Blackburn Gives Kennedy a Few Nuts to Crack.

Sour pretended respectability to stoop to the conduct which has marked your canvass ever since the exposition bill was passed and you saw that Mr. Mercer was to be given credit for his services in connection vantages Over Others.

SOME OPINIONS FORCIBLY EXPRESSED

their service a man who has accomplished more for his district than any other young congressman in Washington in order that the ambition of a Seventh ward politician may be gratified. The business men of this city believe in Abraham Lincoln's principle. Glove is Thrown Down and a Would-Be Congressman is Invited to Pick it Up-A Little Fatherly Advice.

ple that it is no time to swap horses in the middle of the stream. They know that the man who could overcome the obstacles which confronted the exposition bill in the last session of congress is the right man to continue at the helm for the two years Mr. T. W. Blackburn has addressed to W. L. Kennedy the following open letter on some important points in connection with the history of local politics:

OMAHA, June 26 .- John L. Kennedy, Esq. I am advised that you saw fit to make a personal attack on me at the Sewenth Ward Republican club meeting last night, in which you charged that I was a representative of Rosewater in the Ninth Ward Mercer club and, in effect, stated that I was a tool of the editor of The Bee, had no convictions of my own and had no other ambition in life, except to advance the in-

terests of that gentleman. Now, Mr. Kennedy, I was born in America of abolitionist stock, and have been a republican voter since 1876, when my first vote was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes. I have voted the republican ticket ever since. You were born in Scotland and I am willing to accord to you every right of a native born American, but I wish you to understand dis-tinctly that no man born on either side of the water can pretend to be a better Ameri can, a better republican or a more independ ent citizen than myself without protest on

The story that I moved into the Ninth ward at the suggestion and behest of Mr. Rosewater is so absolutely silly that I am surprised you would consider it worth re-peating, even in the campaign of slander which you have inaugurated. If it is worth walle for you to know it, I may say that I moved from the Fourth ward into the Ninth to save rent and that I cut my rent bill exactly in two by the removal.

In the fall of 1892, a few months prior to

my removal into the Ninth ward, I was a delegate to the state convention which sent a delegation to Lincoln in the interests of Governor Lorenzo Crounse. Upon the Fourth ward delegation were George W. Lininger, A. C. Troup, W. F. Bechel, W. J. Broatch, George A. Bennett, Frank E. Moores, myself, and I have forgotten who was the eighth man. I sat alongside of Mr. Lininger in the convention and voted for W. J. Broatch for governor. This was the campaign immediately preceding my removal into the Ninth ward and would hardly afford encouragement for Mr. Rosewater to make it an object for me to change my place of residence, especially in view of the fact that when I lived in the Fourth ward, and so desired, I could usually get a place on the delegation to the county conventions.

NOT ONE OF THE CRANKS. The next fall, when the time came fo holding the primaries in the Ninth ward. joined, with a number of other good citi zens in that ward, in a fight which resulted in splitting the delegations to the state and congressional conventions. I was not a candidate for delegate to either convention, and, in fact, have not been a candi-date for delegate to any county convention since the second nomination of George P. Bemis for mayor until the primaries the latter part of May, this year, when I was a candidate for delegate to the county convention on the Broatch ticket in the Ninth

I have no sympathy with this continual anti-Rosewater howi. I believe that Mr. Rosewater is a citizen of whom Omaha ought to be proud, because of his public spirit and his enterprise, whatever may be the west of his enterprise. thought of him as a politician. I do not always agree with Mr. Rosewater in politics, but when Mr. Rosewater agrees with me I cannot change my views merely because he and I are in accord. I know some people who have a habit of going wrong whenever Mr. Rosewater is right in order to be in opposition to that gentleman. I the foliage to look seared, giving rise to the arror that the tornado manifests burning electrical power. It has been demonstrated by study of wreckage that as the funnel leaves the earth and rises into the air its people who have a habit of going wrong force slightly diminishes, and that this bounding motion causes the funnel to spare to be in opposition to that gentleman. I to be in opposition to that gentleman. 1 one building and demolish another. The do not belong to that class of cranks. do not belong to that class of cranks.

