THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

RECEPTION TO SECRETARY WILLIS.

FREE COINAGE OF WAMPUM A Chapter of Early Financial History of America. SHELL MONEY IN ACTIVE CIRCULATION SHELL MONEY IN ACTIVE CIRCULATION

How the Dutch Bryanites Increased

among our American Indians when they were first met by Europeans. The name and general use of the money-beads called wampum are familiar enough, writes Ernest Ingersoll in the New York Post, but the volume, importance and effect of it upon thrown into graves for the use of the de-parted spirit in the next world. trade have been forgotten.

The use of a circulating medium to The use of a circulating medium to facilitate commerce by simplifying the awkward devices of barter is supposed to which all the nations were accustomed to. awkward devices of barter is supposed to indicate a considerable advance toward civilization in the people employing it. On this score, the North American Indians ought to stand high in the list of barbarlans, since they possessed an aboriginal money of recognized value, although it had no sanction Though the beads were often used separ-

recognized value, although it had no sanction other than common custom. This money was made from sea-shells, which seem to have commended themselves for this purpose to widely different people. A small brown cowry attained a great irculation, and is still largely used in tropical Africa, India, and the South Sea Islands. It was once the coin of those regions to the exclusion of everything else, in trading with the savages, and ships going length of these strings varied, but in the neighborhood of the Hudson a length of about six feet was found to be the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence a fathom became the Dutch unit of trade. In the south the unit length was a string as long as the distance from the elbow to the tip of the little finger—a cubit. regions to the exclusion of everything cise, in trading with the savages, and ships going after cargoes of lvory, palm oil, sandalwood and similar products were obliged first to provide themselves with cargoes of cowries at Zanzibar or some other port where they could be bought in large quantities.

PERFORATED SHELLS.

This small shell, smooth, shining, easily perforated, and not too common, was the most suitable thing that could be found. It could not be produced artificially, or counterfelted or acquired without considerable excr-fielted or acquired without considerable excr-fion. It therefore represented an expendi-ture of labor on the part of its possessor. and became at once a purchasing power. Its "intringic" value was derived from the fact that strings of this shell were everywhere highly esteemed as ornaments, and could always be turned to good account in that way when their owner had no immediate use for them in trade. This, in fact, is the basis of value in all the shell moneys, which were ornaments first and became a monetary currency because of their con-venience and universal acceptability. This resembles the way in which gems were regarded in the middle ages, when there were no banks or means of carrying and were no banks or means of carlying and transferring money by drafts or letters of credit. A man going upon a long journey would provide for his expenses by putting his funds into jewels, one of which he would sell whenever he needed more cash. This was the only practical method in those days of making one's wealth portable. Among the aborigines of the cowry-using

countries the shells represented approxi-mately the purchasing power of money today; but when European traders began to gather them systematically where they grew, take them in shiploads to the interior of Africa, the New Hebrides, and similar regions, they increased the number in cir-

culation so enormously and outbid one another so recklessly (as they could well af-ford to do) that the shells became extremely common and sank in value to almost noth-

No alterations were made to the cowry, except to punch a small hole in it for the passage of a thread; and in this respect it resembles the higua or money-strings of tusk shells (Dentalium) which, as will be presently explained, has only recently gone out of use among the Indians of our north-

ORIGIN OF THE "COIN." The origin of American shell money may

their shell money with stone," and from the shell heaps along the New England coast are now exhumed these old flint swis or drills of a prehistoric design, which may **KELLEY, STIGER & CO.** Offering Seasonable Merchandise at Reasonable Prices for Reasonable Buyers. ASTONISHING BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY In Ladies' and Children's Fall and A WORK OF PATIENT LABOR. Winter Hoslery and Underwear,

How the Dotch Hryanites increased the supply by Free Coinage and Reduced its Value—The Unit of Trade. The strong interest felt just now in all matters relating to money makes timely an account of the shell money that was current among our American Indians when they were BUYERS STOP, THINK AND BUY. A SPECIAL DRIVE. 150 dozen of ladies' heavy ribbed fleeced lined vests and pants, worth 39c, Saturday, 25c each.

and "money" and "current specie." The Delawares, in fact, had a tribal treasury of wampum out of which were paid the expenses of public affairs. Hired serv-anis at stated feasts and ceremonials were paid in wampum, and great quantities were

PARTICULAR AS TO QUALITY.

