration in the defendant's complaints of illness. He was asked if he would have been able to arrive at his present conclusion as to the condition of the defendant if he had not been present at the trial and heard all the evidence. He said he would not have been, as what he heard assisted him in arriving at his conclusion.

Attorney for the defense then asked if he (Dr. Norburg) had never heard of the defendant having been accused of this crime, after having made the examinations he did of the defendant, what would be his opinion as to whether the defendant was sane or insane about April 9, 1899.

Insane When Crime Was Committed.

The witness replied that he certainly would have thought the defendant insane at that time. He said he did not want to be understood as saying the defendant did not become insane until after the time of the crime.

The next expert witness was Dr. J. L. Greene of University Place, Neb., who had given for many years special study to diseases of the mind, and had been connected as physician at several insane hospitals, and had treated nearly 2,000 insane patients. He met Viola Horlocker shortly after last Christmas in Lincoln, according to arrangements made by Judge Ragan and Dr. Norburg of Jacksonville. He had also heard all of the defendant's characteristics and heard all of the trial. It was his opinion that she inherited degeneracy from her mother. The cross-examination of this witness was the most rigid of any and the witness was several times in tight places and had difficulty in answering some of the important questions. He did not determine that the defendant was hysterical until he saw her leave the stand yesterday. The state's attorney, W. P. McCreary, kept up a hot fire of cross-questions that seemed to bewilder Dr. Greene and the counsel for the defense and everybody in the audience, seemed relieved when the examination came to an end.

CANDIDATES OF TEETOTALERS

South Dakota Prohibitionists Hold a Convention at Huron and Nominate State Officers.

HURON, S. D., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—South Dakota prohibitionists held their convention here today. Rev. McCleary of Clear Lake was chairman and W. A. Stromme of Volga secretary. These delegates to the national convention were named: F. J. Carlisle of Brookings county; S. D. Bonsey of Potter; C. W. Crane and J. E. Gamble of Brown; K. Lewis of Kingsbury; A. H. Reed of Beadle; E. D. Houston and M. D. Rogers of Minnehaha; H. H. Curtis of Hamlin.

Presidential electors—E. E. Ostcoot of Bradley; N. G. Reede of Brookings; G. P. Reed of Beadle; J. L. Ayres Wilson of Badger.

Members of congress—A. O. Harpel of Huron; M. Rogers of Sioux Falls.

State officers—Governor, F. J. Carlisle of Brookings; lieutenant governor, R. Lewis of Lake Preston; secretary of state, W. J. Davis of Wessington Springs; auditor, J. E. Gamble of Westport; treasurer, H. H. Curtis of Castlewood; superintendent of public instruction, George H. Grace of Mitchell; commissioner of public lands, P. S. Rhodes of Bradley. An executive and state central committee was named and work for the campaign planned. The platform criticises the present administration, believes the settlement of moral questions will settle the money and tariff questions; favors equal suffrage and the election of president and senators by a direct vote of the people.

HERRIED IS THE CANDIDATE

Publicly Announced that He is Choice for Governor of South Dakota.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 27.—(Special.)—Hon. Charles N. Herried has been publicly announced as the republican candidate for governor of South Dakota. It has been conceded for some time that he was the strongest and best man the republicans could put up and that his nomination was almost an assured fact. Mr. Herried is well qualified for the position and his record is such that no exceptions can be taken to him as a man or to his political life. The republican party is to be congratulated on their choice of a candidate and his election can be safely counted on.

Woman Dies from Burns.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Paul Flemrey, the aged woman who was badly burned last Thursday night and who charged her husband with the crime, died at the county hospital this morning. The police have made a careful investigation of the charges against Flemrey, and find that the couple was drinking and quarreling the night of the tragedy and that Mrs. Flemrey fell onto the hearth of the stove, her clothing being set on fire by the hot coals. Flemrey is held pending the verdict of the coroner's inquest. The couple came here from Omaha a month ago.

Combined Thunder and Snowstorm.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—During the last eighteen hours several inches of very moist snow has fallen, being exactly what was needed to place the soil in good condition for the commencement of the farm work as soon as the snow disappears into the ground. This particular locality experienced a novelty in the form of a very severe thunderstorm while snow was falling heavily.