I never control but one vote at an elec-tion. That vote has always been my own and has been under my absolute control for twenty years. If I have pride in any one particular thing in connection with my like the motion of air impelled by an exone particular thing, in connection with my plosion residence in Omaha, it is that I have always had the courage to stand up for my own convictions and to defend them, re-gardless of the character or personnel of the opposition. I have never sent emissaries to Mr. Rosewater to get him to accord to me the credit of making any fight in which I have been engaged. Perhaps you will remember one occasion, when you thought you were entitled to some credit and took you were entitled to some credit and took particular pains to bring that fact to the attention of the despised editor of The Bee. You told me, Mr. Kennedy, at least a half dozen times, that you wanted Mr. Mercer's friends to distinctly understand that you were making no personal fight on him. In one conversation you assured me that if I heard anybody say that you had gone into any combination against Mercer. gone into any combination against Mercer that I could put it down as a "baid-faced lie." You stated further that Mr. Mercer had made a good record in congress, and you would not feel hurt if he were renominated and re-elected, and that you were in this fight solely for Mr. Kennedy, and nominated and re-elected, and that you were in this fight solely for Mr. Kennedy, and not to help anybody beat Dave Mercer. You have repeatedly stated to me (and I am advised so stated to other friends of Mercer), that you wished Mr. Mercer's friends to understand at all times in this contest that you were making a friendly fight and had no disposition or purpose to resort to any unfair or questionable means to advance your interests. In fact, you said that you wished to conduct your campaign so that if Mr. Mercer's friends found it impossible to elect him, they would not feel embit-tered against you in any particular.

TALKS RIGHT OUT IN SCHOOL. Finding that Mr. Mercer's strength was growing very rapidly and that the only show for the opposition was a combination of all the candidates against Mr. Mercer, you have debased yourself to the common level of the ward bustler and are now out level of the ward nustier and are now out on the stump, peddling gossip and resorting to slander and vilification to defeat a man who is your equal in point of manhood and citizenship and your superior in a great many other respects. You are not satisfied to peddle lies against your principal oppo-nent, but are small and mean enough to insist that the friends of Mr. Mercer shall also be dragged into this campaign of mud slinging and be abused because, forsooth, they have ventured to express their preferences for a man whose two terms in congress have manifested his especial fitness for the

There are some politicians in Omaha from at the subtreasury for shipment to Germany whom a man might expect just such tomorrow.

language as has dropped from your lips in the last two or three weeks. I will confess however, that I had not expected a man of

exchange experience for mere assurance, no

when further favors will be required from that same congress. At least a dozen of your friends have personally expressed to

the wish that you might have sense ough to see the inevitable and save your

edit and your money by removing from

the track. You have no more chance of ob-taining the nomination for congress at this

time than a half dozen gentlemen whose names have not been mentioned in con-nection with the office and your method

of conducting your campaign is making

HOW TO KNOW TORNADOES.

Their Appearances.

Perhaps the most important distinction to emphasize, says Harper's Weekly, is that

between the appearance of a thunder storm

and a tornado, since, if this can be defined.

much needless fear at the approach of black

but harmless thunder storms can be avoided.

When not combined with tornado manifesta-tions, the thunder storm sends aloft a nar-

left the black clouds seem to reach the earth, but this is caused, not by a descent

to the earth, as in a tornado, but by distant

edges of the high black clouds receding be-low the horizon line. It is one storm which

The tornado is easily distinguished from this perfectly plain edge of black with its lighter rain mist extending to the earth.