The Indians were particular as to the qual-

and of the nail to the first joint. Wooley'

"History of New York." written in 1679, says

that then wampum was "valued above the Spanish or English silver."

began to make it, there being no law against

a free and unlimited coinage. With their tools of steel and knowledge of lathes, this

could be done very rapidly, and there was no

lack of clam-shells; but with the absence

of the painstaking care bestowed upon the native, hand-made beads, came a pool

quality of wampum which the Indians would not accept at the same price as before. To

widen their market the Dutch carried the

custom to New England, where it seems

that the Pilgrims had not made much use

of wampum. The Massachusetts rulers tried to prohibit it, but when the Indians there

learned that it could buy goods from white men, they began to make it more in

rapidly that the usual result-depreciation-

BRYANISM BREAKS LOOSE.

But meanwhile trade flourished, the wam-

pum (or seawant, as the Dutch called it) circulating everywhere exactly as money does with us. William Kleft was then

does with us. William Kieft was then governor of New Netherlands, and in the Knickerbocker history Irving gives a humor-

ous account of the financial troubles that ensued. To check the evil effects of the in-

flation hinted at above. Kieft had his coun-

cil pass a law, dated April 18, 1641, whos preamble illustrates in a singular way the always supplants a dearer. This law read

and the amount increased so

dustriously.

followed.

50 CENTS. For ladies', 75c extra heavy balbriggan ribbed vests and pants, yoke belts in nat-ural and ecru finished seams. Saturday 50c It followed as a matter of course that the Ladies' ribbed balbriggan union suits, fin-ished seams, made from pure Egyptian cot-ton, should bring 75c, Saturday 50c. 50 CENTS. Ladies' black tights, extra finish, fast colors, a special bargain Saturday, 50c. THE YPSILANTI, KNIT TO FIT. For ladies' the pathetion of ribbed unders

For ladles' the perfection of ribbed under-wear. The agency is controlled by us in Omaha. Call and see the many points of excellence it possesses and note that the price is less than is usually asked for ately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon cords or sinews, price is less than is usually asked for cheaper wove goods. They are made in suits, tights, vests and pants. A RARE CHANCE FOR SATURDAY. Just received, 100 dozen boys' heavy knit which might or might not be plaited into bands and be known as wampum belts. The length of these strings varied, but in the shirts and drawers. These are the best underwear for boys in the city for the price. Saturday, all sizes, 25c.

Boys' Knit Shirts and Drawers,

Prices that Make Economic

STOCKING SPECIAL, 25 CENTS. Ladies' fast black cotton hose. Heavy and medium weight, double sole-special heel and toe; suitable for fall wear, Saturday,

Ity and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of their finish-to speak scientifi-35 CENTS. Ladles' fast black silk fleeced hose, white cally, the amount of personal labor they represented-depended their value; and they sole; extra high special heel and toe; regular were careful to examine each string, and if it were imperfect, or the beads worn and irregular, they would not accept it. They measured the quantity by their thumbs, counting six beads to the length from the 50c quality-Saturday, 35c, 3 pair \$1.00. 35 CENTS, 3 PAIR \$1.00,

Ladies' fast black fine cashmere hose-Special heel and toe-double sole-Just right for present wear-Saturday, 35c, 3 pair \$1.00. 50 CENTS. Ladles' extra fine English black cashmere

hose-merino heel and toe-double sole-our 75c line, Saturday 50c. Spanish or English silver." Now came some "financlering." Seeing that profit and wealth lay in possession of wampum, the burghers along the Hudson river, as the easiest way of getting rich. 12% CENTS.

