

N. B. FAULKNER'S BARGAIN BOUNTY

In spite of the inclemency of the weather our spring trade has been unusually good. In fact, our sales show a very large increase over former years. We attribute this fact mainly to the very successful efforts of our New York buyer in securing for us every novelty as it arrives and some MOST MARVELOUS BARGAINS. We submit below a list of bargains for next week of fine Dry Goods unequalled in the trade. We prepay post and express charges on mail orders exceeding two dollars.

Curtain Sale to Last One Week.

Irish Point Curtains.
Our \$5 curtain, \$3.87 per pair.
Our \$7.50 curtain, \$5.25 per pair.
Our \$8.50 curtain, \$7.02 per pair.
Our \$10 curtain, \$8.50 per pair.

Brussels Curtains.

Our \$10 Brussels curtain, \$8.65 a pair.
Our \$12 Brussels curtain, \$9.85 a pair.
Our \$15 Brussels curtain, \$11.35 a pair.
Our \$20 Brussels curtain, \$16.65 a pair.

Rug Sale.

Our 75c rug at 68c each.
Our \$1.25 rug at 98c each.
Our \$1.75 rug at \$1.25 each.
Our \$2.50 rug at \$2 each.

China Silk.

All of our remnants of China silk at 5c per yard.

Silk Dept.

Special sale prices this week on new and desirable silk gremelines. We give a genuine iron frame silk gremeline which we always sell at \$1 per yard, this week 75c per yard. We give you a genuine pure silk gremeline, with satin stripe, a very pretty novelty and worth \$1.75; this week, \$1.18. We also give you a choice of 10 pieces pure silk iron frame gremeline in fancy colors, with satin stripe, sold and sold to \$2.50 per yard; this week, \$1.50. For bargains in China, India, pongee and tulle silks, visit this department, as we have many special things which we do not advertise.

Wash Goods.

Manchester challis 5c, worth 10c. Our great sale of dress gingham will be continued Monday.
Ginghams at 8c, worth 12c.
Ginghams at 11c, worth from 15c to 20c.
Ginghams at 19c, worth from 25c to 35c.
Ginghams at 25c, worth 40c.
Ginghams and silk finish melange at 18c, value 35c.
French batistes in beautiful floral designs, all colors, 40c.
We carry a full line of Gilbert's fast black satines.

Laces! Laces!

An elegant line of new laces just received in Point de Gene, Irish crochet applique, etc.
4-inch Point de Gene lace 10c.
5-inch Point de Gene lace 15c.
8-inch Point de Gene lace 20c.
9-inch Point de Gene lace 27c.
11-inch Point de Gene lace 30c.
Beautiful matched sets in Irish crochet and applique laces.

Embroideries.

46-inch embroidered flouncing 30c.
46-inch embroidered flouncing 40c.
46-inch embroidered flouncing 60c.
46-inch embroidered flouncing \$1.19.
500 yards embroidery edge 8c.
500 yards embroidery edge 7c.
500 yards embroidery edge 11c.
500 yards embroidery edge 13c.

Millinery Department.

Special sale this week of trimmed and untrimmed hats, bonnets, flowers, laces, ribbons and fancy trimmings. We have an endless variety of untrimmed hats, the very latest, in plain and fancy brims. We are daily receiving novelties which we will be glad to show to the public. See our novelties for misses.

Hosiery and Underwear Dep't.

100 dozen ladies' low neck sleeveless vests 12c each, worth 20c.
100 dozen fine Maco cotton jersey ribbed vests at 20c, worth 35c.
Ladies' Richelieu ribbed onyx dye hose, as they would be good value at 40c. See them.
Boys' heavy ribbed fast black hose, all sizes, 16c a pair.
Men's French balbriggan shirts and drawers, regular 75c quality, on Monday 45c per pair.
Boys' heavy oxford cheviot waists in all colors and sizes, would be good value at 75c, Monday 50c.
Men's negligee shirts in great variety, all the different styles of materials, at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. See our line and get prices.
Men's 40c onyx dye hose 25c a pair.

House Furnishings Department.