Whether the funnel is veiled by rain or not, it is ordinarily so black that as it approaches

it appears as a column of dense darkness.

trait of all is that other clouds seem to be approaching, others moving at right angles.

and a distinct storm of light hue is coming

the tornado, which is drawing clouds and

air currents toward itself from great dis-tances. As the tornado funnel comes nearer

with its dark mass of rubbish reaching to the earth, the roar is frightful, giving the

bserver fifteen or twenty minutes' warning.

east, and if the funnel is seen in the north

or east it need not be feared, because it will almost certainly move away. Of 600 tor-

nadoes specially classified, all but thirty-five moved from southwest to northeast and

nearly all the thirty-five moved eastwardly.

The funnels have a rotary motion from right to left and this motion is not due to

electrical action, but to acceleration of con-flicting air currents. Lieutenant Finley shows that the lightning supposed to be in

the funnel is already in adjacent thunder clouds. The broken and withered buds,

bruised by the action of the air, are evap-

Tornadoes generally occur between 3 p.

m. and 5 p. m. and not more than one in a thousand takes place between 10 p. m. and

soon of the following day. I have heard of

only two instances in which the tornalo oc-burred between midnight and morning—one

at Hohokus, N. J., and another in southern Michigan, which caused slight loss of life.

Since these are only two in about 2,000 cases, the danger from tornadoes at night is so small that it need not be considered.

SILK FROM WOOD PULP.

Frenchman Discovers a Process to

Compete with Industrious Worm.

English merchants are greatly excited by

he recent introduction of a silk made from

wood pulp, says the New York World. The

article cannot be told from the genuine

when manufactured into ribbons and novel-

The process is the discovery of a Frenchman, Hilaire de Chardonnet, and a factory at Besacon, France, has been turning out large quantities of the fabric. In tensile

strength it is not equal to silk, but in other

respects it is superior. Large quantities have been sold in London and Paris this season and in many instances the merchants

did not know the material was not spun by

he industrious worms.
It is made from wood pulp, waste paper or

rags. They are first macerated with a mix-ture of nitric and sulphuric acids, which are

afterward washed out, and a thick, gummy

mixture is left. This is forced under heavy pressure through glass tubes having a minute opening at the end. These are called "glass silk worms," and as the mix-

ture is forced through them machinery winds

the filament on bobbins. It is then pressed to give it the necessary luster and is after-

ward spun and woven as ordinary silk

threads are.
A firm has been started in England and

a large factory will be built at once at Manchester. The discovery has passed the experimental stage and it is expected to

work a vast change in the textile industry.

NEW YORK, June 26 .- Heidelbach, Ickel-

heimer & Co. have engaged \$200,000 in gold

Gold Shipments to Europe.

ties cannot be told from the genuine.

Characteristic Features

you neither friends nor votes.
T. W. BLACKBURN.

given credit for I

Finally, Mr. Kennedy, permit me to say that the people of this community will not RAISED GOOD !CROPS FROM THE START

> How the Eastern Company's Agents Happened to Locate the Settlement in the Fertile Valley. of the Little "ionx.

CHEROKEE, Ia., June 26 .- (Special.)-The history of the early settlement of a county, state or city, is unquestionably of to the pioneer himself, than any other part of the story. In it the pioneer sees himself and friends as together they struggled hand in hand, fighting for their very existence in a vast wilderness, against great odds, seemingly against fate. Picture the pioneer as he sits in his casy chair, paper in hand, his feet reclining on a cushloned stool, enjoying all the comforts of a modern city home. He adjusts his glasses, for his eyes have long since grown dim, and scans each page quickly; his glance sudlenly becomes fixed and he draws the paper closer that he may not miss a word, for he has come to the headline-"Pioneer Days." Settling back in his chair, a gleam of pleasant surprise flashing o'er his countenance, the hero of early days critically levours every word, recalling the pictures of a banished past as the name of an old comrade is mentioned in connection with some deed of daring, or smiling as recollection recalls some pleasant scene or ludic-rous adventure. The old associations, the ow line of black clouds in advance, which emains high in the air. At the right and many trials and tribulations, the battles against cold and hunger, the narrow es capes from bloodthirsty savages and even Indian massacres—all reappear, and the early battles of life are refought, one by one, in the mind of the pioneer as he reads. Finishing he drops the paper carelessly. spreads to the left and right. There is no splitting up of clouds with the formation of a different storm at another part of the moaning of the wild wintry winds as they whistled around the humble cabin home that first sheltered him and his loved ones from the winter's driving storms. All these phantoms of the past rise up before him, and he recalls the health and strength of his

parrowest at the earth, with light breaking through on either side of it. The most marked nd gracious gifts. Notwithstanding the hardships and cares that found their way into the homes of the early homeseekers, the first settlers of herokee county at times enjoyed solid com ence of wealth and restraining positions were to them a source of satisfaction and pleasure. The flow of brotherly love that existed in the hearts of these early van-guards of civilization created a regard for humanity, and each felt an interest in the The southwest corner of the cellar, if the tornado is approaching from the south or other's welfare, a feeling that still exists and is practiced today, more on account of west, is the safest place of refuge. The tor-nado carries the wreckage to the north and early associations in days of peril than the eachings of Christian duty

tuler of this great universe for His good

SWEET MEMORIES Dear was the old log cabin,
Down by the river side;
Round it the children romped.
In it the baby died.
The cabin lies in ruins,
The ivy from the roof has fied,
The mound is its only monument,
All but sweet memories are dead.

In a great many countries it is a hard matter to establish the fact as to who was the first actual settler; it is not so in Cherokee county. In the fall of 1855, two doctors at Milford, Mass., by name, Dr. Dwight Russell and Dr. Slocum, organized what was known as the Milford Emigra-tion company. In the spring of 1856 it was determined that two of the company should be sent out as advance agents to locate who wants \$65,000 from our townsman, a suitable place in northwestern Iowa for stands, if we may believe the eloquent counthe planting of a colony of New Englanders, who sought to better their worldly the planting of a colony of New Englanders, who sought to better their worldly surroundings by settling in the far west. The gentlemen chosen for this hazardous undertaking were Carlton Corbett (at present all the time, anyone of us some of the a resident of Cherokee) and L. Parkburgt the colonidence game. Some of us some of the resident of Cherokee) and L. Parkhurst. who left Milford, February 11, 1856, coming Nov by rail to Chicago, then a very small city. the time, because he had been on the Board From Chicago the pair went to Lyons, Ia., of Trade, but like the rest of the human and from there down the river to Daven-port, where they struck the only railroad then built on Iowa soil, the Chicago, Rock ing to be an actress, played upon the be-Island & Pacific, which extended as far west as Iowa City, then the capital of Iowa. Des Moines was only known at that time as a trading post, being called Fort Des Moines, because a garrison of United States troops had been stationed there up to the spring of 1847, when they were

transferred to another post. From Iowa City the two pioneers traveled by stage to Council Bluffs, a distance of 50 miles. Having carefully examined the maps, the present site of Sloux City was etermined on as the most desirable point for the location of the new colony. The big Sloux was supposed to be a navigable stream, tion point of these two rivers, the colony naturally reasoned, must some day be the site of a great city. After a brief resting worm-spun except by an expert. It has a peculiarly beautiful luster, exceeding in that the product of the silkworm. It also takes dyes more readily than silk does and spell the pair departed from Council Bluffe and journeyed up the river to the coveted snot only to find that the location had been ppropriated the year before, and at this time was a prosperous settlement consisting of less than a dozen souls, a United States land office, two hotels and one store.

> WANTED PLENTY OF TIMBER. The discovery was a sore disappointment to the land explorers, but determined to find a sultable location, they proceeded up the oig Sioux for some distance, but the scarcity of timber in that region caused them to retrace their steps. Returning to Sloux City they met with Robert Perry (now deceased). who informed them of the beauty and abundance of timber along the Little Sioux in Cherokee county. Parkhurst remained at Sioux City, while Corbett and a man by the name of Martain set out across the prairies to Correctionville, in Woodbury county thence up the Little Sloux to a large grove situated in what is now Pilot township.

all built of logs.

Here the party remained over night in the grove, a portion of which now belongs to the Perry estate. The following morning they proceded to the present site of Old Cherokee, which was platted soon after the arrival of the little New England colony that followed their advance agents, making their ay slowly across the boundless prairie with x teams. On their way up they stopped to view the big red rock, the largest in Iowa, now known as Pilot rock. This rock was used in an early day as a landmark by the

Indians, for upon examination Indian relics

and painted hieroglyphics were found all

After having satisfied themselves that this was the best and finest country they had ret seen, after ramblion hither and thither for two days, they set out for Correction-ville, there meeting a party of the colony under the leadership of Dr. Dwight Russell. This was in the month of May, 1856. A few days later the entire opiony, consisting of about twenty souls, were all together, and the start for the premised land was made, Corbett guiding the little band. But three of that little party of homesoekers, who, on that bright May morning, journeyed up the little Sloux and located on the present site of Cherokee, still reside here; namely, Cariton Corbett, G. W. Bannister and Albert Fipps. The others have all crossed the river of time but one, a Mr. Brown, besides the three mentioned above, who resides in Tennesser

BUILDING A CITY.

A log house was built near the site of Davis' grist mill, which was long known as the Cherokee house, and for some time was occupied by the entire colony, two teams belonging to the company immediately put to work, and 150 acres of land were broken up for a crop, of which about thirty acres were planted to corn. The corn was caught by a frost in the fall and greatly damaged, yet a fair crop was harvested. The same piece of ground that yielded to the pieneers their first crop nearly fifty years ago, last fall turned out sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They also raised 200 bushels of excellent potanecessities of life had to be brought from Council Bluffs, a distance of 130 miles. About this time congress granted large tracts of land across the state to aid in building four different railroads from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. The land office at Sioux City was ordered closed until the railroad companies could select their to settlers. The time ordered by law gave which to select its lands and pre-empt assist in this work, and the land selected gave each member about 100 acres. During the summer a village was laid ut and 320 acres platted off in town lots, and all the land adjoining the village was made into twenty-acre lots, though a contained as many as sixty acres. plat of this village can yet be seen at the recorder's office. One feature that is worthy of note in this connection is that, though these "pilgrim fathers" of our country were over 100 miles from a town, wholly unacquainted with the surroundings and having such an immense country to oung manhood with pride, at the same time from, should have just hit upon the lo-reathing a prayer of thankfulness to the cality destined to be one of the finest and most prosperous cities in Iowa.

HISTRIONIC SOAP.

Tribulations of a Millionaire Backer of a Would-Be Actress. Not since Mr. Pickwick fell a victim to

the wiles of the landlady in Boswell street the relict of that officer of her majesty who had gone to the peace and quiet that a custom house could not grant, has anybody been so beset, environed, bedeviled, duped and done for, has anybody been so outrageously victimized, as our excellent, innocent and aged fellow citizen, N. K. keenest. But, gentlemen of the jury, he is now, in the language of his eloquent attorney in New York defending him against a play-actor man, 67. Sixty-seven, gentlemen, men, not done for while twelve honest, intelligent gentlemen are in the jury box, who know something of the weakness of humanity and would protect a fellow man as they would have themselves protected from the wiles and machinations of an ambitious actor-woman. Behind Belasco

Now, Fairbank could not be fooled all nevolence of our trim and ancient and tidy old Adonis. What prompted that hero of a hundred corners, the pork packer of Porkopolis, that unequaled combination of Chesterfield and Turveydrop, to go into his pocket in support of the stage-struck woman? Just what is not disclosed, but we have the assurance of counsel that There is nothing we fear, nothing we try to hide. It is true that we are ashamed—ashamed that we had anything to do with Mrs. Carter and Belasco. We trusted Mrs. Carter and Belasco. We trusted them, we believed in them, and they duped us. We are not afraid of them, nor do we

want anything hidden." The words are the words of the counsel, but the sentiment is the sentiment of the lion-hearted Board of Trader. That venture stands him in now some \$51,000, not counting the costs of the present trial nor the possibilities of a jury finding. But when Fairbank originally contem-

plated his benevolence he set a limit to his expenditure, towit, \$10,000. In his sketch of the stout gentleman Washington Irving told of free-livers on a small scale, who are predigal within the compass of a guinea. Prudent Fairbank might be prodigal, but no guinea was the measure of his patronage of struggling genius. He who so often confronted and confounded the wheat pit, the oat corner, confounded the wheat pit, the oat corner, he who was alternately a bull or a bear as suited his gigantic operations, melted instantly at the soft appeals of Mrs. Carter. She came to Chicago, she saw Mr. Fairbank, and, saying she heard he was willing to put \$10,000 into the venture, she asked, "Why not give me the \$10,000 and I can get along." And Fairbank, so his weeping counsel, more eloquent even than a Eelasco, sadly admitted, was fool enough to do it. That was a free gift. The other \$51,000 was advanced as a loan, and it was gone, as Fisk said, where the woodbine twineth—up the spout.

If out of the abundance of his unbergy

If out of the abundance of his unhappy experience the elder Welier constantly warned his hopeful son against widders, why was there no good angel near the genial Fairbank to tell him that widders were not a circumstance when divorced women aspiring to the stage were in the

Poor old Fairbank, erstwhile the Chicago Adonis, has had his whistle and has paid for it. But the special pity of the case as disclosed by the situation in the New York court is that he will never know when the account will be closed.

O. K. SCOFIELD'S UNEQUALED SALE. PRICES CUT THIN

On Everything in Our Store a Few Days Only, For Cash.

## Nothing Reserved . . .

Every Suit—every Cape—every Skirt—every Silk Waist-every Mackintosh and every article in our store will get its share of the cut in price.

## Reason---We Have Too Many Goods

And want to turn them into cash quickly. In order to give us time to mark down prices our store will be closed for two hours but

> Doors Will be Open at 10 O'clock This Saturday Morning.

Cor. 16th and Farnam Sts., OMAHA

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Chicago. On the Board of Trade where majority of 150-to defer further considera, wits were sharpened his was among the eration of the bill. This is not exactly a disaster, but it is a serious misfortune for the dominant party. The education bill is Mombasa, on the seacoast, to Uganda, is baffled by the obstructive tactics of the minority will detract from the prestige of mosity is excited, for the reason that one narrow gauge road designed to reduce the of the purposes of the bill is to assist the cost of transportation between Uganda and private and church schools which give reigious instruction by a grant of 4 shillings months, and freight, being carried chiefly the public schools are supported from the ton. The route lies through the Masai "rates," or local taxes. The dissenters object to the grant as tending to enable the considerable danger. The present cost of church schools to withstand the competition transportation is so high as to forbid com-of the public schools. The education bill merce with the millions of people in the it is the immense number of amendments offered by friends and foes. Its strength is indicated by the fact that the principle "sphere" in the Upper Nile valley and a of over 250, the Irish members favoring it.

> That Russia is and has for years past been leading up to great forward movements in the direction of territorial aggrandizement is something more than a mere assumption; it is indeed in the nature of a moral certainty. If, therefore, we are not to look for this forward movement in the near east, it is to the far east of reaching Uganda and occupying the Upthat we must turn our eyes. Recent events per Nile effectively, the Mombasa and that we must turn our eyes. Recent events in Persia, events scarcely less recent in China, the presence of Li Hung Chang as lent. Its commercial utility will, however, a peculiarly honored guest in Moscow, all be considerable, and it is expected that after eight or ten years the traffic receipts afford safe indication of the trend of events, after eight or ten years the lt is in the China seas and on Chinese will meet the fixed charges. territory that England and Russia are to meet if to meet with hostile intent within our own generation they are: So surely has never done a more diplomatic or popu-has England made up her mind that Africa lar act than to intercede with the Negus. from north to south and from east to west is her heritage, so surely has Russia determined that to her belongs the control of the unfortunate Italians now in the prisons of his dark skinned materials. of the Asiatic continent. That her terri-torial expansion within certain limits will be-must, indeed, be-allowed by England

of China was against reforms. She beropean monarchs of the last century. Her death will give Li a new field and enable him to enlarge the scope of his reforms. Though Li is not a Manchu he is by far the ablest man in China, and his abilities are recognized the world over. The only drawback is his advanced age, which will probably deter him from carrying out percentage the same recognized the world over. sonally his new ideas if they are adopted. When defeat began to rain on the Chinese

Fairbank. Time was, says the Chicago Chronicle, when N. K. was the Adons of Chronicle, while the Chronicle Chronicle

A new railway, some 650 miles long, from pate them. Some months ago expeditions under British officers went over from Uganda into Ungoro and cleared out Kabarega, who has been hestile to the British. Several years ago British officers descended the Nile from Uganda to within a short distance of the dervish outposts. It is not unlikely that British posts have been es-tablished by this time on the river to forestall the Belgians and French. As a means

So far as Italy Itself is concerned, the pope of his dark-skinned majesty. The step is praised by all Italy. Marquis Rudini, in answer to an interpellation in Parliament, declared that, in his opinion, his holiness, be—must, indeed, be—allowed by England is true, but it is also true that. In the opinion of those here best qualified to judge, one single step of hers beyond those limits will be forcibly resented by the emfort in the stream of the stream limits will be forcibly resented by the em-pire of which India forms an integral part. for the great Italian fatherland. The gov-ernment, he added, as a matter of course, The position of the old dowager empress of China was against reforms. She belonged to the old Manchurian dynasty that is as conservative and bigoted as the Eu-Eternal City that is likely to pave the way to a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal as this generous offer of the which dictated it.

When the recent agreement between England and China was reached, some of the English newspapers belittled the report that him the responsibilities for the nation's then, however, and with good reason, to failures; but it soon became apparent that the fault lay with the system and not with the man, and Li is now endeavoring two, England is getting only a fractional with the man, and Li is now endeavoring two, England is getting only a fractional which with the man, and Li is now endeavoring to put the nation where her wealth, population and intellectual force entitle her to be found. It is a Herculean labor, but it she formerly received. Li Hung Chang's part of the ending the found. It is a Herculean labor, but it can be accomplished. If China can in the

next thirty years accomplish one-tenth what Germany hates France, she is still one The tory government of the United King-dom has encountered great opposition in

COST OF A CONVENTION.

Lightning Calculator Wrestles with the St. Louis Gathering. Some surprising calculations have been made as to the cost of the big convention Salisbury government. Religious ani- now estimated, about \$15,000,000, being a held in St. Louis. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be stood by the Citizens' league. The cost of the hall alone was \$75,000. Other bills are the expenses of the per pupil from the imperial treasury, while on the heads of porters, costs high per sergeant-at-arms of the convention, various printing accounts, cleaning the hall each night, its lighting, fees for police and fire protection, big postage bills and a thousand other things.

The expenses of the sergeant-at-arms will is, however, deferred, not defeated. It is British territories of ganda and Unyoro, be large. He has been in St. Louis some necessary to make certain appropriations who are fairly advanced in civilization and time and has had busy day and night an liament has more leisure it will take the of goods. The chief need for a railroad suite of rooms at a hotel. But the money education bill up again. The bother about just now is, however, military and political. bagatelle to what was spent by the delegates

There were over 1,000 delegates and alterirvolved has been approved by a majority rallroad will enable the British to anticinates, who, with their followers and friends, will make a total of some 2,000 directly in from terested. With the reporters, messengers, etc., the entire number was at least 3,000. Now, if each of these men spent \$100 in addition to his railroad fare, the total of money set in circulation in St. Louis by the visitors amounted to \$300,000. Add to this the expenses of the telegraph company and big press associations and a round sum of \$500,000 would be the result.

