

KNOX ON BRITISH CAMP CASE

Attorney General Finds No Positive Evidence as Basis of Ruling.

COUNSELS DELIBERATE COURSE OF ACTION

Points Out that Shipping Live Stock to Transvaal May Be Legitimate Commerce, but Admits of Question.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The State department today made public the correspondence that has so far taken place between the United States government and the governor of Louisiana, representing the latter's statement regarding the shipment of live stock and supplies for the British army in South Africa from Chalmette, La. There are three principal letters and a number of appendices. The principal letter is one from the governor of Louisiana, dated March 29, touching the conditions at Chalmette, a reply from Secretary Hay, dated April 4, announcing that he had ordered an investigation (which will be made by an army officer), and a long opinion from the attorney general on the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

Mr. Pearson's Letter. Mr. Pearson's letter is one heretofore published, dated at New Orleans, February 1, and addressed to the president, calling attention to the conditions at New Orleans and Chalmette. The mayor transmitted this correspondence to the governor of the state on the grounds that the acts complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez of that parish in regard to the matter.

The sheriff's reply, a part of the governor's letter, is dated St. Bernard, La., February 23. He reports conclusively that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British government, either directly or indirectly, but the loading was done by "longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion the sheriff says:

There is no such thing as a British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I am sure I can certify that it is not being done in the parish of St. Bernard. As I understand it, the only men taken on the ships are the muleteers, who are employed in the city of New Orleans. I have always endeavored to enforce the service of the laws of this state, as well as to the laws of the United States, and therefore should you inform me that such shipments are contrary to the law, I will certainly prevent any further violation of the law.

Governor Heard says it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals were for the British army in South Africa. He says:

The burghers of South Africa are making a fight for their homes and their liberty which cannot be appealed to the sense of fair play of the American people. As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of these boys, I cannot but feel the establishment and base of war supply for the British army upon her soil places upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette, as claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence, war of greater value than any other war, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders.

Function of the Nation. The governor says it is his opinion that it is the function of the national government and not of the state to enforce obedience to the neutrality laws; yet if such duty belongs to the state where the violation occurs he would not hesitate to act as the law may warrant and call on the secretary of state for his views in the matter.

In a postscript to his letter the governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of General Sir Richard Campbell Stuart, an aide of the British army on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also encloses a number of newspaper clippings and statements from individuals as to the operations of the British remount service, a transcript of the proceedings in court and a number of letters from individuals, protesting against the continuation of the animal shipments.

The most important of these probably is an affidavit of one Tourneur, setting forth his engagement for service on the transport Milwaukee, signing articles before the British vice consul, being assigned to duty by Lieutenant Thompson of the Yeomanry of the British army, and acting under his orders to Cape Town, thence to Durban, where horses were delivered to British officers in uniforms and where the men were not allowed to go ashore "unless we would agree to sign with the recruiting officer and join the British army."

Secretary Hay's letter in answer to that from the governor says:

I have received your letter of the 29th of March and submitted it to the president,

AGAINST CUBAN RECIPROCIITY

Three Democratic Representatives Submit Adverse Reports to the House.

DECLARE SUGAR TRUST WILL BE HELPED

Argument is Advanced that Proposed Republican Measure Will Not Give Aid to People of Island.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Three separate minority reports on the Cuban reciprocity bill were filed today by Representatives Robertson of Louisiana, Newlands of Nevada and Cooper of Texas, all democrats. Mr. Robertson says in part:

The bill, if enacted into law, would afford relief to the Cuban treasury. I believe the benefits would go into the pockets of a few sugar planters, owning thousands of acres of land. The great reduction would not be to the relief of the Cuban people, but would go immediately into the pockets of the sugar refiners of the United States, known by the name of the sugar trust.

Mr. Robertson expresses astonishment that one of his democratic associates (Mr. McClellan) in his report refers to the bill as an enunciation of democratic doctrine of reciprocity. Mr. Robertson adds:

Not Democratic Reciprocity. It seems to me that that kind of reciprocity is absolutely impossible under democratic tariff. Should the tariff ever be revised on the line and plans of the principles of the democratic party, reciprocity would be entirely unnecessary and impossible. The tariff would not be prohibitive and the extension of our trade would, as a natural consequence, flow from the necessity of reciprocity.

The bill is highly in the interest of the trust, grants a subsidy to the people of the United States, violates the fundamental principles of reciprocity, interferes grievously with the international relations of a weak and dependent republic, and with many important nations, and might involve us, in order to protect Cuba, in serious international complications.