Children's heavy school hose, seamless, fast black-all sizes, 6 to 9%-Saturday 12%c Our boy's school hose at 25c, are of the best Maco cotton; none equal, stainless-perfectly made foot-double knee heel and toe: an extra heavy weight-All sizes 6 to 10 inch-Saturday 25c.

KELLEY, STIGER & CO. Corner Farnam & Fifteenth. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Railway Operates two through superbly equipped

trains EVERY day in the year. THE OVERLAND LIMITED AND OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL. ARRIVE. DEPART. OMAHA, 4:45 p. m. CHICAGO, 7:45 a. m. OMAHA, 6:30 p. m. CHICAGO, 9:30 a. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, R. R. RITCHIE, FARNAM ST. GEN. AGENT.

Johnson Bros., hard coal. \$9. Six Thirty P. M. Train. of the CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. Eest service, ELECTRIC LIGHTS,

Dining car. City office. 1594 Faranm.

Uprisings of Indians.

Homeseekers' excursions-west and south

J. B. REYNOLDS, City Passenger Agent.

Vinduct Presented.

day and would introduce an ordinance at

and get particulars.

Kind Words by Members of Young Men's Christian Association. The parlors of the Young Men's Chris-

tian association d building were handsomely decorated with flowers and foliage Thursday night in honor of the reception to Fred L. Willis, the new secretary. Members of the association and their friends began congregating early in the evening, and by the time the mandelin

orchestra commenced playing the rooms were comfortably prowded. were comfortably growded. A reception committee composed of Messrs. John W. Battin, C. V. Nelson, C. A. Atterbury, Fred Keyzor, R. B. Burchard, J. H. Parry and A. Evans did the honors and looked after the comforts of these present, while Mr. and Mrs. Willis were kept busy bables back with the many who were

shaking hands with the many who were eager to make their acquaintance.

eager to make their acquaintance. The first number on the program of the evening was a solo by Homer Moore, after which C. A. Goss, on behalf of President Hill of the executive board, who is at pres-ent absent from the city, delivered the wel-coming address. In turning over the man-angement of the association to Mr. Willis, Mr. Goss said that he foll assured that it day, 25c each. 35 CENTS. For ladles', 50c vests and pants, heavy ribbed, fleeced-lined slik crochet edges, fronts and necks, Saturday, 35c, 3 for \$1.00. Mr. Goss said that he felt assured that it fell into excellent hands. From the long experience which Mr. Willis had received as state secretary of the associations in Alabama and his work along the same line in castern states, it was apparent that he would need no introduction to the people of Omaha, and it had merely devolved upon the speaker to tender the hospitalities of

heir homes to himself and wife. Mr. Goss was followed by R. L. Davis in behalf of the Young Men's Christian As-sociation juniors. Rev. S. Wright Butler concluded the series of speeches with a witty address of welcome which brought out hearty applause from those present. Mr. Willis in his reply said that he had visited this city last August and had then

visited this city last August and had then determined to locate here, provided his work would permit. He had inquired of people in Chicago and other places of Omaha's standing as a city, and had re-ceived assurances that were flattering to the western metropolis. The speaker said he came with a resolve to further the work of the association, if possible, and although he appreciated the fact that he followed in the footsteps of a man who had been the most popular that the association had ever possessed, he was determined to win for himself a place in the affections and esteem of the members.

At the conclusion of the address of the new secretary an informal reception was held in the parlors and the evening's cer-emonies concluded with the serving of light refreshments.

Worth Your Confidence.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in con-quering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this pre-valent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula appears a humor, or it may at-tack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh, or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to

OUTBID PROFESSIONAL TRADERS.

