

T. P. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

Corner 16th and Douglas Streets.

Annual Easter Offerings of Fashionable Footwear.

Ladies of Omaha

have never before had such an opportunity for selecting beautiful and becoming shoes for Easter wear as we are now offering them. Never before has there been shown in Omaha such an immense variety of beautiful styles and novelties in shoes for spring and summer wear, comprising all the new and choicest shades, shapes and patterns in any width of toe, from narrow to the extreme English last. All the new combinations of inserted cloth lace stays and vesting tops, in black vic kid and all the new and most popular shades of tan that are to be worn this season, made in either the turn or welt sole, and all at the most popular prices—the very best to be had at whatever price you wish.

Footwear for Men.

We are showing this season the strongest and most complete lines of stylish and durable footwear for men that has ever been shown in the city. All the new shapes from the narrow coin toe to the extreme English bull dog—in all shades from the light tan to the dark chocolate. These tan shades come in Vic Kid, Russia Calf and Willow Calf, and with stock or vesting tops.

Footwear for Men.

The black Vic Kid Shoes are stylish, soft and comfortable and come in all the new shapes.

We are showing the largest and handsomest line of Patent Leather Dress Shoes ever brought to the city, in all the new and correct lasts.

All our lines are selected from the best makers in the land and are the most stylish, durable and comfortable to be found—and sold at the lowest possible prices consistent with first-class footwear.

Oxford Ties

As well as shoes are shown this season in a larger variety of styles and combinations and in more beautiful patterns and shapes than ever before—both in black kid and all the new shades of tan, with inserted lace stays and vesting tops—the new plain toe—no tip—being one of the prettiest of the new styles.

Misses' and Children's Shoes

have never before been brought to such perfection of style, finish and quality as these we are showing this season. The styles are prettier and more comfortable fitting than ever, and we have them all in black kid as well as in all the new tan shades, inserted lace stays and vesting tops. All grades, for dress and school, and prices were never so low.

Bicycle Shoes and Leggings

In a Great Variety—For Both Ladies and Gentlemen

We have the new 10-inch Bicycle shoes for ladies, in tan and black, all kid or canvass tops—also the low cut combination bicycle shoe, in tan, with elk-skin sole. These are the popular bicycle shoes for ladies. In men's bicycle wear we have everything new and popular.

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POLO YET HOPES FOR PEACE

Spanish Minister Discusses the War Situation.

SAYS THERE ARE TWO SIDES TO THE CASE

Cannot Believe that Self-Respecting Nations, in These Enlightened Days, Will Deliberately Engage in War.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, was seen at the Spanish legation today and consented to talk on the present condition of affairs. He spoke freely. The interview is authoritative throughout. He said:

I am still hopeful of peace. That may seem optimistic at a moment when such questions as are aroused, such naval and military operations are going on, and when the current public sentiment seems to be that war is inevitable. I cannot say that I base my view that peace will prevail upon any direct or official information. On the contrary, it is my individual judgment based solely upon the conviction that in these enlightened days two self-respecting nations, made up of noble instincts, cannot and will not resort to that last and brutal expedient of war. It would be too wasteful, too senseless, too offensive to all the dictates of civilization and Christianity for such an awful consequence to be brought about.

To be sure, I cannot close my eyes to certain obvious circumstances existing both here and in Spain. At times these have inclined me to share the popular view that the relations between the two countries were fast approaching an irreconcilable issue, and yet at no time has it seemed to me that the issue was beyond the bounds of a reasonable and just settlement, alike honorable to both governments.

Consider for a moment some of the elements of this present crisis. Can it be possible that our people will consider only one side of the case? There are always two sides to a case, and it is just or fair or wise to regard the case from both sides. We are right; Spain is wrong; that ends it.

CONSIDER BOTH SIDES.

In a spirit of simple justice will you not do us the favor to consider both sides of the case, including some of those factors which are vital and essential to Spain?

Cuba has been a colony of Spain from time immemorial—from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus—and as a part of Spain there is clustered about it a reverence almost sacred. Cuba is regarded by us just as you regard one of your states or your union.

What would be said if some foreign power said to the United States that Illinois, or Texas, or California, must be free and independent of the United States? Would not your very honor be brought into question?

Of course I can understand that some one will rise up and say "Yes, but the states are well governed and are at peace, while Cuba is misgoverned and in a state of anarchy." There again simple justice and fairness demand that there be something more than abstract assertions.

To be sure your press tells of brutal savagery existing in Cuba. I do not wish to deal in recrimination. The time for that has gone by. But I give you my word that this savagery does not exist at all; that all reliable reports of official and official, Spanish and American, agree that whatever may have been the condition of affairs, a year or two years ago, General Blanco has inaugurated a humane and beneficent system of rule.

country against the home rule regime which Spain has inaugurated in Cuba.