Cheese cloth comforts, full size, \$1.95, worth \$2.25.
Cheese cloth comforts, colored, \$2.25, worth \$2.75.
Silkoline comforts, fancy, \$2.50, worth \$3.
Down sofa pillows, 16x16 and all sizes up to 25x28, from 90c up, worth 75c.
Feather pillows, all sizes, from 90c up.

Flannel Dept.

Our stock of outing flannel is full of the newest designs, from 10c up to \$1 per yard.
Mixed cotton and wool, mixed linen and wool, mixed silk and wool and all wool.
A great bargain in a 24-inch wool suiting, fancy stripe, plaids and checks, suitable for children's dresses, at 20c per yard, worth 40c per yard.

Muslin Underwear

Muslin corset covers, low and high necks, at 19c.
Ladies' gowns, all sizes, at 48c.

A special sale on ladies' muslin drawers, formerly sold from \$1.25 to \$1.50, at 60c, Monday only; come early and secure a bargain.

Children's mull caps, formerly sold at 50c and 75c, will offer them at 20c, 25c and 35c.

Corsets

Our \$1 summer corsets we will offer at 50c.

A broken line of French woven corsets and also some nursing corsets, we will offer from 3 o'clock till 5 p. m. at 25c.

Cloak Department

Ladies' waterproof garments \$1.19 each, worth \$1.75. They are made of vulcanized rubber and strictly waterproof.

Imported mackintoshes at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$10.00, suitable for street wear. Our Albany, made with a deep military cape in all the new shades of tan and gray, only \$12.00.

Ladies' blazer suits in tan and navy made of all wool cheviot handsomely trimmed with hercules braid, suit complete only \$8.75.

We have also a line of ladies' Russian blouses made of changeable silk or wool on bedford cord; they are something entirely new and the most popular spring garment in the east and on the other side. Silk blouses at \$15.00. Bedford cord handsomely embroidered at \$16.50.

Dress Goods Dep't.

Ten bargains which require no comment.
Look at the prices.

38 inch black all wool drap d' alma, an excellent quality for 65c, this week 50c.

38 inch black wool bedford cord, a superb cloth and worth 85c, this week 65c.

40 inch black mohair brillantone, our regular \$1 quality, this week 75c.

About 20 pieces fancy colored bedford cords worth up to 25c, this week 15c.

About 35 pieces novelty stripes, plain and fancy suitings, regular 40c goods, this week 25c.

About 15 pieces all wool cheviot mixtures, in good serviceable colorings, 49c quality, this week 39c.

About 30 pieces genuine Scotch suiting and a line of hair stripe novelties, worth up to 95c and \$1 per yard; this week, choice for 55c.

5 pieces 54-inch novelty suiting, never sold under \$1 per yard; this week, 78c.

About 16 pieces new crepon weaves, the latest novelty

weave, sold everywhere for \$1.25, this week, \$1.

To be closed out in one day, about 10 pieces pure mohair finish brillantone, warranted, worth 60c per yard; now is your chance, 25c per yard.

Linon Department

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

We are now showing the most complete line of linen, nobby robes to be found anywhere. We start them at 37c, 50c, 65c, 75c and up to \$2 each; also rubber buggy robes at \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Get our prices on lawn tennis goods. Our prices are far below the regular price list.

We have still a few of those \$6.50 napkins left that we are closing out at \$4.75. This is the cheapest napkin ever shown in Omaha.

See our line of Turkish towels at 12c and 25c.

Several new patterns of bleached damask just received, at \$1 per yard, napkins to match in both sizes.

An elegant line of hemstitched and fringed tray cloths and bureau scarps. They are all new and very cheap.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Notions.

Ladies' linen collars, all sizes and styles, 3 for 10c.

Children's 5c and 8c, worth 10c and 15c.

35c and 50c embroidered handkerchiefs at 25c.

Brooks' soft cotton, 10c spool.

Tourists' rolling, the very best, warranted, 9 yards to box, at 35c, worth 50c.

Double row chifton, in all colors, at \$1.35, worth \$2.