Fanciful Prices Realized for Charles Dickens' Personal Property. OMAHA, Oct. S .- To the Editor of The Bee: A well known New York dealer in auographs quotes the sign manual of several of our presidents at \$1. How many literary men who surely thought themselves destined to rank among the immortals command a fair price in the autograph market? The personal chaim of Charles Dickens

The personal charm of Charles Dickens for those who knew him must have been something very wonderful, but his enchant-ment for those who never even saw his face is still more wonderful. On Saturday July 9, 1870, Christie & Manson, the well known London auctioneers, offered for sale at their roems the orna-ments and pictures which had belonged to Charles Dickens. The prices realized were



Overcoats.

Every clothing store in town has overcoats to sell. The chances are that any one of them would tell you that their overcoats are absolutely the best, absolutely the cheapest and that money spent anywhere else for an overcoat is money absolutely thrown away. Let us see. We've got a few overcoats ourselves. We want to sell them. We want to sell them to people who must have the most for their money and who can't allord to hun-any chances in the matter of wear. We have five hun-any chances in the matter of wear. We have five hun-Groceries \$3.75 each this year. They'll wear. We have over a thousand Men's Kersey Overcoats, all wool, to sell at \$4.50 each. They'll wear. We have three hundred superior Irish Frieze Ulsters to sell at \$6.00 each. They'll wear, And we have enough-to-go-round of those very Superior Kersey Dress Coats for men at \$675 an they'll wear too. One of the cardinal qualities of an overcoat is wear. We put a circle of safety around the overcoat we sell you by guaranteeing it to wear and giving you a new coat if it doesn't wear. Where will you buy your overcoat? Will you buy it where you take chances or will you buy it where it is guaranteed?

Saturday

If you want to see how far a few dollars will go in a really serviceable suit see the all wool suits we are selling at four dollars. If you want to see the greatest \$6.50 suit in the world see the fine cassimere suits we are selling at that price. If you want to see the best \$7.50 suit, the best ten dollar suit, the best any-price suit in Omaha come in to "The Nebraska" Saturday and see what you can see.



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This is the royal flush we drew:

Korldn

Saturday at the

Low Prices

ON

HAYDE N

Hayden's

AND Provisions

Big offers in Hats and Caps and Furnishing Goods. A great book and stationery

We sell the Butterick Patterns, We sell the Omo Dress Shields.

Special Dress Goods Sale.

Saturday eve., 7:30 to 8:30, \$1.00 for a full iress pattern of 8 yards. These goods ars ill wool, 25-inches wide.

These goods are damasse cloths, worth 25c. The goods are English Coburg's worth 25c. Sale will begin promptly and close on the minute, and to give every one the benefit we will positively sell but one to a cur-tomer.

It's a Bargain.

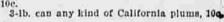
Saturday we will sell 25 lbs of the besk granulated sugar for \$1.00.

And 30 lbs. of extra C sugar for \$1.00. Also 10 bars of best laundry soap, 25c. 3-lb. can best packed tomatoes, 6%c. 2-lb. cans white sugar corn, 5c. 2-lb. package breakfast oatmeal, 4c. 10 lbs, white navy beans for 25c. New graham flour, very best, only 21/2c. 10 lbs. best granulated corn meal, 10c. 7 lbs. of whole coffee (Saturday), \$1.00. Sniders' tomato catsup, large bottles 17½0. Dunham and Shepp's cocoanut, 10c pkg.

1776 pearline, etc., 3 pkgs. for 10c. Wheatel, the new breakfast food, 7c. Condensed milk, per can, 7½c.

Evaporated Fruits

New peaches, 5c; new pears, 7½c, New prunes, 7½c; new apricots, 7½c, 3-lb, cans peaches 10c; 3-lb, cans apricots,