Mr. Newlands makes an elaborate presentation, reviewing the political and commercial phases. In conclusion he says:

Tired of Sentimental Laws. The American people are becoming tired of sentimental legislation. We have spent \$200,000,000 in a way that has failed to do anything for the Philippines. It is now proposed by the sentimentalists that we should inaugurate legislation changing our financial system, not for the benefit of our agricultural classes, which thus far have received little benefit from the financial legislation, but for the purpose of relieving the threatened economic disaster, a very large amount of money.

I am willing to extend this sentimental legislation to Cuba for a reasonable period, provided it is accompanied by an invitation to Cuba to become a part of the United States. I wish to give Cuba full opportunity of deliberation and I am willing to wait until she has had a chance to deliberate, unless we are informed that she is unable to do so.

Mr. Cooper's report is brief and expresses general opposition to the bill.

NETHERSOLE WRITES A PLAY

Failing to Get Suitable One, She Starts on Historical Drama Herself.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, April 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Olga Nethersole says she despairs of being able to find a suitable play for the United States, so she has begun to work herself on an historical drama which she will produce in New York in October.

Rostand's next play will be called "Joan of Arc." It will not be sold to either Sarah Bernhardt or to any other known star, but will be reserved for the debut of a society woman who is said to have paid a cool million francs (\$200,000) in advance for the piece.

Mrs. Rostand herself is a poet and is considered by many critics to be superior to her husband. She read the play to a select assembly last Thursday. The subject is a tragic idyll of the middle ages, beautifully treated, somewhat in Tennyson's manner. The piece was immediately secured by Mme. Lekary for France and by Charles Frohman for America. Annie Russell will create the title part in the United States.

SIX-DAY WALKING MATCH

The last day of the recent six-day walking match found the man suffering terribly from exhaustion brought on by their long strain, loss of sleep and irregular meals. To be strong and healthy, one must take good care of the stomach and sleep regularly. If you cannot eat or sleep there is nothing in the world will do you as much good as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It restores the appetite, aids digestion and promotes sound sleep. Try it.

BIG CLAIM FOR FRANCHISE

American Abattoir Company Sues United States for \$700,000 Over Spanish Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Papers were filed today before the Spanish Treaty Claims commission on behalf of the Spanish-American Abattoir company by Blymer, Hobbs & Clark, of New York, against the United States, to recover \$700,000 on account of a franchise granted by the Spanish authorities to the company giving them the exclusive right to engage in the stock yards and packing house industry at Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago, Cuba. The papers state that the franchise was granted to the Spanish-American company in competition with Armour & Co. At the time of the insurrection, it is set forth, all operations were suspended, since which time it is claimed that the grant has been of no value. The right of action in this suit, it is claimed, comes outside the opinion of the attorney general on franchises granted by the Spanish authorities, the works contemplated "not being in operation or having ever been operated," which it is alleged puts the claim within the terms of the treaty of Paris.

STORY OF A PIONEER

Thos. L. Ross is the pioneer real estate dealer of Topeka, Kas. He has been in business twenty-seven years, and in that time has sold more land than all the dealers together who are now in business there. He located in Topeka in 1875. "For several years," he writes, "my wife and I suffered with that terrible malady known as dyspepsia. We consulted the best medical authorities, but to no avail. After one dose, and in a short time, all those terrible torments passed away. My appetite, also my wife's, came back, and our food could be enjoyed as when we were well. I am turning 77. I have not suffered one day with my stomach since I commenced to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and I recommend it to all of my fellow citizens."

SOUND STOMACHS MAKE STRONG MEN AND WOMEN

If your stomach is weak and needs a rest, the common sense method is to use a preparation like Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which contains all the acids and peptones that a healthy stomach should contain and will digest your food without aid from the stomach. In the laboratory tests in glass tubes, according to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia,

EACH TEASPOONFUL DIGESTS 3,000 GRAINS OF FOOD

Such as pie, cake, eggs, cheese, meat, fats, beans, starch, etc. Surely the preparation which will do so much without the stomach's aid cannot help but benefit you. It is fair to suppose that even the weakest stomach will give some help. Cathartics and stimulating tonics simply remove the effect of indigestion but they will not cure the cause.

READ WHAT PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS HAVE TO SAY

"I have lately been much troubled with dyspepsia," writes W. S. Meeble, leading pharmacist of Attleboro, Mass. "I could not eat anything without suffering several hours. My clerk suggested Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which I tried, and in a few days I was cured. It is the best I have ever used." Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT.

DEFENDS JOHN P. ALTGELD

Privy Councillor Leonard Courtney Resents G. W. Smalley's Bitter Attack.

LAST WEEK IN WALL STREET

Moderate Growth of Speculative Interest Noted in Stocks.

BIG CAPITALISTS OUT OF THE MARKET

Indications Point to Desire to Consolidate Public Before Unloading Large Blocks of Securities on the Street.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The passing of the April settlements on Wall street have resulted in only a moderate growth of speculative interest in stocks, in spite of the efforts of professional operators to attract an outside following by manipulation of prices. The most conspicuous price movements of the week have been attributed almost entirely to such manipulation. The sudden spurt after the middle of the week in the Grangers and Pacific gave rise to some conjectures of important developments under cover, but nothing came to the public knowledge.

These various symptoms go to show that the great banking and financial interests of the country, whose operations formed the backbone of last year's great markets, are still holding aloof. These interests are supposed to hold vast amounts of securities, the products of last year's speculative projects, which are destined for ultimate distribution to the public. Their abstention from the stock market operations is supposed to be due to their conviction that the present attitude of investors towards securities is not favorable to their distribution.

ATTENTION OF THE SPECULATIVE PUBLIC HAS REVERTED TO THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN AND TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD FIELD

By reason of the testimony elicited from the principals in the great contest of last year is a lawsuit. The willingness of these principals to tell all they were asked to in their railway suit of minor importance itself, made an impression on the financial world. The deduction from it is that a policy of conciliation of public opinion is considered desirable by capitalists. The same impression in the government's suits for injunctions against secret rates and the cutting rates. The acceptance of injunctions without demur and the protestation by railroad officials of their willingness to have published rates enforced are taken as evidence of the desire to have a legal status fixed for the existing order of things as against the contingency of new measures of coercion and regulation.

WORRIES THE RAILROADS

There is evident solicitude in railroad circles over the pronouncement of one of the Interstate Commerce commissioners that you cannot have competition and you must put something in its place of it. All of the testimony of the principals in the Northern Securities company was directed to convey the assurance that competition is not interfered with in that organization. It is perceptible that these assurances have created some apprehensions in the financial world that the unity of control and of purpose in transcontinental railroad affairs was, in fact, not so far perfected by last year's huge projects, as was at first supposed in the speculative excitement then prevailing. No treaty revision is revealed, which will guard against the competition of extension by other lines in the transcontinental territory, in accordance with their manifest destiny. The capital increase by Rock Island and the passage of control of minor railroad systems in the territory concerned are looked upon as evidence of such projects of extension, which necessarily will be followed by other systems. In the eastern territory, the intention of the Gould system to secure an eastern outlet is accepted as a fact, and the alleged friendly acquiescence of the rival trunk lines is not believed in the Wall Street public. This represents a very different state of affairs from the supposed comprehensive community of interest among railroad owners which was commonly credited during the 2,000,000 shares daily transactions on the Stock exchange during the boom last year.

Future of Money Market

The future of the money market seems to depend largely on the future requirements of foreign money markets, for the satisfaction of British loans and other government operations, for which it is expected good will have to be sent from New York. The questions of the crops and of important labor settlements remain to be settled, and must be looked to as important influences upon the part of the banks. In view of the fact that there has been an increased demand for bonds and prices have generally improved, United States 3s coupon have advanced 3-8, as compared with last week's call price.

The New York Financier, this week says: "The statement of the New York Assn. of Banks last week indicated a loss of \$4,000,000 in cash, of which \$1,250,000 consisted of the cash of the banks. The movement for the week indicated a decrease in this item of \$2,500,000 and the difference between the estimated and the actual loss may be accounted for either by the system of average or by the uncorrected movement of money. The loans were increased \$2,100,000, indicating a contraction of \$600,000 less than the difference between the loss of cash and the increase of loans. Reserve requirements were reduced by \$183,750, which amount deducted from the decrease in cash leaves \$1,316,250, representing the loss of surplus reserve. This item now stands at \$2,600,000, against \$5,317,975 at the corresponding date a year ago."

Inter-Bank Movement

The interbank movement of money last week so far as it was traceable, showed an excess of receipts over shipments, but this appears to have been largely due to returns of currency from the south, the demand for the cotton movement having about subsided. Crop planting and farm work seem to have been retarded at the west because of unusual dryness, and this fact may account for the light demand for money during the week from that section. The inquiry is, however, only a deferred, and it may be expected to become important as weather conditions improve. The collections of April interest from the government were notably tardy; last week the checks for this interest will probably be all presented during the current week, as that the operations of the sub-treasury will meet largely in the smaller grain from the banks than was observable last week. Moreover, part of the gain by the office use of the currency by the banks on account of retiring circulation, which will probably be summed up for the remainder of the month. The fact appears, however, that the treasury is steadily accumulating gold, and that there is some prospect of its liberal distribution. This absorption of money by the treasury and the high rate of exchange, which threatens gold exports seem to make it improbable that the rate of exchange will be maintained, at least until the end of the spring season.