N. B. FAULKNER, 505-7-9 Douglas Street.

LIGHTING THE DARK PLACES

Bishop Taylor Tells the Methodist Congress of the Work in Africa.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN HEATHEN LANDS

Successful Effort to Form New Rules of Order—Dr. Buckley Gets Worried in a Punning Match—Work of the Day.

Bishop Fowler presided yesterday at the Methodist conference and Rev. W. McDonald, a colored brother of Mississippi, led in devotional exercises.

Dr. Fiske of Michigan got the floor immediately on the reading of the minutes and offered a resolution heartily endorsing the address of Dr. W. F. Moilton, delivered Friday evening.

The minutes of the several annual conferences were referred to the committee on itinerancy, on motion of Dr. Edwards. A change was made in the personnel of the committee on Epworth league, at the request of the committee.

A communication was read from the Omaha Young Men's Christian association extending to the delegates an invitation to the use of the reading room of the Young Men's Christian association. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The conference committee was instructed to have the committee rooms warm for the afternoon session.

Amos Shinkle was put on the committee on revisals.

Dr. Oit of the West German conference moved that every resolution and every memorial be tabled, so that no living man could tell whether they were resolutions, memorials or what not. Some of them were not signed, had not the name of a conference on them, or they were resolutions, memorials in such a manner that they could be read.

The committee on deacons was enlarged to five at large instead of one at large.

Dr. Buckley of New York said that his committee had received a document on secret allegiance. He believed it should be referred to the bishops, personally. [Laughter.] It was referred to the committee on education.

Dr. F. M. Bristol of Chicago offered a resolution requesting the standing committee to sit with closed doors excepting members of the general conference. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 202 to 114 against and the amendment was created by slight applause.

Dr. Neely of Philadelphia then read the report from the committee of order. Delegates opened their manuals of the previous session and compared the rules read with former rules. The reading had progressed but a short way when Dr. A. B. Leonard moved that the report of the committee be printed in the Daily Advocate so that the delegates could compare the new rules with the old. It was decided to print the rules on Monday.

Dr. Buckley moved the rules adopted at once. He thought it was a waste of time to postpone the adoption of the rules even for publication.

Dr. Bristol of Chicago called for the order of the day, which was the report of Bishop Taylor of Africa. The special order of the day was taken up.

Evangelization of Africa.

Bishop Taylor of Africa then came forward and was greeted with great applause. He said the evangelization of Africa was a stupendous work. A part of the continent of Africa was poverty stricken by nature. The natives were unable to make use of even the resources that were within their reach. Without hand culture they would starve on their barren plains. The education of hand,

heart and hand must be carried forward simultaneously in Africa, and the best time to begin the work was in youth. Taylor did not do to wait until the heathen had grown up in ignorance and sin.

It is my duty to-day to speak to you, said the speaker, "the work should go on. God's school has no vacation, it is continuous."

The galleries were filled to overflowing during the delivery of Bishop Taylor's address, and the attention was very intense.

The speaker claimed that even the heathen children were being brought to the knowledge of the Lord, so that they would when they grew up to maturity establish homes and finally found a civilized and Christian life. He recounted the hardships and dangers that beset the missionary work in Africa, and said that the work demanded men and women of heroic faith and courage. Some of the women missionaries, especially the Misses White, he commended for their zeal and courage in facing dangers in the dark continent.

Bishop Taylor became considerably mixed up in his notes, and Dr. Buckley, who always knew what Bishop Taylor was going to say, was permitted to speak without notes. Carried.

I have been a traveling preacher for forty years, said Bishop Taylor, and never delivered a sermon, so I am awkward with notes."

What is Needed There.

Bishop Taylor then spoke of the necessity of purchasing the young girls before they are married, and of the necessity of the girls being marketable, and the parents will not let the missionaries have them to educate without having first received the market price for them. He said in was useless to try to Christianize the young men without Christianizing the young women.

They are old hands at the work, he said, and the work will fall. He told of one instance where a naked heathen African carried a child nearly 300 miles to keep her out of the hands of slave merchants.