It seems to be overlooked, in the passion of the moment, that this home rule has been the aspiration of the Cubans for years. It seems to be overlooked, also, that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney used a full measure of home rule as the means for bringing about the termination of the Cuban conflict. Spain has granted that, granted it with the deepest sincerity. There is, in this, nothing to find flaws in the details with the plan.

Let anyone who is anxious to pick flaws, and who, for war, take the home rule plan and examine it in detail. He will find that it gives the Cubans the most complete control of their own affairs. They have a Parliament of their own, and a cabinet of their own ministers.

It is, in fact, just as this local Parliament and local cabinet is about to assume complete control of the Cuban affairs, to sweep away the entire system and to declare that it is a failure before it has even been tried?

do not wish in this to repeat an argument for autonomy, but simply to call attention to the fact that Justice dictates that a system of home rule brought forth after the deepest solicitude and consideration, and which has been so long and so nobly themselves have long desired, and on what the United States government deemed most fitting a settlement and properly for Cuba, is a failure before it has even been tried?

If the latter say that this home rule is not a success, reply: "Your opportunities may be given, but your success or failure cannot be determined until a system has been tried, and when its initial steps have been tested by difficulties, not only in the interest of Cuba, but in the interest of the world, tending to defeat the very end sought."

ARBITRARY JUDGMENT.

Even though we may differ on this, at least we should agree that the judgment of one should not be forced arbitrarily upon the other. For the moment it seems as though this equitable view was not taken, and instead we hear "autonomy is a failure. We say so." That ends it. Spain must not say that it is either sincere, or that the plan is a success or will be a success.

Now, is such an attitude consistent with the usual process of considering both sides of a question? Can a self-respecting nation, in this equitable view, be so easily disposed of a policy it has presented in the interest of peace and justice?

As to the reconcentrators, I can only say that the degree of concentration have taken for the relief of these poor creatures. While there is no doubt of the misery of the reconcentrators, it is not to be wondered at that the government has sought to alleviate their condition.

As to the insurgents, they have borne arms against Spain for three years, entailing terrible loss of life and money. And yet, believing in their own justice, the government has sought to regain their confidence.

Even today the Official Gazette at Havana publishes an appeal by the home government, urging all those in arms, insurgents as well as Spaniards, to cease hostilities, join hands and unite in celebrating the restoration of peace. It tells them also if this home rule is not perfect that it may be improved.

In short, the insurgents are invited to join the Spanish soldiers in laying down their arms, saying that a period of calm may be given, which just and wise councils may prevail for the permanent settlement.

When this will succeed, I do not know. It seems as though some of the insurgent leaders are able to solve this problem on their own. They were bent upon an irresponsible policy, and were deaf to reasonable suggestions. They were bent upon a course of destruction, no matter how beneficial it might be to Cuba.

You ask me as to the latest phases of negotiation. Of this I cannot speak on account of the restrictions of my position. I can only say that despite the animosities aroused, I believe that calm counsel will yet prevail, and that the United States and Spain will be able to solve this problem on a basis just and honorable to all concerned, and without recourse to arms.

NUMBER OF DEAD IS UNCERTAIN.

Twenty-Three Positively Known to Have Perished.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., April 5.—Twenty-three known deaths, a possibility that the list may reach thirty, 1,500 people in actual need of the necessities of life, 700 people homeless and damage to the amount of \$200,000 is the net result of the flood which swept through Shawneetown last Sunday afternoon.

MARY McALLISTER, colored. ELLA McALLISTER, 8 years. CHARLES CLAYTON, 8 years. ANNE McALLISTER, 13 years of age. MRS. FLORA FLAKE. CHARLES McALLISTER, 10 years old. ELLA McALLISTER, 8 years. CHARLES CLAYTON, 8 years. MRS. CHARLOTTE HOLLY. WASHINGTON GALLICOTT and WIFE. JOHN A. GALLICOTT, brother of Washington Gallicot.

MRS. RILEY GALLOWAY. MISS DORA GALLOWAY. MISS MARY GALLOWAY. MRS. PAUL PHELAN. MISS MINNIE PHELAN.

There is a possibility that the number of dead may exceed the list by a small margin, but there is much uncertainty regarding the number of people drowned with the exception of those mentioned above, and there is no way of knowing for certain how many were lost save the statements of several natives of Shawneetown that they saw people, "we did not know and we saw them drowning."