REV. FRANK FOSTER RESIGNS. Look at This Outfit Decides to Return to the East, from Whence He Came. Omaha is soon to lose one of its oldest

be taken to have been somewhat as follows: Shells by their pretty shape and bright colors attracted the eye of the savage, who, finding them casy to suspend about his clothing, employed them as ornaments, certain kinds be-coming especially fashionable. Only those tribes living on the shores of the ocean could obtain these shells; but as soon as they were in request by natives of the in-terior exchanges quickly sprang up. Roger Williams, speaking of the trades pursued bers of the Narragansett Indians of Rhode Island, records that those along the coast "made money" as a regular and profitable operation. The longer these exchanges continued, the more frequently and they were carried on, the more the shell beads lost their character as ornaments and became truly money. The shell money of the castern coast con-

sisted of small cylindrical beads from a fifth to a quarter of an inch in length, of two kinds and values represented by different colors, white and dark purple. A great variety of names and spellings of the Indian for these beads appears in the books of the early voyagers and historians, none of which survive in popular parlance except wampum, which seems originally to have designated the white beads alone.

white variety was most plentiful and was of inferior value. It was commonly made from the central column of the large pear-shaped conch (Fulgur), the most plentiful large univalve on the castern coast. Roger Williams wrote in his "Key" to the language of the Narraganestis: "The New England Indians are ignorant of Europ's coyne. • • • Their owne is of two sorts; one white, which they make of the stem or stock of the periwincle, which they call Me-teauhok, when all the shell is broken off." This kind was distinguished by law in Rhode Island as late as 1663. Smith's "History of New Jersey" tells the same thing of tha coast, and Beverley's "History of Virginia," date 1705, records that the riches of the In-dians then consisted of "peak, roenoke and such like triffes." The first was made from the quahaug shell, but roenoke was the name of a poorer sort of bead made from the

THE GOLD VARIETY.

The dark-colored variety of wampum-the gold of the red man-was fabricated out of a small part of the shell of the hard clam or quahaug, which the Indians gathered alive by wading or diving, not having such rakes as are used by modern clam dredgers. Toward one end (the forward) of the other-

wise white interior of each of the other this mollusk's shell is a deep purplish or brownish-black scar, which fishermen call the "eye." It indicates the attachment of the large muscle by which the animal shuts and holds its shells together. This dark spot the Indians broke out of the shell and used as the material for their dark-colored beads. These were worth twice as much as the white ones, because they represented that difference in rarity and labor of manufacture.

Some of the methods of making this finer sort of bead coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awic-blades from Europe," says Williams, "they made shift to bore



40 Years the Standard,

"Whereas very bad Wampum is at presen circulating here and payment is made in othing but rough, unpolished stuff which brought hither from other places, where it is 50 per cent cheaper than it is paid out here and the good, polished Wampum, commonly called Manhattan Wampum, is wholly put out of sight or exported, which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this Country In order to provide in time therefor, We do, therefore, for the public good, interdict and forbid all persons • • • to receive in payment, or to pay out, any unpolished Wampum during the next month of May, except at Five for one Stiver, and that strung, and then after that Six beads for one Stiver. Whosoever shall be found to have acted con trary hereunto, shall provisionally forfeit the Wampum which is paid out and ten guilders for the Poor, and both payer and payee are alike liable. The well-polished Wampun shall remain at its price, as before, to-wit

Jackson's Hole, the scene of several In-dian scares during the past two years, was visited by General Coppinger, with a view to learning the exact situation there and what foundation there was for the frequent reports emanating from that country regarding uprisings of the Indians. The general found that there was absolutely no ground for uncasiness, so far as the Indians were concerned, and that there was nothing to be feared from them. The re-ports of difficulties there were found to Four for one Stiver, provided it be strung." In Massachusetts (act of 1648) "wampum-peag" was legal tender for all debts up to 40 shillings, "except county rates to the treasury," the white at eight for a penny and the black at four for a penny. In 1656 the Pequot Indians paid as tribute to the united colonies 215 fathoms of wampum. At this reported scene of action increased. After leaving Jackson's Hole the party camped on the Snake river for a week or

ime the white was worth 5 shillings ster-ing per fathom of 360 beads, and the black 10 shillings. It was a legal tender in New England until 1661, and in New York until somewhat later, but it remained useful for more and bagged a nice lot of game of all kinds, but did not try to see how many animals they could kill. The members of long period afterward.