He then gave a list of the membership of the missions and Sunday schools in Africa. The total number of members of church members, 38 Sunday schools, over 300 teachers and 3,750 Sunday school scholars under the supervision of the Methodist mission work in Africa.

The speaker then gave a concise statement of the value of mission property in the dark continent.

Bishop Taylor is a tall, powerful looking man, wearing a long beard, almost white with the touch of time. He is not eloquent, but is evidently absorbed completely in the mission work among the Africans. In closing he said that the missions of Africa are the prayers and the help of the Methodists of America. "The work is succeeding, God is leading us and we are prepared to follow," were the closing words of the address, which were heartily endorsed by the conference and ordered printed in the Advocate.

Faughible Result of Missionary Work.

Some one moved that Bishop Taylor be requested to present the little colored girl that he had brought to America with him to the conference. The motion was carried and the child was brought forward and placed upon the presiding bishop's desk. The conference was thrilled with the picture presented and a wave of applause filled the house. Bishop Bowman stepped forward and took the little girl by the hand. The child looked at him with a look of surprise and the audience again broke out in applause.

"What is her name?" called out a delegate.

"We call her Diana," said Bishop Taylor.

"She is about 3 years old," replied the bishop, "and nine months ago she was a heathen child. She has learned to talk English in that short time."

"And she has gotten into the general conference," said Bishop Fowler, and the audience laughed.

take the colored child by the hand, he was reminded of the prophecy that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand to God" [Applause.]

Talk About the Rules of Order.

The discussion of the rules of order was then continued.

Dr. Bristol of Chicago moved that a radical change be made with regard to offering substitutes, after two amendments had been offered to an original motion. He wanted it made the rule of the conference, which was really an amendment could not be brought in as a substitute. He thought that there was a danger of having too many motions before the house.

Dr. Neely thought that the rules as in force in the United States congress were correct, and they had been introduced as a substitute, and even an amendment to the substitute after amendments had been introduced.

Dr. Buckley then took the floor and urged the speedy adoption of rules. He held that valuable time was being wasted over technicalities.

Dr. Hammond of California thought that six motions were too many to come before a body at one time. As the rules stood, the following motions could come before the body: The original motion, the first amendment, the second amendment, the substitute, the amendment to the substitute, and the report as tabled and the previous question. He wanted the amendment to the substitute dropped, and moved that be done.

The amendments to the original motion and the report as submitted was adopted.

Dr. Neely stated that he was defeated on this same point four years ago when Dr. Buckley was against him. He was glad the latter had been converted.

Dr. Buckley at once insisted that he had been misrepresented and demanded an opportunity to square himself.

They Will Joke.

Bishop Fowler said he could have the floor in order to set himself right if he could do it.

The wording of the ruling of the chair excited much laughter and applause, and Dr. Buckley got back at the bishop by remarking that the scriptures promised that they should be delivered from the snare of the Fowler.

"They also provide," retorted Bishop Fowler, "that we shall be delivered from the noxious pestilence."

And then the roof rose, and did not settle to its normal place for fully five minutes. Dr. Buckley could only say that it was evident that he was not a noxious pestilence, as he had been assigned the floor and he could not get away from him. He then explained the merely technical error in Dr. Neely's statement.

Rule 10 was amended so as to require all members to address the chair from their places, in order to do away with the injustice caused by having certain delegates rush down the aisle to claim the recognition of the chairman.

A lengthy discussion as to the advisability of changing the number necessary to call an aye and no vote, drifted into the matter of equal representation of the clergy and laity in the conference. The laymen maintained that they were in too small a minority to acquiesce in the change called for by the proclerics, and would continue to oppose it until they were granted equal representation. The old rule requiring one-fourth of either body to call the recorded vote will still obtain.

A rule was adopted forbidding anyone from standing in the vacant places on the floor. As the bishop expressed it, "no one had been assigned the floor except in occupied places."

The time of adjournment was extended to finish the business remaining in one final session. The newly revised rules were formally adopted as a whole.

Named Some Committees.