This is a large sum, but it is not the limit. Besides the 3,000 men there were 75,000 visitors, who spent \$250,000 for railroad fare, and how much more they spent after they reached their destination depended on their individual pocketbooks Three dollars a day was a small amount for each to put up, and something over \$3,000,000 is the result of adding this to the previous sum. Then there is the cost of brass bands, of sending the news to the papers, the cost of thousands of private telegrams and innumerable other things, which brings the total up to \$4,000,000. This \$4,000,000 would build four battleships, If the \$4,000,000 were to be paid out in dollar bills and the bills mad the

ollar bills and the bills made into a carpet, the carpet would be 1,000 feet long,
650 feet wide and cover fifteen acres, and the
capitol at Washington, if set down in the
middle of it, would appear as a toy house
in the center of a big rug. Four million
dollars in gold piled in a pyramid four feet pyramid would be fifteen feet high.

The cigars smoked by the 75,000 who went

to St. Louis, allowing five eigars a day apiece, would be 1,875,000, and would make a pile of 37,500 boxes of fifty each, and this whatever may have been the policy pile would be two and a half miles high.

Court Says the Bonds Are Good. CLEVELAND, June 26 .- Word was received by the city officials today that the English newspapers benefited the state of the contemplated bond issues for it would certainly injure English interests in a material way. Their views on the subin a material way. The contemplated bond issues for public improvements amounting to \$7,000,000 or \$3,000,000, authorized by special acts

The question was When defeat began to rain on the Uniness during the late war Li was robbed of his honors and an attempt made to load on him the responsibilities for the nation's him it soon became apparent that France stands with Russia and China, as she had it soon became apparent that

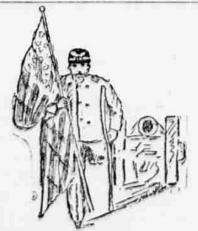
## PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PARAGRAPHED AND POINTEDLY



A NEW LINE ADDED.

maco cotton underwear at 75c a suit has the only house in Omaha dealing exbeen so successful that we've been com- clusively in carpets and curtains-prepelled to add our line of tan macos in vious to inventory we are giving liberal

Albert Cahn,



WE'RE THE VETERANS... Our sale of pink and blue light weight | In the carpet and curtain business-

Omaha Carpet Co., Aloe & Penfold Co.



CAN'T SEE HIS WAY...

There are none so blind as those who will not see—the sight is often permanently injured by a persistent refusal to attend to it in time-by submitting to



YOUTHS' OXFORDS \$1.00... All the sizes 11 to 2 in genuine Russia calf that we've been selling for \$1.50 will be on sale Saturday at \$1.00 a pair

Drexel Shoe Co.



WEDDING PARTIES SUPPLIED. In fact all large gatherings will find lunches and cakes on shortest notice-

Balduff, Caterer,



ROSES FREE TOMORROW\_ Every lady patron of our soda founus ever ready to furnish lee cream— tain receives a beautiful La France rose tomorrow-"Frozen Fosfate" is the new- morrow night-selling \$600 Kimballspelled to add our line of tan macos in order to keep the assortment up to its proper standard—a whole suit for 75c.

| A close out odd lots. | Close out o

Kuhn's Drug Store,



Every piano that was in the smokestack wreck will be closed out by to-

A. Hospe, Jr. 1322 Farnam Only exclusive Carpet House here. 1515 Dodge Front of george 1408 Farnam In the finest lunch in the west. 1520 Farnam. Really the only Cut Price Drug Store 15th & Douglas Music and Art 1513 Douglas