There is no danger of further damage to the town unless storms should set in, and even then it is difficult to see how matters can be made worse than they now are. The entire town is buried under ten to fifteen feet of water, with the exception of houses on the embankment immediately fronting the Ohio river. All of these have water in the cellars and most of them are flooded to the second story.

The water began to fall today and by 2 o'clock this afternoon had receded eight feet from the highest mark of Wednesday. A north wind was driving the waves before it, and if no more rains come it is probable that the town will be dry within two weeks. Not a single body has been recovered as yet, and there is no probability that any will be found until after the waters have entirely subsided. The levee broke on the north side of the town, sweeping what is known as the First, Second and Third wards clean of all buildings. As many of the people who were drowned met their fate in the northern part of the First and Second wards, which were nearest to the break, the First warding directly on the dike which gave way. There is a large semi-circular dike to the south of the town, enclosing it on that side as the broken dike enclosed it on the north. Down the edge of this dike, and in the town proper is a tangled mass of trees, shrubs and brushwood. Out of the curve formed by the southern dike the bodies were carried by the flood and all of them are supposed to be scattered along the southern dike, which is nearly a mile in extent from the western end of the curve to the eastern end. No attempt will be made to find the bodies, unless they should come to the surface, until the water have entirely subsided.

Representatives of Chicago lines have always maintained with some show of pride that Chicago is the greatest railway center in the world. The following figures in support of this claim have been prepared by the second annual census of the Missouri club and the presence of W. B. Bryan, coupled with the intensity of public patriotism in this crisis, made the event of unusual interest.

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BUSINESS OF GRAND TRUNK

President of the Road Addresses Shareholders in England.

CONGRATULATES THEM ON THEIR POLICY

On the First of January Last the Road, for First Time in Eight Years, Was Out of Debt.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, in a speech at the shareholders' meeting today and the principle which the present board had always followed was to seek the maximum amount of business at the minimum cost. He congratulated them upon the results of the policy, which he said was best illustrated by the fact that the road during the last half year had hauled 25.4 freight cars per train, compared with 22.8 cars per train during the preceding half year.

Continuing the president said that January 1, 1898, was the first time since 1890 that the Grand Trunk had been free from debt, but while this was satisfactory, the shareholders must be prepared for an expenditure from the capital account, owing to the necessity for strengthening the line in order to haul heavier loads.

This would begin on the Portland division, and they would in June begin saving \$5,000 yearly by a reduction of interest, owing to the redemption of the 6 per cent bonds. The expenditure from the capital account would be spread over a series of years, so as not to cripple any particular year.

Referring to the rate war, the president declared the Canadian Pacific railroad desired an exclusive contract with the Grand Trunk railway in order to weaken the Chicago connection and damage the Grand Trunk railroad's connecting roads to Chicago. The Grand Trunk railroad, the speaker explained, would never give up its close alliance with its allies.

On the larger question of differentials and the Klondike business, the president said that the Canadian Pacific railroad had yet to prove its title to a differential. The negotiations would be continued next month and it is believed an agreement would be reached.

The president also declared the future was filled with the brightest promise. An attack on the boat was made by Mr. Baker of Bristol, who declared there was no truth in the statement of the president regarding the Grand Trunk railway not beginning a rate war. According to Mr. Baker it was brought about by the interest of the American allies of the road.

The report of an agreement with the Washburn railroad for access to Detroit was reported unanimously. The returning directors and auditors were re-elected.

Chicago's Railroad Traffic.

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people at the lowest possible estimate, there would be a moving, surging mass numbering 130,000 coming and going every day, and at a season when the travel is fairly good it would run up to 200,000, four times as many people as there are inhabitants in the largest city of Illinois outside of Chicago.

If they were all men there would be four times as many as there were in Sherman's army when he made his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. If they all left the city and remained away there would be enough to empty Chicago in a week.

SITUATION IN FREIGHT RATES HAD PROMISED Adjustment of the Middle Falls to Materialize.

The freight situation is still about as bad as that existing in passenger rates. The passenger men advertise their \$10 rates to northern Pacific points, and the freight men keep their deviations from tariff to themselves and their shippers. This is about the only difference in the two muddles. April 1 was the date fixed for the restoration of freight rates to tariff, but the promised return to regular rates proved to be a real April fool joke.

It is a fact that freight rates on the Omaha lines are in as bad a condition as that existing in passenger rates. The passenger men advertise their \$10 rates to northern Pacific points, and the freight men keep their deviations from tariff to themselves and their shippers. This is about the only difference in the two muddles. April 1 was the date fixed for the restoration of freight rates to tariff, but the promised return to regular rates proved to be a real April fool joke.