a long period afterward. Nearly a century passed, and still the shell money held a firm place in colonial trade all along the coast, though it had depreciated to about one-fourth its former value. Baron Kalm, who wrote a most observant book about America in 1845, has much to say of the talk us that the Indians of the the party report game very plentiful in that country, elk in particular having been seen in large herds. The Yellowstone Na tional park was crossed on the return Members of the party are bronzed by exposure and are greatly pleased with their it. He tells us that the Indians of the backwoods knew or cared little for gold or trip. The New Yorkers were the guests of Gen eral Coppinger yesterday, being entertained by the general at the Omaha club. They

backwoods knew of cared little for gold or silver, but demanded wampum; and that there were factories of it, especially at Albany. The Rev. Mr. Barnaby saw it made on Staten Island, and in 1756 Jacob Spicer of Cape May, then one of the leading merchants of New Jersey, collected all he could of it, and found his stock worth more than its weight in silver coin. A factory by the spent the day in visiting various points o interest about the city. The party trav-eled in a special train and started for New York this afternoon over the Northwestern. BURLINGTON ROUTE

than its weight in silver coin. A factory for making wampum for the western In-dian trade survived at Park Ridge, N. J., Cheap Rates South and West. until about 1875. Kansas City and return-\$5.80-October

New remedies are being constantly intro-luced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough St. Louis-one way and round trip-VERY Syrup still maintains its pre-eminence. low-October 4 to 9, and Tuesdays and Thurs. days until October 22.

KUNATH FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED

Demise Said to Have Been Caused by Apoplexy. Robert Kunath, a butcher at 320 North

Sixteenth street, was found dead in his PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. bed in his residence, 1816 Chicago street, yesterday morning. From the convulsive position of the limbs and other indications shown on the body, it is believed that death

was caused by an attack of apoplexy. Kunath had been alling for some time from what he thought was a cold. He atthe appropriation ordinance and transtended to business, however, being in his shop Thursday, and did not summon medi-cal assistance. He went home Thursday night act some Several of the members were too busily engaged looking after their chances as usual, and from the appearance of his apartments evidently spent some time in working upon his books before he retired. for re-election to be present, but there was a quorum, with one or two to spare. The challenge of the Board of Education to a game of foot bail for the benefit of the Old Ladies' Home was the first document to re-Charles Cook, one of his employes, went o the shop at the usual hour, 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and found it closed. He ceive attention. Evidently the members thought it might be loaded, for it was rewaited about a half hour or more, and then believing that his employer had overferred to the judiciary committee for investislept, went to his residence to awaken him. Repeated knocks on the door of his apartments failed to arouse him, however, The city engineer submitted the plan of assessment for paying the one-half cost of grading Seventeenth street from Vinton to

and Cook, becoming frightened, hurried for assistance. Returning 7ith a companion the two climbed to the transom and, looking Castellar. It was referred. City Engineer Howell also presented a modification of the plans previously approved for the construcin, saw Kunath lying upon the bed. Cook then crawled over the transom and dis-covered that the man was dead. Coroner Burket was at once summoned and took possession of the body. A physician pro-nounced death to have been caused by apoplexy. tion of the new viaduct over Fourteenth street at the Burlington crossing. The original plans were approved two years ago, but

hai plans were approved two years ago, but the railroad companies have never construc-ted the bridge. Now they assert their readiness to go on with the work, but want the plans changed to include an iron floor under the tracks. The change was ap-proved by the engineer and his suggestion was referred to the committee on viaducts and railways. nounced death to have been caused by apoplexy. Kunath was about 35 years of age and was well known in the city, having re-sided here fourteen years. He came here from Minneapolis. He leaves a wife, who is now on a visit to relatives at Owatonna, Minn. She has been notified of the death, as well as the deceased's mother, who resides in Austin, Minn. So far as known Kunath was not a member of any secret organization, but leaves some prop-erty. An inquest will not be held. and railways. Bingham entered a prolest against the present system of the council in meeting only twice a month. He declared that he was tired of the special meetings during the

The king of pills is Beecham's-Beechary's lar weekly meetings.

enormous. Dickens had bought in th's sketch, "Dolly Varden," for RETURNS FROM A HUNTING TRIP. bsurdly 843 Frith's sketch, General Coppinger Talks of Reported

the body.