Contract for Railroad Work.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—It is reported here that Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins of Beatrice, Neb., and McArthur Brothers of Chicago will get the contract for building the Sherman hill cut-off double track and the 1,500-foot tunnel in the crest of the hill. The awards will be made public in a few days.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

BRIEFS IN THE CLARK CASE

Powerful Arraignment of Montana Senator and His Methods.

CORRUPTION RAMPANT IN LEGISLATURE

Memorialists Assert Bribery Was Done with Clark's Consent—Counsel for Clark Blame Daly For It All.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Counsel for the memorialists in the case of Senator Clark of Montana have submitted their brief to the senate committee of privileges and elections. After reviewing the testimony in detail counsel present the following as established facts in the case from the evidence adduced:

First—That at least fifteen members of the legislature were paid by Clark and his agents for their votes.

Second—That at least nine others were offered money for their votes and that the total amount of offers proved an aggregate of $175,000.

Third—That $190,000 was offered by Dr. Treacy, a friend and agent of Clark, to bribe the attorney general to dismiss the proceedings in the Wellcome case.

Fourth—that the same agent of Clark offered Justice Hunt of the supreme court $100,000 to dismiss the Wellcome case.

Fifth—that Clark and his friends engaged in wholesale bribery and attempted bribery of members of the legislature to secure the election of Clark.

Much is made of the testimony alleging efforts to bribe Justice Hunt and Attorney General Nolan in the Wellcome disbarment case.

"It is evident," they say, "that Mr. Clark and his friends fully realized the importance of the decision of that court in its hearing upon Clark's contest, otherwise they would not have taken a special train to bring his agents to Helena to negotiate and arrange for the purchase of that court. The fact that Clark's agent, Jesse B. Roote, the law partner of John B. Wellcome, paid Z. T. Cason $1,500 to leave the state of Montana and not testify before this committee is another circumstance going to bear out the charge of unlawful expenditure and corrupt use of money by Clark and his agents to carry out their purpose. The offer of $100,000 to bribe the attorney general to move the dismissal of the proceedings is but another chapter of the long story of bribery and attempted bribery that marks the entire history of Clark's campaign for the senatorship from the time in August, 1898, when he agreed with Governor Hauser and others to put up $35,200 for the primaries, and from $40,000 to $60,000 more for the general election, and as much afterwards as was necessary up to and including the $1,500 payment to Cason.

Those Whom Bribery is Fixed Upon.

"Of the ninety-five members of the legislature, including Whiteside, twenty-six were sworn before this committee."

Of these the memorialists say nine have taken oath that they were offered money to vote for Senator Clark, viz: Senators Whiteside, Clark, Meyers and McKay, and Representatives Stiff, Sullivan, Cooney, Normoyle and Murray. Two—Day and Fine—they assert have admitted the receipt of money, $5,000 each, after voting for Clark, but tried to excuse it. Either by direct testimony or otherwise they charge that the acceptance of bribes is fixed upon fifteen others.

"From the proof adduced it is reasonably determinable," they say, "that in addition to the $328,000 actually paid to members of the legislature by Mr. Clark and his agents, offers were made to other members aggregating about $175,000."

Referring to the case of Day, the brief says:

"The testimony of both Clark and E. C. Day establish conclusively the payment by Clark to Day a few days after the election the sum of $5,000, which sum Day says he accepted in compensation for his services as a friend of Clark while he was in the city of Helena as a member of the legislature. When asked 'What services had you rendered?' he replied: 'I acted as the manager, you might say, or leader of his forces upon the floor of the house. I attended to keeping a quorum present and seeing that friends of his were sent for that were not present at roll call, and made motions and attended to the ordinary parliamentary—perhaps you would call it—procedure of his friends in that body.'"

Clark testified as to this transaction as follows: "It was in consideration of my friendship for Day and for the work performed by him in trying to organize the legislature to be elected speaker and in order to control our forces, in which, however, we failed. I recognized that he was worthy of this consideration."

Bywater's Mythical Brother.

"Day admits that no part of this $5,000 went to the other members of the law firm of which he is a partner. The contention on the part of Day and Clark that this was a gift will deceive no one. It was received in direct violation of the oath of Day that he would not 'knowingly receive directly or indirectly any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office,' etc. And by a strange coincidence it was received on the same day that Representative Bywater's mythical brother, who lives 'all over the coast' reached Helena, and according to Bywater, paid him $5,000 for some mining stock, which $9,000, together with $6,000 Bywater had kept in his trunk all winter, was deposited in the Montana National bank. This $5,000, which, according to the testimony of Clark, was delivered to Day by Davidson, was entirely overlooked by Davidson when he gave his testimony. He remembered having paid Day $200 or $300 and that he had paid him money but once. But he had entirely forgotten the payment of $5,000 to Day.

"Mr. Fine informed the committee that he had been employed by Clark since the adjournment of the legislature in working up a case looking towards the disbarment of W. A. Clark of Madison county; that he had not been in his employ before and that he had arranged this employment with Clark himself. He had copied two papers in the court records of Madison county, which consumed from a half to three-quarters of an hour of time and had seen seven or eight witnesses regarding their testimony before the supreme court. This was all the service he had performed, but he received the sum of $3,480 and was still in Clark's employ. He also voted for Clark."

Deductions that Are Made.

On the general question of fact the following deductions are made:

First—That general corruption was practiced by Clark's agents.

Second—That such corrupt practices were known to and authorized by him.

Third—That he not only authorized such practices by his agents but personally engaged in them and made efforts to secure votes by bribery.

Fourth—That through corruption by means of bribery of members of the legislature his election was secured.

Fifth—That while the laws of his state prohibit the use of more than $1,000 by a candidate for the senate to secure his election, Clark employed for this purpose, by his own confession, at least $139,000 and that the committee appointed by him to expend this money violated the laws of the state by failing to make a report thereof as required by the statutes.

The following five propositions of law are submitted as properly controlling in this cause:

First—That proof of general and extensive corrupt practices in connection with the election and operating upon the members of the legislature is sufficient to warrant and require a judgment of the senate that the election was void.

Clark Held to Be Equally Guilty.

Second—That if, as the undisputed evidence proves, Clark appointed a committee or a body of agents, by whatever names they may be called, to whom he confided the general charge of operations looking to his election as senator, and supplied them with money to carry on his cause, and they entered upon such agency and in the course of it were guilty of corrupt practices to secure votes for him, Clark is just as much affected thereby as if he had himself done the same thing; although he may not have known that such conduct was to be or was practiced and did not intend that it should be.

Third—That if, as the undisputed evidence proves, Clark was present at the capital during substantially the whole time of the struggle and in constant communication with his agents, he was bound to know what means of accomplishing his election were being resorted to; and must be charged with knowledge of their acts.

Fourth—That if it appears to the satisfaction of the committee that voters were corruptly influenced and procured to vote for Clark, without whose votes he could not have secured a majority, then the election was void, without regard to the question of whether such votes were obtained by himself, his agents or by strangers.

Fifth—If Clark employed the means and used the money which the statutes of Montana command he shall not employ and use to procure his election, the election is absolutely void, as much so as if direct bribery had been practiced.

After analyzing the testimony in the brief of 142 pages, the memorial closes with the following summary:

Clark's Force of Agents.

First—Our first proposition of fact is that general corruption was practiced by Clark's agents. We submit that the evidence reviewed gives abundant support to this contention. It is conceded that $139,000 or more was spent to secure his election; that after the general election his agents traveled about the state to secure votes for him; that during the twenty-eight days of the session of the legislature before his election he maintained in Helena from 250 to 400 men called in from all parts of the state to influence members and that he paid at least these expenses, these amounting to not less than $43,000, as admitted; and that it was common knowledge in Helena that votes were bought in his interest.

Second—Our second proposition, that such corrupt practices were known to and authorized by him, is established by the proofs, which show that after having placed with this committee the great sums which he admits he made no inquiry as to how they spent them, asking no accounting and no explanation and statement from them, even when in the most solemn way they were charged with having used the money for purposes of bribery. He was in Helena during the whole time of the struggle, in constant conference with the men who gave the bribes and expended the money and referred persons to them to get money; and in conversation with Mr. Whiteside and again with Mr. Hewett showed beyond contradiction his knowledge of what was being done.

Where Many Thousands Went.

Third—Our third proposition, that Clark personally engaged in corrupt practices and made efforts to secure votes by bribery, is established by the testimony of the Ector letters and his communications with Bickford concerning the Woods transaction, as testified to by both Clark and Bickford; by the testimony of Rev. Mr. Warren that Clark accepted the suggestion that he should pay Representative Bonner $10,000 for his vote; by the testimony of Cason, supported by the letter he produced, that Clark directed him to see Representative Marcyes and offer him $10,000 for his vote, and actually paid Cason $500 for his services; by the fact that he paid Representative Day $5,000 for no other service than that performed in the general assembly and for his vote; by the fact that he paid Representative Fine $5,000 for his vote; and that he told the witness, Jackson, at Salt Lake City, that he had used money to secure his own election. It is proved beyond a question that he paid to the committee of three $136,000; to sundry persons, $2,896; to Representative Day, $5,000; to Representative Fine, $5,000; to William McDermott, $5,000; to John B. Wellcome, $5,000; to Senator D. G. Warner, $7,500; to Senator McLaughlin, $16,500; to Senator Whiteside, $5,000; to Senator Myers, $10,000; to Senator Clark of Madison, $10,000; total, $207,396, and direct and substantial testimony establishes the further payement of $105,000, as follows:

To Representative H. H. Garr, $5,000; to Representative Tierney, $15,000; to Representative Bywater, $15,000; to Representative Jacqueth, $10,000; to Representative Woods, $8,000; to Representative Shovlin, $9,500; to Representative Harker, $2,000; to Representative Beasley, $6,000; to Representative Eversole, $5,000; to Senator Hobson, $25,000; to Senator Gieger, $5,000.

Will of Constituents Defeated.

Fourth—Our fourth proposition, that through bribery of the members of the legislature Clark's election was secured, is established by the evidence that money was paid in return for the votes of senators and members (whose names are given), as well as by the lack of proof of any reason why other representatives, elected upon a ticket which bound them to vote for Conrad for United States senator, should have defeated the will of their constituents by voting for Clark and the further lack of any satisfactory explanation of a sudden change of the votes of the eleven republicans who on the day of his election cast their ballots for him. It is certain that but for these corrupt ballots he could not have been elected.

Fifth—Our fifth proposition, that Clark flagrantly violated the statutes of Montana in securing his election, is established by the statutes and Senator Clark's admissions.

"In conclusion we submit that the evidence, taken as a whole, establishes corruption in this election of a senator unparalleled in recorded precedents and conduct which, if justified, would bring shame and disgrace upon the institutions of our country."

Daly's Hatred Defense's Plea.

The brief of the defense, signed by Charles J. Faulkner and Roger Foster, covers 232 pages and is divided into a discussion of the facts and the law in the case from Senator Clark's standpoint. The

(Continued on Third Page.)

FOOD RULES COMPLEXION.

Medicines of No Avail When Improper Food is Persisted in.

A young lady whose first name is Blossom, and who was many years misnamed, but is now properly named, tells some interesting facts about her efforts to clear up her complexion, which in spite of all sorts of medicines and washes, face bleaches, etc., etc., were ineffective, because the root of the difficulty was not removed.

Her own story is interesting. "From childhood up, I, with my sisters and brothers, have been allowed the use of both tea and coffee. After I became a young lady of course it was no more than human that I should wish for a beautiful complexion like several of my companions, but which I did not have. Many different courses were taken to accomplish my end, such as applying face bleach, taking bottles and bottles of cleansing medicines, etc., all to no purpose.

"My older sister had learned before me that coffee was the root of the difficulty and urged me to begin taking hot water. I tried it, but could find little satisfaction in so weak and unpalatable a beverage. While visiting a friend one day, I accepted a cup of coffee (as I supposed), when I noticed that this particular coffee had 100 per cent better taste than the coffee we had been in the habit of using. Upon inquiring for the receipt of this very pleasing beverage, I learned that I had partaken of the noted Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

"I had struck the goal at last. This was the morning beverage that I wanted, and this, it turned out, was the secret of the beautiful complexion of my friend. Of course we immediately commenced using it in our home, and I want to say that today not a more healthy, robust family is to be found in the United States, and the fact is attributable to our abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee." We do not feel disposed to publish the full name of Miss Blossom, but the name can be given to those interested, by letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. The young lady lives in Traverse City, Mich.

It may be of interest to know that many of the young ladies' seminaries throughout the country have discontinued the use of coffee and are using Postum Food Coffee. A letter from Rev. Alex Burr, secretary of the Seattle, Wash., Young Ladies' Seminary, recites: "We are using Postum Cereal Food Coffee on the table, greatly to the satisfaction of the faculty and a large number of boarding students."

PORTO RICO BILL AMENDED

Provides for Ultimate Free Trade Between Island and United States.

LIFE OF PRESENT MEASURE TWO YEARS

Tariff Amounting to Fifteen Per Cent of Regular Duties to Be Levied for Purpose of Securing Revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Foraker today introduced the amendments to the Porto Rico governmental bill, which were read to the republican senatorial caucus yesterday, and some of which were agreed to by it. The amendments were incorporated in a new print of the bill and the bill as thus amended introduced as a new measure.

The first important change is made in section 3, in which the inhabitants are described as "citizens of Porto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United States," whereas in the old bill they were designated as "citizens of the United States."

The following provision is substituted for section 8 in regard to articles imported into Porto Rico from ports outside the United States: "That on and after the passage of this act the same tariffs customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico from ports other than those of the United States, which are required by law to be collected on entering the United States from foreign countries.

"Providing, that on all coffees in the bean or ground, imported into Porto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of 5 cents per pound, any law or part of a law to the contrary notwithstanding, and provided further that all Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in Porto Rico shall be admitted free of duty into Porto Rico for a period of ten years, reckoning from the 11th day of April, 1899, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and

"Provided, further, That all books and pamphlets printed in the English language shall be admitted into Porto Rico free of duty when imported from the United States."

Trade with United States.

The new provision in regard to commerce between the United States and Porto Rico is as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States, shall be entered at the several ports of entry on the payment of 15 per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, paid and collected on like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries, and in addition thereto on articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption and sale, upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be purchased and provided by the commissioner of internal revenue, and to be procured from the collector of internal revenue at, or the most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States and to be affixed under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided upon payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Porto Rico upon the like articles of Porto Rican manufacture.

Duties Are Temporary.

"Provided, That on and after the date when this act shall take effect, all merchandise and articles, except coffee, not dutiable, under the tariff laws of the United States, and all merchandise and articles entered into Porto Rico free of duty, under orders heretofore made by the secretary of war, shall be admitted into the several ports thereof when imported from the United States free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the president, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, shall cease, and from and after such date such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty, and in no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902."

There is also a substitute for section 10, concerning the disposal of the Porto Rican revenues. It provides that "The duties and taxes collected in Porto Rico, less the cost of collecting, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Porto Rico, shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund and placed at the disposal of the president to be used for the government and benefit of Porto Rico."

The secretary of the treasury is also to designate the several ports and sub-ports of entry in Porto Rico and make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes. He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers as he may find it necessary to employ.

The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the United States shall have full force and effect in Porto Rico. Instead of a delegate in congress from Porto Rico there is to be a "resident commissioner to the United States," who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments, upon presentation to the Department of State of a certificate of election of the governor of Porto Rico, and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States at the rate of $5,000 per annum."

The only other change in the administrative feature of the bill is one requiring the approval of the president of the United States in the matter of the Porto Rico telegraph and telephone franchises.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

ITCHING, BLIND, BLEEDING OR PROTRUDING PILES.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

YOUR DRUGGIST WHOM YOU KNOW TO BE RELIABLE will tell you that he is authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Pile Ointment to refund the money to every purchaser where it fails to cure any case of piles no matter of how long standing. This is a new discovery which has proven by actual tests that it will cure ninety-five per cent of the cases. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. Can be sent by mail. PRICE 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable as we are well known by every druggist in the United States. Manufactured by the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. We are also manufacturers of the well known Remedies Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets and Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

PORTO RICO AND ALASKA BILLS.

Senate Discusses Tariff and Mining Permits, but Takes No Action.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Little progress was made by the senate today with the Porto Rico tariff and government bill. It was under discussion for nearly three hours, but the greater part of the time was consumed in the consideration of a free coinage amendment offered by Morgan. The amendment is still pending.

The Alaska civil code bill was considered during the morning hour. An amendment offered by Carter setting aside permits hitherto granted by the secretary of war for the mining of gold under the sea on the Alaska coast precipitated a lively debate.

Carter, in charge of the measure, offered the following amendment:

"That subject only to such general limitations as may be necessary to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions all land and shoal water below mean high tide on the shores, bays and inlets of Bering sea, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to exploration for gold and other precious metals by citizens of the United States or persons who have legally declared their intentions to become such under such reasonable rules and regulations as the miners in organized mining districts may have heretofore made or may hereafter make governing the temporary possession thereof for exploration and mining purposes until otherwise provided by law, and all permits heretofore granted authorizing any person or persons, corporation or company, to excavate or mine under any of said waters, are hereby revoked and declared null and void."

Wolcott proposed to amend the amendment so that the secretary of the interior should provide rules and regulations for mining under the sea so far as possible in accordance with existing law and with the customs of miners. It also declared void any claims made by the secretary of war to submarine areas at Cape Nome.

Carter objected to Wolcott's suggested amendment, contending that the original amendment was preferable. He thought the miners could be depended on to make rules and regulations for themselves.

At 2 o'clock, with the amendments offered by Carter and Wolcott still pending, the Porto Rico tariff and government measure was taken up.

Prior to a resumption of consideration of the Porto Rico bill Foraker, in charge of the measure, announced that he had concluded not to ask a separation of the tariff and civil government bill, but had decided to proceed with the unfinished business as it was now before the senate. He then yielded the floor to Stewart, who maintained that we had nothing to fear either from the people of the islands or from the possession of the islands. The treaty of Paris, he said, expressly placed the question of the citizenship of the inhabitants of the islands in congress.

DEATH RECORD.

Miss Katherine Hill.

Information has been received in Omaha to the effect that Miss Katherine Hill died at the home of her uncle, John Read, in Chicago Monday evening. Miss Hill was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hill of this city. Eight days ago she left here to visit her relatives in Chicago. She was attacked by illness soon after her arrival there. The parents and sisters of the deceased were by her bedside when death came. The funeral will be held in Chicago Thursday afternoon. Miss Hill was 20 years old and was well known in Omaha.

Old Nebraska Settler.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb. March 27.—(Special.)—Joshua Gapen, 72 years of age, died yesterday at his home on his farm, four and a half miles from this city, where he has resided with his family for forty-five years. The funeral services were held this afternoon. He was a brother-in-law of Henry, William and Crawford Eihenbary and A. W. White.

Funeral of Mrs. Hoffman.

The funeral of Mrs. Irene Agnes Hoffman was held Tuesday afternoon from the residence of her husband, Mr. A. G. Hoffman, 1709 Dodge street. It was largely attended by friends of the deceased. Rev. Father McGovern of St. Philomena's church was in charge of the services. Interment was at Forest Lawn.

James Cooper.

The funeral of James Cooper took place Monday afternoon from St. John's Episcopal church, Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets. The deceased was for two years a trusted messenger for the Omaha Messenger Express company. Six of the messenger boys acted as pallbearers. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Interment was at Forest Lawn.

Dakota Bridge Burns.

YANKTON, S. D., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The bridge over Rhine creek on the Milwaukee railroad two miles west of Yankton burned last night. It is thought to have been of incendiary origin. Trains will meet at that point today, transferring baggage, mail and passengers and returning. The bridge will be replaced by tomorrow.

School Board for Maryville.

MARYVILLE, Mo., March 27.—(Special Telegram.)—At a citizens' meeting at the Nodaway county court house last night Boone C. Hailey, democrat, and John W. Airy, republican, were nominated for members of the School board. In Maryville the School board is non-partisan and this nomination is equivalent to election. W. C. Frank and A. M. Howendobler, the retiring members, had been on the board twelve and eight years, respectively. The former was secretary throughout his period of incumbency.

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Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

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I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do.

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