The following committees were named by the bishops:

Boundaries—At large, C. R. Rice, districts, W. F. Berry, J. G. Gray, D. E. Pierce, H. B. McGregor, J. C. Arouck, J. F. Speltz, J. B. Young, J. R. Croighton, J. F. Chaffee, B. L. Robinson, A. W. McKinnis, W. H. Webster, J. H. Sargent, A. F. Chase, Griffin, E. D. Whitlock, W. R. Hainstock, W. M. Whitfield, J. M. Shumbert, Adolph Dalitz, H. A. Sautzer, C. B. Bailey, T. S. Hodson.

Equal Ministerial Representation—at large—At large, S. B. Smith, John Evans, Districts—P. O. Withers, J. H. Giles, A. B. Gidgert, John Fields, Alderman—W. A. Blodgett, W. F. Frothing, G. M. Koenig.

son, L. M. Mann, D. W. Diggs, J. P. Cox, A. G. Jensen, S. J. Kyrwath, J. E. Idickars, J. W. Dillingham, J. M. Brouley, E. H. Smith, D. H. Moore, S. N. Shonkie, J. P. De John, F. M. Bristol, H. R. Brill, J. R. Marshall, J. F. Harzels, J. B. Sweet, C. H. Oberbach, J. D. Hammond.

After the usual announcements were made, the conference adjourned at 1:30 o'clock.

The special committee on Chinese education was requested to meet at 4:30 this afternoon at the Paxton.

The meeting on the Columbian exposition will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the Paxton.

W. F. Warren arrived at noon and was seated in the East Main conference in place of Prof. Upham, who was temporarily seated in his place.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Interesting Discussion of the Subject at Exposition Hall Last Night.

The subject of Christian missions was the theme of an interesting mass meeting at Exposition hall last evening. Upon the stage were grouped representatives of nearly every field of missionary effort. There were returned workers from the Indian jungles and the African forests, from the Orient and the realms of China and Japan, and from beneath the sunny Italian skies. They were there from Mexico and South America, from Hindostan and from the various home missions.

It is doubtful if a band of men and women could be brought together to whose personality the audience would have attached so much interest. They represented almost every class of the army of men and women who had devoted their lives to the work of reclaiming the heathen nations from heathenism. Some of them had been engaged in the work for over a quarter of a century. What hardships they had endured, what sacrifices they had made, what dangers they had braved for the cause was not apparent as they received with smiling faces the applause that greeted them, but their hearers considered the meeting with interest and admiration.

The exercises were of an informal character and consisted of short speeches by the missionaries and some of their native converts who occupied seats with them on the platform. It was an experienced meeting and the remarks were largely of a personal character. The meeting was in charge of Chaplain McCabe, who announced the opening hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Experience of Some of the Bishops.

Bishop Taylor was the first speaker and was warmly greeted. He attempted to elaborate on his address, but contented himself with a simple narration of the circumstances that led to his conversion and his subsequent entrance into the missionary work.

Bishop Holman was then introduced and told how he began to preach for \$100 a year as a circuit rider. He saved \$50 during the year and made up his mind that he was destined for missionary work in India. He finally reached India, never expecting to return. But times had changed and he was assigned to a station in one of the twenty-five days. There were times during the early years of his life in India when he almost began to think that his labors were thrown away and that he was engaged in a life of self-denial and sacrifice for nothing, but now converts were coming in at the rate of 1,000 every month.

A Japanese convert with an unpronounceable name came forward and spoke in his native language, which was interpreted by Rev. Julius Soper. The interpreter's remarks was that he brought the greetings of his Japanese brethren and thanked the Americans for their prayers. He was one of the many who had been brought to Christ by the labors of Christian missionaries.

Rev. Dr. Soper gave some interesting facts concerning missionary work in Japan. His experience there had begun in 1873, when there were not 150 Christians in the empire. The stringent edicts against foreigners had then only recently been removed. A strong and vigorous church containing nearly sixty preachers had sprung up in the interesting

general conference. This is a victory that will be permanent." But Amos Shinkle of Kentucky still thinks that the separate seating has been a failure and a calamity. "The laymen will never ask for separate seating again," said he impressively.