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senior department of the road. The Trans-

Mississippi Expedition gets a good send-off from Messrs. Phillip, Goffrey and Barnes. The border of the calendar is made up of rustic scenes in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas.

The mail of Tom Grogan, the crack engineer of the Union Pacific, who made the run from Evanston, Wyo., into Omaha last fall, beating all previous records for continuous speed, is still increased occasionally by letters asking for particulars of that run. He does not begin to answer all the letters asking for his photograph and other requests, but he received a letter from a widow in Philadelphia the other day that he lost no time in answering. She had just read of the run and as she had a son bearing the same name from whom she had not heard in many years she concluded with some reluctance that she had discovered him at last. Mr. Grogan was forced to reply that he was not "it," as he is a native of Wisconsin.

WAR OUTLOOK CHANGES PLANS.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Central Passenger association reads intimates that it may be expected to change their arrangements for a number of meetings for which they have authorized reduced rates. In some cases it is said there are indications that the Maine episode will not be a serious case war with Spain is declared.

RAILWAY NOTES AND PERSONALS.

General Solicitor C. F. Manderson of the Burlington arrived in Omaha yesterday. J. B. Kilpatrick, master mechanic of the Rock Island at Des Moines, Ia., is in the city.

TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT Duxbury of the Baltimore & Ohio was in the city yesterday.

Freight Traffic Manager Munroe of the Union Pacific and Mrs. Munroe are in Los Angeles, Cal.

General Manager Dickinson and Secretary Joseph A. Sykes, have gone out for an inspection trip over the line.

Traveling Passenger Agent Jagoe of the West Shore railroad stopped over in Omaha yesterday enroute from Chicago to Denver.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Munn of the Elkhorn is industriously at work on the third issue of North Nebraska Resources. Assistant General Freight Agent Wood of the Union Pacific is attending a meeting of the Missouri Freight association in Kansas City.

A. B. Smith, assistant general freight agent of the B. & M., went to Chicago last night to be in attendance at a general meeting of freight agents held there today. Measurements were made yesterday for the glass sheds to be constructed at the new Burlington depot. They are to extend over two or three of the tracks nearest the building.

D. J. Malone, division foreman of the Oregon Short Line at Pocatello, Idaho, has been appointed master mechanic of the Idaho Mountains divisions of that system, with headquarters at Pocatello.

Assistant General Freight Agent Entreklin of the Port Arthur Route has returned from Kansas City, Mo., where a conference of all traveling passenger agents of the system was held with the president, general manager and general freight agent.

The passenger department of the Pennsylvania line has issued a neat form of Easter greetings in the form "Easter Reflections." With the reflection is this remarkable claim for the Pennsylvania line: "Carry more passengers, move a larger tonnage, collect a greater revenue and disburse more money than any other system of railway lines on this continent."

MAINE EPISODE WILL NOT DOWN.

Senator Mitchell Writes to a Peace-loving Friend.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, who is one of the most conservative men in the senate, and who has never advocated intervention in any way until the receipt of the report of the Maine disaster, received a letter this afternoon from Paul D. Carpenter of Milwaukee, Wis., son of the late Senator Matt Carpenter, in which an argument for peace is made, and in which the report of the Spanish conflict of inquiry is asserted as ground for not accepting as conclusive the finding of our own court that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion.

The feeling against Senator Mitchell replied this morning as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Your favor of the 24 inst. at hand, has never favored armed interference in Cuban affairs. I did not feel that we were bound to redress the wrongs of Cuba by resorting to war. But the Maine episode will not down. Over-refinement of argument is useless. It stands before the American people a plain case of treachery.

Perfidy and cruelty run in the Spanish blood. Pacific relations in our history. Any nation that would permit such an outrage to go unpunished would not deserve to be called a nation.

There are some things better than money. J. L. MITCHELL.

SPANISH SECURITIES GOING DOWN.

LONDON, April 5.—On the Stock exchange today American securities opened steady. Later prices eased off one-half point. Spanish four closed at 49 1/2, a loss of 1/4 from yesterday's closing.

PARIS, April 5.—Spanish four closed on the Bourse today at 50 15-16, a net loss of two points from yesterday's closing.

URGE THE CABINET TO PROTEST.

Members of the Japanese Parliament Restless at Inactivity.

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—At an important meeting of members of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese parliament a resolution was adopted calling on the cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan withdrew from the League of Nations. It was also resolved to call upon the government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest.

The feeling against the cabinet's policy of inaction is growing strongly.

Liebig Company's BEST Extract of Beef

is the most economical, because it dissolves perfectly without scum, and because it is pure, without added salt or adulterations, because it is the most concentrated. Ask for Liebig's Company's