

Telephone 413-106. See, June 29, 1902. We close Saturdays at 1 P. M. During July and August.

Special Sale of Choice Foulard Silks

We are headquarters in Omaha for fine foulards. No bankrupt stock here—only the world's best. Hence, no weak spots or trashy goods to show you.

All our \$1 Handsome Satin Finished Foulards, in this sale at 69c a yard.

All our \$1.35 Satin Finished Broche Foulards in the sale at 97c a yard.

NOTE—Best quality corded Jap wash silks, in pinks, blue, helio, rose, jasper, nile blue, turquoise, etc. Never sold for less than 50c—in this sale, 35c a yard.

Monday Specials in Wash Goods.

From our own choice stock of wash goods we pick out the following special lots, at greatly reduced prices:

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

more pay. The company, which up to this time had been on the defense, assumed the aggressive and issued an order Saturday, June 21, discharging a total of 125 men from the shops.

Charge Violation of Agreement.

One month ago the committee from the machinists called on the Union Pacific officials and presented grievances. At that time a 20 per cent increase in wages was asked, twice as much as was asked in the conference yesterday.

Company Relies on Trainers.

"The company has reached satisfactory terms with its car builders and there will be no trouble from them, nor is there any likelihood of trouble with the trainmen. They have had their turn and so far as we know are in a happy condition."

Propose Peaceful Contest.

"One thing we want to insist on at the outset of this contest is that we propose to wage a peaceful contest and will not engage in or countenance any sort of violence. All the best influences of the organizations will be invoked at all times to suppress violence in every form."

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by dyspepsia now, but it will be neglected. The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

FILIPINO ARMY ONLY A MOB

Without Organization When Spanish Surrendered the Islands to Americans.

AGUINALDO'S LOOTING CAMPAIGN

Admiral Says He Had No Money When He Went to Islands, but Grew Rich in Pillaging.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The third day's testimony given by Admiral Dewey before the senate committee on the Philippines began with a reference to the statement made by the admiral at the first day's proceeding concerning the proffer made by the Spanish governor general to surrender to him.

Senator Carmack called attention to the fact that the press reports made it appear that he had said that during the next twenty-four hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1 there had been several proffers of surrender on the part of the governor. The admiral replied that he had said that between May 1 and August 13 the governor general had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy.

The first proffer, he said, was made in May through the English consul and subsequent proffers were made through the Belgian consul. At the time, the admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila and was working toward the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped yesterday Senator Carmack asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines may be due to Aguinaldo. "I won't say that," the admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1 the city could have been taken possession of and we would have had, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

Making Too Much of Aguinaldo.

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the admiral said: "I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figure-head and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mabini was one of these and General Luna, whom he had killed, was another."

Replying to another question the admiral said it was the general order throughout the east that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money. Nor did he remember that money had been denied by American officers in the Philippines. Among other officers quoted in this connection was General Greene and the admiral called attention to the fact that General Greene had not given his authority. "If," he said, "Aguinaldo told him, 'I don't think the authority was good,' 'Why do you say that?' Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents."

"Because he was living at Malolos like a prince. He had nothing when he landed in Manila and could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungrateful to me to state the facts, but it is true that he sent out his herds of horses and the ships. Stock were taken from the Philippine people."

Philippine Army Only a Mob.

Continuing his reply to this question, the admiral said the Philippine army was then only a mob and without organization and had to be fed and clothed. He did as many have done—made the country support him.

"Did you regard that proceeding as pillage and loot?" "Well, we didn't do that way. For instance, I took all the coal in sight, but I paid for it."

Senator Patterson—Do you refer to Aguinaldo taking property for the support of the army as loot and pillage?" "Admiral Dewey—That is one part of it. Senator Carmack—You didn't object at that time?" "Admiral Dewey—No, but he soon got beyond me."

A number of questions were asked in regard to statements made by General Greene, Bell and others, but the witness asked to be excused from criticizing officers of the army and the chair (Senator Beveridge) said that he was not required to answer any questions that reflect on any individual.

AGUINALDO FORCED UPON DEWEY.

Senator Carmack—Then is it a fact that you took a man to Manila to be a leader of a native people to bring about harmony between the contending factions, but their efforts failed of success?" "Admiral Dewey—I think that would have made no difference; the country was under a reign of terror."