Mass Meeting Today.

The mass meeting this afternoon at Exposition hall will be in the interest of the American university. The meeting will open at 3 o'clock. Bishop Fowler, Dr. W. F. Warren of the Boston university and Bishop Newman will speak.

Dr. Birney's catarrh powder for cold in head

LIVED BEYOND HIS INCOME.

Bank Clerk Kennedy Used His Employer's Cash to Buy a Home.

Samuel E. Kennedy, a clerk at the Omaha National bank, is in charge of United States authorities for embezzlement. He was arrested by Deputy Marshal Allen on complaint of Bank Examiner John M. Griffin, who charges him with falsifying and altering books and accounts for the purpose of deceiving government officials.

Kennedy is short in his accounts to the extent of \$6,000.

Through the aid of bank detectives Cashier Wallace of the Omaha National discovered the discrepancies in Kennedy's accounts and caused his arrest. He admitted his guilt and in order to secure the bank executed to W. B. Millard, its vice president, a deed to a lot on Eighth and Dodge street, near Thirty-eighth avenue. He also gave Mr. Millard a chattel mortgage on the household goods for \$3,000. The consideration of the deed to the house was \$5,000, therefore the bank loses nothing.

Kennedy is a man about 25 years of age, and according to his past record is not an exemplary bank clerk, though his delinquencies are not due, it is said, to rambunctiousness. The money he appropriated to himself was used to buy a house and a lot for a wife whom he worshipped. He lavished money upon her and elaborately furnished his house. He simply lived beyond his income.

Mrs. Kennedy is almost prostrated with grief by the recent developments. Her father arrived here yesterday and it was upon whom Kennedy expected to depend for a wife whom he worshipped. He lavished money upon her and elaborately furnished his house. He simply lived beyond his income.

Conference Gossip.

The conference hall postoffice is a busy place in the morning for half an hour prior to the call to order.

At 6 o'clock the conference committee met in the hall and the agenda for the day and a half was read.

The woman question is sure to come up, out it will probably come up in a different form from that in which it was presented to the annual conference two years ago. There seems to be a double question connected with the admission of women as delegates to the conference. First, have they a right according to the organic law of the church, and second, shall they be given the right?

"This idea of having so many bishops," said a prominent layman, "is, I think, making the office appear too cheap and is tending to rapidly gain strength and its capabilities and fitness for the place become more and more apparent to the delegates who have not known him intimately."

The lay delegates who took separate seating appear to be highly pleased with the arrangement thus far. "We are delighted with the change," said Mr. Murray of Ohio. "The laymen will never sit with the ministers again in a

1890, as you will see by a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Works last March. When I was a member of the council I was aware of the bill being fought by P. W. Birkhauser, but it was not until it was approved by the city council and passed through the mayor's veto in 1890 and 1891.

"When the resolution was sent to me, signed by Mr. Birkhauser, I was assisted by the secretary after having been unanimously adopted, I naturally considered that action settled the matter, and that it authorized me to insert the bill in the appropriation ordinance. I do not want to shirk any responsibility, but will remark that the chairman of the finance committee, as usual, read over the appropriation and consulted with me. In the presence of my clerks I read the various bills, but the council did not read the bill, as it was not considered that the bill should be allowed. It might have asked me if it were all O. K. and I naturally answered 'yes.' The ordinance I would not have inserted it in the ordinance. I will further state that in my suggestion to first insert the ordinance, one exclusively to pay employees and officials, and the other to pay expenses of the city, and I argued with the various bills, but the council decided to have the last ordinance read the first and second time and then laid over for a week to give the members a chance to examine the ordinance. I was not present at the first reading, but the ordinance was read the utmost respect for Mr. Jacobson and know he did not mean to do anything wrong. His intentions were all right, but we are all liable to make mistakes."

The resolution referred to by Mr. Olsen is as follows:

ORD. 1892, March 8.—To the Honorable the City Council, the City of Omaha, Gentlemen: With reference to the amount claimed by C. E. Squires, former contractor for the months of August, September, October and November, 1891, this board has unanimously adopted the following resolution: