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THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

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

in South Omaha. One arrest was made for selling liquor. Several saloonkeepers on Q street tried during the afternoon to work the back door, but Chief Allis soon put a stop to this practice.

No trouble was experienced with deputy sheriffs, the mayor and local police managing the affair and meeting with great success as far as maintaining order was concerned.

On Saturday 1,299 women registered and while the vote cast by the women yesterday was large, it hardly exceeded 1,000.

Wagers were made on the streets during the afternoon that Kelly would win, but there was very little democratic money afloat and few takers were found even after heavy odds had been offered.

The following story lets a little light in on the gloom that engulfed the democratic party in South Omaha last night.

Matt Gering, the well known Bourbon politician, who made several speeches in the Magic city during the campaign, wired Ed Johnston, the manager of the local campaign, as follows:

"We have carried Plattsmouth, what have you done?"

Later in the evening, as the truth in all its luminosity broke in upon the soul of Johnston, back to Plattsmouth went the answer:

"We have played h—l."

TARIFF BILL PASSES

(Continued from First Page.)

position to the pending bill. It was his first speech in the senate and he was given attentive hearing, particularly by his democratic colleagues. He declared that the pending measure, so far at least as the tariff provision was concerned, was "indefensible on moral, economic and constitutional grounds."

Cure Needed in a Crisis.

Ross of Vermont laid stress upon the importance of proceeding with care in this crisis. He thought the constitution had not extended to Porto Rico upon the signing of the peace treaty and argued that it would be unwise to extend it by legislation. He also contended that the bill's provisions for a civil government were liberal and that under it the Porto Ricans would have a better government than they had ever had.

Ross said he thought free trade should be established as soon as possible between the United States and Porto Rico. He thought the provision permitting some articles to enter free and taxing others was unfair, if not illegal. He would, however, subordinate some of his opinions and vote for the measure.

Teller entered his protest against the pending bill.

Wellington opposed the pending measure, but said he had stood ready to support the bill first presented to the senate upon the subject. That bill had been regarded as just and constitutional.

Foraker said the speech of Wellington made it appropriate for him to say, at the close of the debate, that so far as the pending bill was concerned there had been nothing unusual or different from legislation generally. He explained briefly that changes had been made in the measure since it was first drafted, but those changes had been explained again and again.

General Miles Not the Government.

"It was not for General Miles," continued Foraker, "to speak for the government as to political policy—that was for congress. His duty was to carry the flag there, as he gallantly did. The secretary of war had made no pledge. As for the president, it was his enemies who were assuming to represent him. He had recommended that we give the Porto Ricans free trade. That was just what this bill does. True, for a time, a duty is imposed—for less than twenty-three months—to meet an emergency. There would be absolutely free trade sooner if the Porto Ricans should ask it in the proper way. Furthermore, absolute and present free trade was vouchsafed by the bill on practically nearly all essential articles. In view of this fact there was no violation of pledges or contradiction of the president's recommendations. The president had not called for free trade on the day that his message was issued, but had recommended it as a line of policy."

Gallinger supported the bill, saying there was no proposition to treat the people of Porto Rico any worse than the residents of the District of Columbia, all of whom were governed without their consent.

Stewart thought legislation on this subject should have been postponed for a year or two to permit of opportunity to study the questions involved. He expressed his intention, however, to vote for the bill which, he said, upon the whole, was a liberal measure.

When the hour of 4 o'clock was reached the chairman announced that the votes upon the pending amendments and upon the bill should now be taken.

At the suggestion of Foraker the committee amendments which had been passed over were reverted to and adopted without division.

Davis' Amendments Lost.

Davis then offered his amendment providing that no "duties on imports or exports shall, after the passage of this act, be levied or collected on any articles imported from the United States into Porto Rico or from Porto Rico into the United States."