"Then you wanted a man who could organize the natives?" "No, I didn't want anyone. Aguinaldo and his people were forced upon me by Consul Pratt and others."

"Did the consul and others have any power to force these people upon you?" "Yes, by constant pressure. I didn't want the Filipino refugees because I didn't believe that a high percentage of them were any good in view of the report that thousands would rise up in insurrection upon our arrival at Manila. I thought they would play a very small part."

"Then you placed the country at the mercy of a man who would plunder and rob, notwithstanding you had no need of his services?" "Declines to Answer."

This question the admiral declined to answer and Senator Patterson took the witness, asking if Aguinaldo had ever talked to him on the basis of selling out to the Americans. The admiral replied in the negative and Mr. Patterson then asked if the Philippine leader had ever asked him for money. The reply was that Aguinaldo had asked him to exchange gold for Mexican dollars.

"I was pretty sure as to where he had gotten the dollars, as he hadn't brought them with him," said the admiral, "and I thought that the fact that he wanted gold was pretty good indication that he was getting ready to leave."

"That was what made me think that the man was feathering his own nest, but it was only a suspicion."

Here the admiral again referred to Aguinaldo's style at Malolos and Senator Patterson asked if that style had not served the purpose of inspiring the admiration of his followers and holding the allegiance. To this inquiry the witness replied that the style was "probably more inspiring to them than to those from whom the property had been taken."

"Do you think that is proper testimony?" asked Mr. Patterson and Chairman Beveridge interfered with a strong protest to innuendoes against Admiral Dewey. He considered the question as discourteous.

Mr. Patterson, however, proclaimed any intention to leave the respectful and he continued his questions.

Bank Clerk Is in Trouble.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Frank Jones, commercial bank here, was today held for the grand jury, charged with the misappropriation of \$500 of the bank's funds.

OVER MORGAN RESOLUTION

Alabama Senator Starts Sharp Debate Over Stockholders of Panama Canal.

GOES TO CALENDAR WITHOUT ACTION

Deboe and Blackburn Engage in Discussion of Kentucky Politics and Killing of Governor Goebel

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A lively debate was precipitated in the senate today over a resolution of Mr. Morgan of Alabama, authorizing the committee on interoceanic canals to investigate the status of American stockholders of the Panama Canal company with a view of protecting them in the French courts.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, Mr. Hanna of Ohio, and Mitchell of Oregon, antagonized the resolution, maintaining that it was a matter with which the United States had nothing to do. Mr. Morgan warmly advocated the proposition but it finally went to the calendar without action.

Mr. Deboe and Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, engaged in an interesting but good natured discussion of Kentucky politics in the course of which the former alleged that the reason why Governor Taylor did not return to Kentucky and stand trial as an accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel was that the courts were corrupt and that the \$100,000 reward offered for apprehension of the murderer of Goebel had been used to corrupt the courts and bribe witnesses.

Mr. Blackburn declared that he was so well satisfied of the guilt of Taylor that he would be willing to submit the case to a judge and jury in any state of the union.

JOY IN LONDON NOW

(Continued from First Page.)

Kitchener, the stand proprietors have to rely on the king's first public reappearance, which is likely to be a drive through the streets to the national thanksgiving service. That, however, must be postponed because as a man in his sixty-first year, in spite of his wonderfully quick recovery from the immediate results of the operation, will probably have to submit to a rather lengthy convalescence.

What at first sight was one of the most pathetic features of the postponement of the coronation, among all the serious financial embarrassment on every hand, was the utter demoralization of the street "fakers," who had been counting for months past on a rich harvest. Features of the Strand, Fleet street and the hotel entrances today were strewn with, mostly ten-year-old, apparently weeping over trays of cheap medals, pins and other out-of-date and inappropriate souvenirs. Their general walling pleas were always addressed to the well dressed pedestrians: "Only a penny, stuck with me medals." "Please buy something." These appeals frequently succeeded.

A noticeable fact, however, was that these "tears" and "grief" among the sharp streets Arabs only seem to have developed today. The symptoms spread rapidly. Among scores of clever little plagiarists in other parts of the city the same keen disappointment was visible.

American Women Disappointed. Had the coronation occurred American women would have constituted one of the most brilliant features. The duchess of Marlborough had a new coronet, even more magnificent than the big pearl-tipped tiara she has hitherto worn at court. Her unworn acquisition rivaled that of the duchess of Portland, in which the great Portland diamond itself, worth \$212,000, had been used.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, who would have had a seat in the king's box at Westminster Abbey, would have worn a costly emerald and diamond tiara, collar, pendant and brooches formerly belonging to her mother, Mrs. Arthur Paget. Mrs. Paget's dress was embroidered with diamonds and pearls. Lady Abinger, who was a Miss Magruder, daughter of the late Commodore Magruder, U. S. N., and widow of the third Baron Abinger, had her peacock robes embroidered with gold and, besides her diamond coronet, would have worn four or five necklaces, clasped with a huge sapphire and surrounded with diamonds, once the property of Marie Antoinette.

Lady Stratford, formerly Mrs. Samuel Colgate of New York, would certainly have made a sensation as she had a very high diamond tiara and instead of a necklace would have had rubies and pearls, draped like an aigullette, on her left shoulder.

Lady Deffrin, formerly Miss Florence Davis of New York, intended to wear all the heirlooms of the Dufferin family, which she recently inherited.

Lady Grey Egerton, who was Miss Mae Cuyler, daughter of the late Major J. Wayne Cuyler, U. S. A., was going to dress in white embroidered with gold lilies, with a diamond tiara, a diamond and pearl collar and two necklaces, one of rubies and diamonds and one all diamonds.

Lady Deburhat, step-daughter of Charles Bonnyne of San Francisco, was to wear beautiful black pearls, a diamond necklace and a diamond tiara.

Depew Doubts the Bulletin. NEW YORK, June 28.—The London correspondent of the Herald cables that Senator Depew, who has followed the history of King Edward's case very carefully, does not entertain the most optimistic view of the outcome.

"If you will notice the bulletin that has been issued," said the senator, "you will see that they have all been worded with the utmost care. To anyone reading between the lines it is apparent those in charge of the case are not at all sanguine as to the king's recovery. This convinces me that the royal patient's condition is far more serious than people in general appreciate."

James R. Keene would express no opinion on the chances of the king's recovery.

"Whatever is the result," he said, "it will not affect values in America. If the king should die, his son, the prince of Wales, would be proclaimed king within fifteen minutes. The government would go on as usual."

Celebration Held at Sea. NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Lucania, which arrived early today from Liverpool and Queenstown, held festivities on June 28 to celebrate the coronation of King Edward VII, not knowing of his illness.

In the forenoon much merriment was indulged in all quarters of the ship. At noon the ship's crew were mustered, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and all united in singing "God Save the King." Games, races and athletic competitions filled up the afternoon entertainment. In a tug-of-war between teams representing England and America, America won. In the evening the usual concert was held.

The next day, June 27, at 9 o'clock in the morning Lucania got in communication with wireless telegraph with the French liner La Savoie, from New York for Havre, and learned of the king's illness.

King Able to Sit Up. LONDON, June 28.—4:50 p. m.—The king was removed from his bed to a couch this afternoon, earlier than expected, and was placed in a sitting position. He was feeling decidedly better.

Message from Whitehall Resd. WASHINGTON, June 28.—A cable message was received at the State department from Mr. Whitehall Reid, head of the special embassy to the coronation, giving a most favorable account of the condition of King Edward VII. He said that the physicians attending the king anticipate his rapid recovery.

Mr. Reid says among those entirely familiar with the case it is well understood

the murder of Governor Goebel, to return to Kentucky and stand trial. At the conclusion of Mr. Blackburn's remarks Mr. Hale announced it was now evident that an agreement on the naval and ten deficiency appropriation bills could not be reached for several hours at least. He thought it unnecessary for the senate to remain longer in session today. He desired that when an adjournment was taken this evening it be to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday. He believed that a final adjournment of congress might be reached Monday afternoon or early on Tuesday.

The senate then agreed to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday.

In answer to Mr. Blackburn's inquiry as to why Governor Taylor did not return to Kentucky and stand trial, if the statements of Mr. Deboe were accurate, the latter said that Governor Taylor would return if it were not for the notoriously corrupt methods of the courts.

Mr. Deboe charged that the \$100,000 reward referred to by the Kentucky legislature for the apprehension of Goebel's murderers had been used to corrupt the courts.

Mr. Blackburn declared that he was so well satisfied of the guilt of Taylor that he would be willing to submit the case to a judge and jury in any state of the union.

The senate then, at 5:05 p. m., went into executive session, and afterward, a few minutes later, adjourned.

FOR THOSE WHO LIVE

Our loving friends sing our praises everywhere—both those who live to mature their contracts and the beneficiaries of the dead. It is this class of friends all over the world who have named our policies.

Sight Drafts At Maturity

Omaha, Neb., June 9, 1902. Mr. H. D. Neely, Manager Equitable Life Assurance Society, Omaha, Neb.

My Dear Sir: In reply to the Society's letter of recent date giving me options of settlement under policy No. 245,162 which I took out June 5, 1882, on the Ordinary Life plan, I beg to say that I select to withdraw the accumulated dividends, and I herewith acknowledge the Society's check for \$424.60 in payment of same.

I have promptly paid my premiums for twenty years and now on the very day policy matures you settle with me and pay a dividend equal to 50 per cent of the premiums I have paid.

Such promptness increases my confidence and makes me treasure my policy all the more, and the magnificent settlement is a source of gratification.

Congratulating myself and the Society and wishing you and it continued prosperity, I remain, Yours truly, H. G. ROCKFELLOW.

For full information, see or write H. D. NEELY, Manager for Nebraska, THE EQUITABLE Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg., OMAHA.

Special Rates July 4th

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

HALF PRICES JULY 3 AND 4

Homeseekers' Excursions—Tuesday, July 1st and 15c, August 8th and 19th, September 2nd and 15th.

Providence, R. I.—July 4th, 7th and 8th. Portland, Ore.—July 11th to 21st. San Francisco—August 2d to 10th. Salt Lake City—August 7th, 8th and 10th.

All information at CITY OFFICES, S. E. Cor. 14th and Douglas Sts., OMAHA.

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Diagnoses and Disposes of Men's Only 20 Years' Experience, 15 Years in Omaha.

VARICOCELE cured by a treatment which is the QUINQUA, safest and most natural that has yet been discovered. No pain whatever, no cutting, no dressing, no permanent weakness.

Hot Springs Treatment for Syphilis and all Blood Diseases. No "BREAKING OUT" on the skin or face and all external signs of the disease disappear at once. A treatment that is more successful and far more satisfactory than the "old form" of treatment and at less than HALF THE COST. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent for life.

OVER 20,000 cases cured of nervous debility, loss of vitality, general weakness, Stomach, Gleet, Kidney and Bladder Disease, Hydrocele, cured permanently.

Low Consultation Free. Treatment by mail. P. O. Box 758, Omaha, Neb. Office over 15th street, between 14th and Douglas. H. C. McGREW, M. D.

that there is no foundation for alarming reports that the king has cancer or any serious disease of the stomach trouble. According to Mr. Reid, the strength, nerves and sound blood of the king are in his favor: A most favorable symptom in his case is that he has been taking solid food.

Committee on Territories Meets. WASHINGTON, June 25.—The senate committee on territories met today to hear the delegates from the territories named in the omnibus statehood bill present arguments on the subject of admission.

Boxing Bill Defeated. NEW ORLEANS, La., June 28.—The bill allowing boxing contests of twenty-five rounds in New Orleans, which had passed the lower house of the state legislature, has been defeated in the senate by a large vote.

WOMAN CAUSES THE TRAGEDY

Chicago Man Tries to Murder Rival and Then Ends His Own Life.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Armed with two revolvers, Charles N. Gale, a real estate dealer, made two ineffectual attempts to kill Albert McMullen, a barber, last night and then locked himself in his office and used one of the revolvers on himself.

He died as the police entered their way through the locked entrance and reached his side. A quarrel about a woman was responsible for the tragedy, it is said.

Goebel Matter Called Up. Mr. Blackburn urged that if what Mr. Deboe had said was true, he was sure that he did not advise Governor Taylor, who, he asserted, had become a fugitive in Indiana from an indictment for being an accessory before the fact to

the murder of Governor Goebel, to return to Kentucky and stand trial.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blackburn's remarks Mr. Hale announced it was now evident that an agreement on the naval and ten deficiency appropriation bills could not be reached for several hours at least.

He thought it unnecessary for the senate to remain longer in session today. He desired that when an adjournment was taken this evening it be to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday. He believed that a final adjournment of congress might be reached Monday afternoon or early on Tuesday.