\$100, and at this sale the picture sold for \$5,000; Dickens' portrait by Maclise brought \$3,300, and three rough sketches by Stan-General Coppinger returned _yesterday field realized nearly \$6,500. Two simple water colors, by Cattermole, from "Curimorning from a combined inspection and hunting trip in the Rocky solity Shop," brought \$1,925, and a small painting, which Dickens had purchased in New York, sold for \$1,200. Ten barely leg-ible sketches in pencil by John Leech, all in one frame, and some of them mere scraps, brought \$810; a common glass inkstand sold for \$55 a Chinese dinner gong had worth mountains. He was accompanied by Dr. Seward Webb, Lleutenant Perry and a number of gentlemen composing Dr. Webb's party. The two parties had met in the mountains, where they spent about three weeks hunting and fish-ing. In Dr. Webb's party were J. L. Webb, R. T. Emmet, George Bird and J. H. Purdy, J. Embergy Die bergen Bird and J. H. Purdy. for \$5\$; a Chinese dinner gong, not worth \$10, brought \$155; a modern Dresden salt cellar, which had cost \$2, sold for \$95. The "Pickwick spoons" the auctioneer stated cost \$200 originally, and they sold for \$1,335. Everything that was offered brought Jackson's Hole, the scene of several In the same extraordinary prices; the intrin-sic value of the article was not considered— it had once belonged to the man who was oved as probably no other writer was ever

Professional dealers were simply driven away by the Dickens worshipers, who came to buy at any price. Excitement rose to white heat when the raven "Grip" was put up. This was a very badly stuffed bird in a black wooden case, which was much too small for it. On account of his famous namesake in "Earnaby Rudge" this effigy of the family pet was expected to bring something handsome. In one minute the bidding rose to \$409, and Grip was finally knocked down to Mr. Nottage of the Lon-don Stereoscopic company for \$630. The enire sale of curios, pictures and ornaments calized f9,410, about \$47,050. B. H. B.

ENJOIN THE USE OF A COCOA LABEL. conditional.

Raymonds Called Into Court by an Eastern Concern. Walter Baker & Co. of Boston, Mass., as filed a bill in the United States circuit court for Nebraska against Raymond Bros. of Lincoln to enjoin them from selling chocolate and cocoa made and put upon

the market by the plaintiffs. The story which the plaintiff tells in its bill is interesting. The story begins in 1780 when James Baker established the business

at Dorchester: he was succeeded by his son and his grandson, Walter Baker, and the business is now carried on by the plaintiff, which has become incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. From the establishment of the business originally own to the present time those engaged in it put up their product in one-half p cakes, wrapped in blue paper and pound with

-half rates, plus \$2-October 6 and 20, Call at ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, labels. The plaintiff alleges that in that way it has acquired a right to the excluway it has acquired a right to the exchi-sive use of these forms, wrappers, labels and other marks. The bill states that Ray-mond Bros. are putting upon the market chocolate and cocca in forms, packages, wrappers, labels and stamps like those of the plaintiff. The bill prays for an injunc-tion to restrain Raymond Bros from soll.

Modified Plans for Fourteenth Street The city council met in special session at o'clock yesterday morning to pass ion to restrain Raymond Bros, from sell ng the alleged spurious article and to com-cel them to account for the profits which some general business. hey have made in carrying on the business wits of the same character have been rought in other states, and in Virginia the Suits laintiff recovered a decree enjoining the ale of the spurious product.

Applications Must Be on File.