Davis demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was lost, 30 to 40, the detailed voting being as follows:

Yeas—	
Allen,	McLaurin,
Bacon,	Martin,
Bate,	Mason (rep.),
Berry,	Money,
Clark (Mont.),	Morgan,
Clay,	Nelson (rep.),
Cockrell,	Pettus,
Culberson,	Proctor (rep.),
Daniel,	Simon (rep.),
Davis (rep.),	Sullivan,
Harris,	Taliaferro,
Heitfeld,	Tillman,
Jones (Ark.),	Turley,
Kenny,	Vest,
Lindsay,	Wellington (rep.)—30.
Nays—	
Allison,	Lodge,
Baker,	McBride,
Bard,	McComas,
Carter,	McMillan,
Chandler,	Penrose,
Clark (Wyo.),	Perkins,
Cullom,	Platt (Conn.),
Deboe,	Platt (N. Y.),
Depew,	Pritchard,
Fairbanks,	Quarles,
Foraker,	Ross,
Foster,	Scott,
Frye,	Sewell,
Gallinger,	Shoup,
Gear,	Spooner,
Hansbrough,	Stewart,
Hawley,	Teller,
Jones (Nev.),	Thurston,
Kean,	Wetmore,
Kyle,	Wolcott—40.

Without division two other amendments offered by Davis were defeated.

Then Nelson, republican of Minnesota, offered his free trade amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered and this amendment, too, was lost—29 to 41.

After an amendment offered by Spooner, making a slight change in the measure, had been accepted by Foraker and agreed to, two amendments offered by Bacon, one being a substitute for the entire bill, were defeated without division.

The bill was then reported to the senate, the amendments were agreed to and on a yea and nay vote it was passed by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of nine. The following is a detailed vote:

Detailed Vote on the Bill.

Yeas—	
Allison,	Kyle,
Baker,	Lodge,
Bard,	McBride,
Carter,	McComas,
Chandler,	McMillan,
Clark (Wyo.),	Penrose,
Cullom,	Perkins,
Deboe,	Platt (Conn.),
Depew,	Platt (N. Y.),
Fairbanks,	Pritchard,
Foraker,	Quarles,
Foster,	Ross,
Frye,	Scott,
Gallinger,	Sewell,
Gear,	Shoup,
Hanna,	Spooner,
Hansbrough,	Stewart,
Hawley,	Thurston,
Jones (Nev.),	Wetmore,
Kean,	Wolcott—40.
Nays—	
Allen,	Martin,
Bacon,	Mason (rep.),
Bate,	Money,
Berry,	Morgan,
Clark (Mont.),	Nelson (rep.),
Clay,	Pettus,
Cockrell,	Proctor (rep.),
Culberson,	Simon (rep),
Daniel,	Sullivan,
Davis (rep.),	Taliaferro,
Harris,	Teller,
Heitfeld,	Tillman,
Jones (Ark.),	Turley,
Kenny,	Vest,
Lindsay,	Wellington (rep.)—31.
McLaurin,	

The only change in the pairs on the final vote related to Beveridge of Indiana. Clark of Montana announced that he understood if present Beveridge would vote for the bill. He therefore transferred his pair to Rawlins, democrat of Utah. This permitted both Clark and Hanna (Rawlins' pair) to vote.

During the debate on the bill Fairbanks presented this cablegram from Governor General Davis of Porto Rico:

"SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 29.—Letter by next mail from Prof. Hollander strongly advising against legislative requirement of United States internal revenues or fixed percentage thereof for Porto Rico. He insists that the system should be made for localities and harmonize with home requirements. Hope of such results will be unrealizable if unsuited tax laws are forced on the island and proper measures prevented. DAVIS."

Fairbanks explained that Prof. Hollander is an expert on questions of taxation who was sent to Porto Rico at the request of General Davis to make a study of those questions.

The division of customs and insular affairs of the War department gave out today a statement of the condition of the Porto Rico treasury for the month of February, 1900. The most important item is that the deficit for the month is $23,191.

The deficit for the six months ended February 28, 1900, was $155,091, or an average monthly deficit of $25,848.

The receipts of the island for February, 1900, are divided as follows: Customs, $60,932; postal, $7,963; internal revenue, $27,182; miscellaneous, $3,933.

LABOR TROUBLES IN THE ISLAND.

Troops Called Out to Preserve Order at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 3.—A crowd of about 500 persons gathered yesterday at a pier under construction by E. B. Jenks of New York, intimidated the native carpenters and forced thirty-five of them to quit work. The present rate of wages is $1.50 for ten hours' labor. The leaders of the movement demanded an eight-hour day.

At noon today a mob of 1,000 people assembled and attacked the St. Thomas laborers. There were 150 policemen on duty, but they made no attempt to disperse the crowd, and a company of infantry was called out to preserve order. The crowd was not violent beyond beating a few men. The agitators were headed by Santiago Iglesias, late delegate to the labor convention at New York.

The laborers from St. Thomas refused to return to work, being afraid of the attacks after hours. The workmen who were satisfied and willing to work were forced out by the so-called union laborers, with the result that no natives will be engaged. The company has cabled to the United States for twenty-five carpenters, who will arrive on the next steamer. The pier is now protected by soldiers.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

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

Hood's Pills

HAWAII TO BE A TERRITORY

Its Status Will Not Be Confounded with that of Colonies.

HOUSE TO VOTE ON THE BILL THURSDAY

Knox Explains the Pending Measure—Intelligent Ballot to Govern the Islands—Americans and Europeans Controlling Class.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The house today entered upon consideration of the substitute for the senate Hawaii territorial bill under a special order which will bring the question to a vote on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The debate was in committee of the whole and only three of the six speeches were pertinent to the bill. Knox of New York, chairman of the committee on territories, delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of its passage. Robinson of Indiana criticised a section in the bill, which, he said, continued to force labor contracts existing in Hawaii, denouncing it as legalizing a system of wage slavery. Mondell of Wyoming spoke generally in support of the bill.

Lane of Iowa, one of the republicans who opposed the Porto Rico tariff bill, made a vigorous speech reaffirming his position and warning his republican associates that the country would not support an unfair policy toward the Porto Ricans. Thomas of North Carolina, Williams of Mississippi and Boutell of Illinois discussed "imperialism."

Gibraltar of the Pacific.

Mr. Knox said: "The Hawaiian Islands are the Gibraltar of the Pacific in war, the key of the Pacific in peace, the paradise of the Pacific ever. Hawaii is now American territory by the solemn agreement of two independent nations. But while Hawaii is United States territory, it does not possess a United States government, only a skeleton of the republic of Hawaii remains. The government provided by the annexation resolution was but temporary, intended to be of brief duration to last until congress should establish a government. Its substantial provisions were acceptance of the cession, providing that the public land laws of the United States should not apply, but that the revenue and proceeds thereof should belong to the people of Hawaii; providing that until congress should provide laws the existing government should be exercised in the manner and by such persons as the president should elect; abrogating treaties with foreign nations; continuing the existing customs regulations; assumption of the public debt of the Hawaiian islands to the amount of $4,000,000, and prohibiting further immigration of Chinese.

"In all this there was no provision for local government or for any expression of popular will. There was an entire absence of representation—a government entirely un-American and in derogation of all the principles of a free government. Its only justification could be that its endurance would be brief.

"Hawaii bore no part in the Spanish war. Her people are a separate and distinct people from those of the islands we acquired by that war. No fear of establishing a troublesome precedent for the future should deter in the discharge of this duty now laid upon congress. No apprehension for a future claim to statehood should have any consideration. We cannot now bind the future in this regard. No constitutional question is involved in the present consideration of a government for Hawaii. The spirit of the Declaration of Independence, as well as that of the constitution, goes with the present measure, for it is with the consent of the governed.

Capabilities for Self-Government.

"In forming a government for the islands, if we may establish that of a free representative government of a United States territory, we shall still be acting in the line of past history and precedent, although for the first time we enter upon the task of establishing a government for islands in the Pacific ocean, separated from the continent and far beyond what was once considered the ultimate bound of the American republic. Whether we may justly and wisely establish such a territorial government depends upon the fitness of the people for its adoption. Are they in condition to appreciate its responsibilities, to shape its future according to American ideas and traditions? The number of people is small, but the territory itself is small. More than half the people are Asiatics, but they are not citizens of the United States. They are not and will not be entitled to the right of suffrage. They are largely in the islands temporarily—intending to return to their native land. A large part of the people is made up of the native race of Hawaii—a slowly dying race, fading away year by year. They are to share in the citizenship and in the suffrage. They are gentle, plain, peaceful and now generally educated in either the English or the Hawaiian tongue. They are a people whose attention has long been attracted to the United tSates, to its institutions and methods of government as standards by which they have sought to shape their own development. A considerable portion of the people are Portuguese. They will make part of the citizenship and of the voting population. More than half were born in the islands and are largely educated in the English language.

"But in addition to these, and perhaps as furnishing the chief reason why the people may be considered adapted to a territorial government, there is a controlling class in the community of the Hawaiian islands made up of Americans, English, Germans and a few other Europeans. They are not controlling in the sense of being oppressive, but as guiding and directing legislation and social development. It is a class that has always had the interest and welfare of the islands at heart, who have largely shaped its past and must of necessity as largely shape its future.

"For all the voting populace the bill provides an educational qualification. There is to be an intelligent ballot in Hawaii. This is the great and perhaps the only ultimate safeguard of free institutions. This bill provides for the Hawaiian people a territorial government like that of the later territories of the United States. It is founded on justice and equality and supported by those who henceforth shall bear the name of American citizens."

MILITARY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Committee Acts Favorably on Bill to Extend Instruction.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The bill of Representative Marsh of Illinois, designed to extend military instruction to the public schools of the country, was favorably acted upon by the house committee on military affairs today. The preamble recites:

"Whereas, The national defense must depend upon the volunteer service of the people of the several states, and,

"Whereas, Those cities and towns which shall adopt a system of military instruction in their public schools are entitled to the assistance of the government in order to secure to the United States such a knowledge of military affairs among the youth of the country as will render them efficient as volunteers if called upon for the national defense; therefore, etc."

The bill provides that in addition to the officers now assignable to schools, the president may assign retired officers and non-commissioned officers, sergeants, corporals, etc., in the public schools in the various cities in the United States where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities."

It is further provided that the city or town authorities shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters and the extra duty pay of the officers so assigned, and that the secretary of war shall issue ordnance stores to the public schools of any city or the normal schools of any state which shall adopt military instruction as a part of its public school system.

M'PHERSON NAMED AS JUDGE

President Selects the Iowa Congressman for a Place on the Bench.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. Smith McPherson, who was nominated to be judge of the southern district of Iowa, was the recipient of numerous congratulations from both sides of the capitol. Judge McPherson is exceedingly popular, not only with his party associates, but with the democrats as well, so his confirmation will take place at once. He will not send his resignation to Governor Shaw, but will serve until congress adjourns. He will be obliged to go to Iowa to hold the May term of court, but as court will not convene until the middle of May his absence from the house will not, it is thought, seriously interfere with legislation, as congress will probably adjourn about June 1. It would cost $25,000 to hold a special election in the Ninth district and this Governor Shaw and the republicans desire to avoid.

The attorney general has completed the examination of title for a site for a public building at Aberdeen, S. D., and the papers will be turned over to the treasury tomorrow. A sketch of the plans for the proposed building will be prepared at an early date. Papers in the case of the Blair, Hastings and Norfolk, Neb., Oskaloosa and Clinton, Ia., building are still in the hands of the attorney general for examination.

A postoffice was today ordered established at Hummer, Charles Mix county, S. D., with Mary E. Mills as postmistress. The postoffice at Wilber, Campbell county, S. D., has been discontinued. Mail to be sent to Tislo.

Senator Thurston was just able to drag himself to the senate today in order to vote with his party on the Porto Rican bill. The senator stated that it was his intention to take up the Indian appropriation bill tomorrow or Thursday and get it out of the way. With this accomplished he hoped to leave for Nebraska next week and endeavor to regain his strength.

Dewey Trophies in National Museum.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Admiral Dewey has decided to deposit his entire collection of trophies in the National museum, including the sword presented to him by congress and the great loving cup procured by popular subscription. His object in so doing is to give the public an opportunity to view the collection.

POLITICS IN BLACK HILLS

Martin and Moody Are the Two Candidates for United States Congress.

DEADWOOD, S. D., April 3.—(Special.)—The Black Hills now has two candidates for state representation in congress, E. W. Martin and Judge G. C. Moody, both of this city. The announcement just made that Judge Moody will become a candidate for the senate has, in the minds of most of the republican party men, simplified matters very much. For the past few weeks there have been rumors of other congressional candidates, both from Lead and Deadwood, men who would have given Mr. Martin a good race for the nomination from Lawrence county. All of this talk has amounted to nothing and the campaign, as far as Lawrence county is concerned, simmers down to the questions, first, which the Black Hills republicans prefer, a congressman or a senator, and again, which will stand the best chance for election.

Your correspondent has interviewed the supporters of both Martin and Moody. The Martin men say that the republican party men of the eastern part of the state have already conceded to the Black Hills republicans a congressman, and Mr. Martin, as the prospective candidate, has been taken up by a majority of the republican press with enthusiasm. Mr. Martin has been well received by the Black Hills counties. The Black Hills people, of all political complexions, want a representative in the next congress, a senator preferred, but a congressman at least.

The supporters of Judge Moody claim that he is entitled to an election, that he served in the senate one term and that he would be a power for the Black Hills.

BRITISH VICE CONSUL SLAIN

At Ciudad, Venezuela, Conspirators Stab to Death England's Representative—English Alarmed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The royal mail steamer Don brought news yesterday of the assassination of James Lyall, the British vice consul at Ciudad, state of Bolivar, Venezuela, February 28. Lyall, who was an Englishman and was 22 years of age, was leaving the consulate when he was fatally stabbed as he went into the street.

According to the Demerera Chronicle the assassination of Lyall was premeditated and had some political significance. He was stabbed with a knife in the region of the heart and several other stabs were inflicted after he had fallen to the ground. The murderer who, it appears, was one of a party of conspirators, was arrested and lodged in prison. He was a native of Colombia. It is said that the man has since confessed to the crime, but added that he was merely the agent of others in the commission of the deed.

Lyall came from England to Ciudad in October, 1898, and during his connection with the consulate was energetic in attending to British interests. Indeed to his zeal in this respect is attributed the conspiracy which led to his assassination.

The consul, C. H. De Lomas, had virtually completed all arrangements to go on a visit and Lyall was to have acted during his absence. He had assumed the office on many previous occasions.

The assassination has caused a feeling of alarm among the British community in the state of Bolivar. It is expected that the British government will take action in the matter speedily and demand reparation of the Venezuelan government.

COFFEE vs. PREACHER.

People Poisoned by Coffee Should Leave It Off.

"I have been a great coffee drinker for years and it has kept me in a bilious condition, with more or less neuralgia, as the result of general ill-health produced by coffee drinking. I have discovered that coffee is a rank poison to my system. Since we have been using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, we not only find it a delightful beverage, with all the good qualities of coffee, but it has none of the injurious effects.

"Any person suffering from nervous troubles, caused by the poison of coffee, should be able to get rid of the sickness in short order if such a one will leave off the cause and take up Postum Food Coffee. There has been no coffee used in our home for a considerable time.

"People who are poisoned by coffee should leave it off, because when one sins against his body, he dishonors God, 'for our bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost.' It would seem that any one conscious of the bodily distress that coffee brings, would have no trouble in leaving it off when Postum Food Coffee can be secured." Rev. John M. Linn, pastor M. E. church, South Corpus Christi, Texas.

BOERS IN GREAT STRENGTH

They Are in Evidence Throughout the District Around Bloemfontein.

POLITICAL EFFECTS OF DISASTER BAD

London Regards the Latter as Worse Than Loss of Guns and Capture of Convoy—Censor at Work.

LONDON, April 3.—No news has yet been received of the expected battle between General French and the Boers. There is now but a remote chance for the recapture of the guns. This, however, is regarded as quite trifling compared with the political effects of the disaster.

As the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's strategy in reoccupying Ladybrand and Thaba Nchu was bold and even brilliant. Most of his force is composed of Free Staters and the advantage gained by them will have a bad effect on the Free State population.

At the ambush the enemy pursued the British for miles, killing, wounding and taking prisoners. One squadron of the Sixth dragoons, which entered the action 140 strong, mustered at the end only ten mounted men.

The Boers seem to be in great strength throughout the district and are signalling on all sides. A large body is reported moving southwest of Bloemfontein in the direction of the railway.

Duplicate machinery is available to replace that which the Boers destroyed at the waterworks, of which the Boers are still in possession. The British troops are urgently in need of remounts.

Punishing Those Who Surrendered.

The impossibility of effecting complete protection, for the moment, in the south and southeast sections of the Free State is recognized at Bloemfontein. Men who surrendered under the proclamation of Lord Roberts are now being punished for the reliance they placed in the British to protect them. As the correspondent of the Times remarked: "This is a hard fate and everything possible will be done to help them, but consideration for the sufferings of repentant belligerents at the hands of their fellow-countrymen cannot be suffered to prejudice the military plans of Lord Roberts."

It is announced from Springfontein that the censorship has again curtailed the dispatches. Therefore important developments must be pending.

The British public is reluctant to believe that an American led the Boer forces which attacked the convoy. The Daily Chronicle says:

"Reichmann may be, like some other Americans, in sympathy with the Boers. He may even have unofficially advised the Boer commandant, although this would have been exceedingly improper, but we cannot think he would take the command without previously resigning his American commission."

There is little news from other points. Mafeking was still besieged on March 20 and there are rumors that General Buller is preparing to advance.

CRONJE SAILS FOR ST. HELENA

With Colonel Shiel and One Thousand Boers the Start for Exile is Made.

CAPETOWN, April 3.—General Cronje, Colonel Shiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena tonight.

FOR BOERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

St. Louis Cousin of General Preetorius Sends Money Subscribed.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The following communications are self-explanatory:

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Hon. Paul Kruger, President South African Republic, Pretoria: My Dear Sir—Through the agency of our State department at Washington I have caused to be sent to you on January 25 £150 and on February 24 £100. Today I take pleasure in sending you £100 in addition to the above amounts. This sum, which has been subscribed for the widows and orphans of Boers who have died while fighting for a just cause and their liberty and independence, as our forefathers of '76 did, you will receive in the form of a draft on Capetown through the representative of our government at Pretoria. Your cause is of a necessity our cause and not only our sympathy, but a moiety of our practical support, as evidenced by the slight assistance we can afford, are with you. We cannot help but think that right will prevail, for "thrice armed is he whose cause is just," and if there ever existed a just cause it is yours. We hope that you will not consider it importunate on our part, but the subscribers to the fund would appreciate very highly an acknowledgement of the sums which have been sent to you. Respectfully,

EMIL PREETORIUS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3.—Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—Your expeditious action upon my previous requests has been very much appreciated by me and brought forth the warm thanks of the many contributors to the "Westliche Post Boer fund." The spontaneous demonstrations of sympathy for the Boers have elicited the praise and responsive support of all true citizens of this country. They have sent me these amounts of money to be used for the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have given up their lives for the independence of the South African republic.

The enclosed draft for £100 ($500) upon Capetown to the order of Paul Kruger, president of the South African republic, represents the last contributions received by me and you will kindly forward the same to our representative at Pretoria.

An acknowledgement of the receipt of this draft will be highly appreciated by very respectfully yours,

EMIL PREETORIUS.

Dr. Emil Preetorius is editor of the Westliche Post of St. Louis and a cousin of General Preetorius of the Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The State department is taking steps to ascertain whether it can accede to the wishes of the Red Cross Aid association in the matter of transmitting funds to United States Consul Hay at Pretoria for the extension of the Boer ambulance service and the supply of medicines for the Boer sick and wounded. A request to this effect was proffered by Mr. Pruin, an officer of the organization referred to. It differed somewhat from applications made in behalf of certain German organizations in the west, the purpose in the latter case being to extend aid to the Boer widows and orphans. The department is inclined to accede to Mr. Pruin's request as it did in the case of the German organizations' application. But it is probable, to avoid any appearance of bias, the effort will be to provide for a disbursement of funds for the relief of the sick and wounded regardless of nationality during the continuance of the war. The department is now in cable correspondence with its representatives abroad on this subject.

PORTUGAL YIELDS TO BRITAIN

British Troops to Be Allowed to Pass Biera to Transvaal.