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Local Forecast Official

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Forecast: For Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and Kansas—Fair and cooler Sunday; Monday, fair; northwest winds. For Wyoming and Montana—Fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

Local Record

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, April 5.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last ten years:

Table with 4 columns: Year (1902, 1901, 1900, 1899), Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, Mean temperature, and Deficiency for cor. period.

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AMERICAN PLAYERS DOMINATE

Success of "Ben Hur" with the Public is Feature of London Theatricals.

PRINCE OF WALES COMING

Negotiations Well Along for a Visit to the United States Next Year.

NEW YORK INITIATES THE MOVEMENT

Occasion to Be the Dedication of the New Chamber of Commerce Building—King Edward Favors It.

NEW YORK, April 5.—High diplomatic circles here are discussing plans, believed to be far advanced, for a visit by the prince of Wales to the United States, says the London correspondent of the Times. The administration at Washington is officially forwarding the proposal for the visit, which, it is understood, receives the personal sanction of King Edward, some of whose counsellors urge the acceptance of the invitation as a matter of acute state policy. The splendid welcome accorded to the brother of the German emperor is believed to be a forceful influence in the connection.

The prince's visit will be in acceptance of an invitation to the dedication of the magnificent new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce. A committee from that body has been in communication with the royal household and cabinet members, directly, and also through Ambassador Choate.

While actual decisive acceptance has not yet been pronounced, it is the understanding in the diplomatic world that such an acceptance soon will be announced officially. The arrival in London of J. Pierpont Morgan may facilitate the negotiations. Mr. Morgan, it is intimated, brings an added invitation from the New York Stock exchange for the dedication of its new building.

Some women who have married eminent men are notable champions of the proposed visit.

Foley's Kidney Cure if taken in time affords security from all kidney and bladder diseases.

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BALDUFF'S NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AT YOUR HOME FOR 50c A DISH. Two Size Barrels. One Big—One Little. 40C Quart Barrel. 20C Pint Barrel. The Big Barrel Holds Eight Portions. The Little Barrel Holds Four Portions. THREE FINE FLAVORS. Put a Barrel in Your Pocket. It will keep you cool for a long time on a hot day. We take the greatest care in making our Ice Cream and use only the best materials. It is pure and wholesome. Take Home a Barrel Today. W. S. BALDUFF 1520 Farnam.

TUKEY AND SON'S ACRES. We are authorized to offer 30 acres of the ground lately purchased, as per plat below, at the exceedingly low price of \$750 per each acre. Will subdivide into 2 1/2-acre tracts if so desired. This property is ten minutes' walk from the Ames ave. car line, just north of Central Park add. The part offered for sale has never been platted. We are in shape to make easy terms on this property, but will allow 5 per cent discount for all cash. The location is unsurpassed for residence and garden purposes. Parties wanting acre property will find nothing better around Omaha. Less than 4 miles from postoffice. Map showing 10 ACRES, 7 ACRES, 5 ACRES, 3 ACRES, 2 ACRES, 1 ACRES, 1 1/2 ACRES, 1 1/4 ACRES, 1 1/2 ACRES, 1 1/4 ACRES, 1 1/2 ACRES, 1 1/4 ACRES. WESTERN AVE., FORT 9 ST., A. P. TUKEY AND SON 444-445 Board of Trade.

Stomach Bitters. The food we eat is treated as fuel by the stomach, like coal in a furnace. The process known as digestion burns it, causing Carbonic Heat. This heat enters the vital organs, giving life. When the stomach fails to generate this heat by digestion, the body lacks nourishment because the waste exceeds the repair and every organ must suffer. Story of a Pioneer. Thos. L. Ross is the pioneer real estate dealer of Topeka, Kas. He has been in business twenty-seven years, and in that time has sold more land than all the dealers together who are now in business there. He located in Topeka in 1875. "For several years," he writes, "my wife and I suffered with that terrible malady known as dyspepsia. We consulted the best medical authorities, but to no avail. After one dose, and in a short time, all those terrible torments passed away. My appetite, also my wife's, came back, and our food could be enjoyed as when we were well. I am turning 77. I have not suffered one day with my stomach since I commenced to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and I recommend it to all of my fellow citizens."