On October 28 a civil service examination s to be held in Omaha in which a number of departments will be represented. As the applications must be on file ten days before

the date of the examination those seeking meitions will have to write at once to Washington in order to be put upon the lists. The examinations will be for positions as bookkeeper, law clerk, mechanical draughtsman, observer weather bureau, meat inspector uperintendent of station (fish commission) fish culturist, statistical field agent, special pension examiner, state department clerk, and the Indian department.

Did Not Steal the Horses.

E. M. Cohon, who was arrested for stealing his own horses, was discharged yesterday

morning in police court. It was stated Thursday that Cohon took the horses because Adam Kipfinger, herder, retained them for

non-payment of pasturage fees. It de-eloped, however, that Cohon discovered that instead of herding the horses Kipfinger was working them and therefore he took them away. Cohon has signified his intention of away.

Co., Sommer Bros. suing Kipfinger for false arrest.

ago, and soon engaged in mission work, lay-

ing the foundations of the Immanuel Bap tist church, which was first begun as a mission, but within a year had become so substantial that the present church erected. When the church was started, in order to get a crowd together, it was necessary to issue cards, and, as it were, go out into the by-ways and hedges to find a con-gregation. Year after year the work grew, until, looking back over his pastorate, Mr Foster can name over 450 people een baptized by him into his church fold. Rev. Frank W. Foster has been closely onnected with the growth and development of most of the evangelical work of this city and South Omaha ever since his pastorate in Omaha. He assisted in the cstablishment of the First Baptist church of South Omaha. He has been an active worker in the Evanthe Baptist interests in the state during the period of his residence in this city. He is a graduate of Hamilton Theological sem-

nary of New York. Speaking of his resig nation Mr. Foster said that being an eastern man he is desirous of again identifying him self with work there. He believes the op portunity for work in New York state, where he has been invited to go, offers a better field than the west at the present time. The resignation was laid on the table when offered, but Mr. Foster says that it is un-Weekly Excursions to California.

Via the Burlington Route. Cheap-com fortable-quick. From Omaha 8:35 every Thursday morning.

Call at ticket office, 1502 Farnam street and get full information.

EXONERATED BY CORONER'S JURY

Holm Not to Blame for the Death o George Ring.

C. J. Holm, the groceryman, was exonerated by a coroner's jury yesterday morning of al. blame in the accident which cost Bicyclist Ring his life a few days ago. Holm, who was driving a grocery wagon, collided at Fifteenth and Davenport streets with Ring who was riding a picycle. Ring was thrown

to the ground, and sustained injuries from which ho died. At the inquest it was shown that Holm was driving on the wrong side of the street on Fifteenth street, but when he turned west on Davenport he was headed to the north, o right side. From the cvidence it appeare that Ring became nervous and made severa

turns to get out of the way of the vehicle and finally ran into it.

Saw the Point Finally.

A man said, "When I was a young chap could use coffee and tobacco without then could use conce and tobacco without them troubling me, but as I get along in years they both distress me. I quit tobacco, but only got a little better; liver, stomach and bowels kept all out of gear until finally my old doctor told me that coffee had the same poisonous alkaloids as tobacco, but not quit so many, and advised me to leave it off an

so many, and arrived the to leave it of and give nature a chance to build up. I didn't take much stock in the old man's advice, but found out by trying it that he was right. Still, I missed my hot drink at breakfast and supper—tried chocolate, but that lacks the taste I like, and tea don't exactly go to the spot. Lately I have been drinking Postum Cereal Coffee and like better than the old coffee. It has that pungent taste that fits my notion of a hot pungent taste that fits my notion of a bot drink and it agrees with me well enough that I have put on 10 pounds in a month it is made of grains wholly, and brews a deep, rich color like the finest mocha. Wife buys it at the grocery and says it coats us about one-third what coffee ued to." It comes from Battle Creck, Mich. Dr. Heary Venne, 69 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, says: "The Postum has been tested and found to be excellent."

Beware of fraudulent imitations of th original Postum Cereal Grain Coffee. In

For sale by Adolph Brown, Courtney &



per cent.

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