LISBON, April 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Veiga Beirao, announced that Great Britain had demanded of Portugal consent to transport British troops through Beira in accordance with existing treaties. Portugal has notified the Transvaal government of its decision to grant the request. The minister asserted that the relations between Great Britain and Portugal were "most cordial."

Boer Prisoners Dying.

SIMONSTOWN, April 3.—The condition of the Boer prisoners is deplorable. The medical authorities seem unable to cope with the spread of typhoid fever. There were four additional deaths last night and the sick are panic-stricken. The dead are buried with as much respect as the exigencies of the place admit, but the gun carriage is no longer used, as a wagon has been requisitioned to convey a number of coffins at a single trip.

REICHMANN STORY DOUBTED

Report that American Military Attache Commanded Boers is Scouted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—War department officials do not believe the story that comes from South Africa to the effect that Captain Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth infantry, was one of the leaders of the Boers at the last fight between the Boers and the English at the Bloemfontein waterworks.

Adjutant General Corbin would not even discuss the possibility of the story being true. Reichmann's brother officers, men who know him well, say it is very probable that Reichmann occupied some conspicuous point of vantage from which to view the fight and his discovery in uniform by the British was the basis for the assumption that he was one of the Boer leaders.

Reichmann was selected by General Miles personally to accompany the Boer forces during the war as an observer for the United States army. The army was already represented on the British side by Captain Slocum and in the interest of military science it was deemed essential that an accurate idea should be had of the Boer methods of warfare in order that conclusions might be drawn that would be useful to the United States army. Reichmann ranks high as a scientific soldier, having been detailed with success to observe the grand maneuvers of the German army as a representative of the United States army.

His colleagues in Washington declare that the officer has too much common sense to be led into a violation of his orders as described, for if he actually threw his lot with the Boers in attacking the British he violated the rules of war and committed a very grave offense under the army regulations.

HISTORY OF CAPTAIN REICHMANN.

Graduate of Heidelberg—Took Part in Santiago Campaign.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Journal and Advertiser assumes that the American named Reichmann, said to have been in command of the Boers at the Bushman's kop ambush, was Captain Carl Reichmann, U. S. A. The Journal and Advertiser says:

Captain Reichmann was detached from command of a company of the Seventeenth infantry when ordered to South Africa on January 5. He was sent to the Cape to report on all military operations and is virtually a United States representative. He reached the front about four weeks ago, and, like the French and German attaches, is believed to be helping the Boer forces in whatever way he can.

Captain Reichmann was born in Germany. He came to America in 1881 and the same year joined the United States army. He was first in barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. During the war with Spain he was assigned to duty with the Bureau of Military Information in the adjutant general's office at Washington.

At the beginning of the Spanish war he was made an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain of volunteers, and was present at the Santiago campaign. On his promotion to a captaincy in the regular army he was assigned to active duty in the Philippines. He served at the front there for several months.

Captain Reichmann is a graduate of Heidelberg university, where he was a proficient duellist. His face is marked with many cuts as a result of this sport.

A Washington dispatch said last night that the War department had received no report recently from Captain Reichmann. The report that he was fighting with the Boers was a startling announcement to the department. Captain Reichmann is still officially connected with the United States government and such an act as that of his might bring grave diplomatic difficulties.

The cables giving this report were at once handed to Adjutant General Corbin.

"Such a thing as this," said the general, "is inconceivable. I cannot believe that Captain Reichmann has done this without first forwarding a resignation to the War department. I cannot believe that he would take part in the Transvaal battles without first leaving the United States army.

"Captain Reichmann is one of the most conservative officers in the army. That was one of the reasons why he was sent to the Transvaal."

If Captain Reichmann has joined in the fighting without first resigning from the United States army he will be liable to court-martial on his return. If he does not return he will be dismissed from the service in disgrace if it be found true that he joined the Boers while still holding a commission under the United States.

War Correspondent Buried.

LONDON, April 3.—The remains of Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent whose death was announced March 30, were interred today at Aberdeen. Many wreaths were sent by American and other friends of the deceased.

Cape Parliament Again Prorogued.

CAPETOWN, April 3.—Parliament was further prorogued today. The governor, Sir Alfred Milner, has returned here.

RECEIVER FOR FLOUR TRUST

Court Overrules Protest and Makes Temporary Receiver Permanent.

NEW YORK, April 3.—An order was filed in the court-in-chancery at Jersey City today making permanent the appointment of General Samuel Thomas of New York, Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis and C. E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., as receivers of the United States Flour and Milling company, otherwise known as the Flour trust. The appointment of a temporary receivership was made on February 24. It was objected to by Thomas W. Shackleford of Superior, Wis., who owned $75,000 of the company's bonds. The plaintiff alleged that the plan of the reorganization of the company was unfair, as its purpose was to protect particular and favored interests at the expense of the minority interests. The right of the reorganization committee to control the new company for a period of years, it was claimed, was unnecessary and oppressive.

Grand Jury in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 3.—The Franklin county grand jury began work today. The physicians who held an autopsy on Governor Goebel's body were the principal witnesses today.

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 Pyro-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.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

MALARIA, Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. All druggists and grocers. Beware of imitations.

The Medical World Astounded.

Many physicians who had been skeptical now admit that the curative power of

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

is nothing short of miraculous.

After many years of indefatigable study and research and testing, ever alert to take advantage of the cause and effect of disease and to find out the remedial agent most speedy to effect a cure my incomparable Electric Belt is the grand and irreproachable result. I have hundreds of would-be imitators, but comparisons are odious. You might as well liken the tallow dip of the past to the arc light of the present. My Belt has interchangeable battery cells that can be renewed at any time—no other belt can be renewed at any price. The electrodes on my belt are constructed of soft, chamois-covered baby sponges, containing water cells that keep the sponges damp, and is the most subtle medium through which to convey the current of Electricity imperceptibly from the battery to the Belt to the system. Not least in its wonderful action and paramount excellence is my Electrical Suspensory, also non-burning, given free to male purchasers of my Belt.

I GUARANTEE to cure all diseases which result from a lack of VITALITY or NERVE FORCE. I have a record of 3,000 cures in this state alone; there is no guess work, no experimenting by my method, but always ABSOLUTE certainty. My Belt is a positive cure for SEMINAL IMPOTENCY, LOST MANHOOD, SPERMATORRHOEA, VARICOCELE AND GENERAL DEBILITY. RESTORES SHRUNKEN AND UNDEVELOPED PARTS. CURES RHEUMATISM in any form, KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER TROUBLES, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ETC.

Mr. A. McSweeney, 108 Corbett St., Omaha, Neb., writes to Dr Bennett: "Some few weeks ago I purchased one of your Belts and after wearing same for ten weeks I find that my varicocele of three years standing has been entirely cured, and will say that I am a much stronger man in every respect than I was before I commenced to use Dr. Bennett's Electrical Belt. To all who are skeptical in regard to the merits of your Belt I will cheerfully recommend it as to what it claims to cure."

Call upon or write me today. I will send you FREE for the asking, my new ILLUSTRATED book, testimonials, etc. If you are suffering you should not delay; act at once, and you will soon be one of the countless army of MADE NEW men and women who proclaim the merits of my Belt. Address—

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MINNEAPOLIS AND ST PAUL

SUPERB TRAINS FOR

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LEAVE AT 12:10, NOON, AND 7:35 P. M.

New Short Line to Minneapolis and St. Paul

Leave at 7 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.

TICKETS AT 1402 FARNAM STREET. "The New Office."

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

TO CHICAGO and EAST,

LEAVE 7:00 A. M.—4:55 P. M.—7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

LEAVE 6:55 A. M.—7:20 P. M.

HOT SPRINGS — DEADWOOD,

LEAVE 8:00 P. M.

City Offices. 1401-03 Farnam

AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum CREIGHTON Telephone 1531. Tonight 8:15

MATINEE TODAY. ANY SEAT 25C. CHILDREN 10C. GALLERY 10C.

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THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Entire lower floor, $1.50; balcony, $1.00, 75c and 50c; gallery, 25c.
Matinee: $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

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The Rays Co. in "A Hot Old Time."
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Seats on sale Friday.